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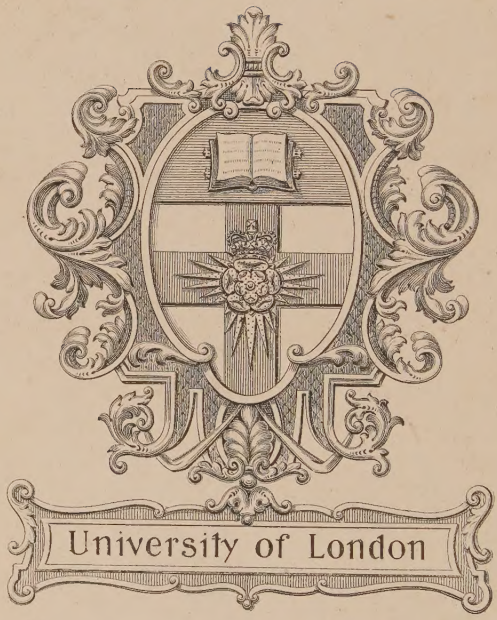

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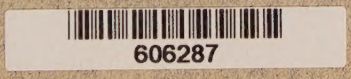
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REPORTS

FROM

COMMISSIONERS:

TWENTY-NINE VOLUMES.

— (26.) —

PRISONS (GREAT BRITAIN);
PRISONS (IRELAND); ~~PRISONS (SCOTLAND).~~

Session
8 *February* —— 10 *August* 1870.

VOL. XXXVII.

REPORTS FROM COMMISSIONERS:

1870.

TWENTY-NINE VOLUMES:—CONTENTS OF THE

TWENTY-SIXTH VOLUME.

N.B.—*THE* Figures *at the* beginning of the line, *correspond with the* N° *at the foot of each* Report; *and the* Figures *at the* end of the line, *refer to the* MS. Paging *of the Volumes arranged for The House of Commons.*

[c. 125.] Thirty-fourth Report of the Inspectors of Prisons, Great Britain:—
I. Southern District - - - - - - - - p. 1

PRISONS (IRELAND):

[c. 173.] Forty-eighth Report of the Inspectors General on the General State of the Prisons of Ireland, 1869; with Appendices - 233

PRISONS (SCOTLAND): FOLIO

[c. 21.] Thirty-first Report on Prisons in Scotland, being (in continuation of the Reports of the late General Board of Prisons) the Ninth Annual Report of the Managers appointed under the Prisons (Scotland) Administration Act - - - - - - - 833

This last named paper, being of folio size, will be found in the folio Vol. 43

THIRTY-FOURTH REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTORS

APPOINTED

UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT 5 & 6 WILL. IV. c. 38.,

TO VISIT THE DIFFERENT

PRISONS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

I.—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY GEORGE E. EYRE AND WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
PRINTERS TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1870.

[C. 125.] *Price 1s. 3d.*

CONTENTS.

	Page
ANGLESEY :—	
Beaumaris County Prison	1
BEDFORDSHIRE :—	
Bedford County Prison	4
BERKSHIRE :—	
Reading County Prison	7
BRECONSHIRE :—	
Brecon County Prison	11
BUCKINGHAMSHIRE :—	
Aylesbury County Prison	14
CAMBRIDGESHIRE :—	
Cambridge County Prison	16
Cambridge Borough Prison	19
Isle of Ely Prison at Ely	22
Isle of Ely Prison at Wisbeach	24
CARDIGANSHIRE :—	
Cardigan County Prison	27
CARMARTHENSHIRE :—	
Carmarthen County Prison	30
CARNARVONSHIRE :—	
Carnarvon County Prison	33
CORNWALL :—	
Bodmin County Prison	36
DENBIGHSHIRE :—	
Ruthin County Prison	39
DEVONSHIRE :—	
Exeter County Prison	43
Plymouth Borough Prison	47
Devonport Borough Prison	49
Barnstaple Borough Prison	52
Tiverton Borough Prison	54
DORSETSHIRE :—	
Dorchester County Prison	57
Poole Town Prison	60

Page

ESSEX :—
Springfield County Prison - 63
Ilford County Prison - 67

FLINTSHIRE :—
Flint County Prison - 70

GLAMORGANSHIRE :—
Cardiff County Prison - 73
Swansea County Prison - 76

GLOUCESTERSHIRE :—
Gloucester County Prison - 79
Bristol City Prison - 83
Bristol City Bridewell - 86

HAMPSHIRE :—
Winchester County Prison - 89
Portsmouth Borough Prison - 92
Southampton Town Prison - 95

HEREFORDSHIRE :—
Hereford County Prison - 97
Hereford City Prison - 100

HERTFORDSHIRE :—
Hertford County Prison - 103
St. Alban's Liberty Prison - 106

HUNTINGDONSHIRE :—
Huntingdon County Prison - 109

KENT :—
Maidstone County Prison - 112
Canterbury County Prison - 115
Dover Town Prison - 118
Sandwich Town Prison - 120

MERIONETHSHIRE :—
Dolgelly County Prison - 123

MIDDLESEX :—
Cold Bath Fields County Prison - 126
Westminster County Prison - 130
Clerkenwell County House of Detention - 132
Newgate. The Gaol of the City of London - 134
Holloway House of Correction for the City of London - 136
Whitecross Street Debtors' Prison for London and Middlesex - 140

MONMOUTHSHIRE :—
Monmouth County Prison - 141
Usk County Prison - 144

MONTGOMERYSHIRE :—
Montgomery County Prison - 147

NORFOLK :—
Norwich County Prison - 150
Norwich City Gaol and House of Correction - 152
Swaffham County Gaol and House of Correction - 155
Wymondham County Gaol and Bridewell for Females - 158
Yarmouth Borough Gaol and House of Correction - 160

Page

OXFORDSHIRE :—
Oxford County Prison - - - - - - 163
Oxford City Prison - - - - - - 166

PEMBROKESHIRE :—
Haverfordwest County Prison - - - - - 169

SHROPSHIRE :—
Shrewsbury County Prison - - - - - 172

SOMERSETSHIRE :—
Taunton County Prison - - - - - - 176
Shepton Mallet County Prison - - - - - 179
Bath City Prison - - - - - - - 183

SUFFOLK :—
Bury St. Edmund's County Prison - - - - 185
Ipswich County Prison - - - - - - 188
Ipswich Borough Prison - - - - - - 191

SURREY :—
Horsemonger Lane County Prison - - - - 199
Wandsworth County Prison - - - - - 196

SUSSEX :—
Lewes County Prison - - - - - - 199
Petworth County Prison - - - - - - 202

WARWICKSHIRE :—
Warwick County Prison - - - - - - 205
Birmingham Borough Prison - - - - - 209

WILTSHIRE :—
Salisbury County Prison - - - - - - 212
Devizes County Prison - - - - - - 215

WORCESTERSHIRE :—
Worcester County and City Prison - - - - 217

Table of Deaths, Pardons on Medical Grounds, and Lunatics, in the year ended 30th Sept. 1868 - - - - - - 221

PALL MALL

THIRTY-FOURTH REPORT OF THE INSPECTORS OF PRISONS.

I.—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

To the Right Honourable Henry A. Bruce, M.P.,
&c. &c. &c.,
Secretary of State for the Home Department.

Sir, 7th April 1870.

I have the honour to submit my Annual Report on the Prisons of the Southern District, being a part of the Thirty-fourth Report of the Inspectors of Prisons.

Since last report the county prison at Presteign has been closed during repairs, the prisoners of the county Radnorshire being sent under contract to the county prison of Hereford. The county prison at Colchester has been abolished, and the prisoners are committed to the county prison at Springfield, and the Wilts county prison at Salisbury has also been closed.

I have added in an appendix a table showing the accommodation for criminals, in certified and uncertified cells, the average daily number in custody, the deaths, pardons on medical grounds, and lunatics during the year in the prisons of the Southern District.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient, humble servant,
HENRY BRISCOE.

REPORTS ON PRISONS

IN THE

SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

ANGLESEY.

ANGLESEY COUNTY PRISON, BEAUMARIS.

	Criminal Prisoners.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Prisoners committed in the year -	157	12	169
Average daily number in custody -	11½	1⅔	13¼
Re-committals - - - -	30	6	36
Greatest number at any one time -	32	4	36

Total expenditure for the prison -	£965 7*s.* 0*d.*
Average annual cost per prisoner, after deducting the net profit on prisoners' earnings - -	£56 6*s.* 7½*d.*

TABLE showing the Number of Persons sentenced to different Periods of Imprisonment during the Year.

Length of Sentence.	Males.		Females.		Total.
	Adults.	Juveniles.	Adults.	Juveniles.	
Not exceeding 7 days - - - -	40	—	4	—	44
Above 7, and not exceeding 14 days - -	43	1	1	—	45
„ 14 days „ „ 1 month -	53	—	3	—	56
„ 1 month „ „ 2 months -	11	—	2	—	13
„ 2 months „ „ 3 „ -	4	—	1	—	5
„ 3 „ „ „ 6 „ -	2	—	—	—	2
„ 6 „ „ „ 1 year - -	3	—	1	—	4

TABLE showing how the Prisoners have been employed during the Year, and the Amount of their Earnings.

Number.	Males.	Cash received.	Estimated Value.	Total.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1	Making mats, brushes, and picking oakum	19 9 2	- - -	19 9 2
2	Joinery, painting, whitewashing, &c.	- - -	6 10 0	6 10 0
	Females.			
	Making clothing, knitting stockings, &c.	- - -	0 11 8	0 11 8
	Total	19 9 2	7 1 8	26 10 10

Accommodation for prisoners :—

	Males.	Females.
For criminals :—		
Cells certified	18	4
Punishment cells certified	1	—
For debtors,—		
Sleeping cells or rooms	1	—
Day rooms	1	—
Yards for exercise	1	—

There are twenty-six cells warmed and ventilated, and thirty-five and three hospitals supplied with gas and furnished with bells.

Prisoners rise at 6 a.m. and retire to bed at 8 p.m. throughout the year.

WEEKLY Amount of Food supplied to Prisoner in each Class of Hard Labour.

Class.	Bread.		Meat.		Gruel.		Potatoes.		Soup.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.	oz.	oz.	pts.	pts.	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.	pts.	pts.
1st -	7 0	7 0	—	—	14	14	—	—	—	—
2nd -	10 8	7 14	—	—	14	14	—	—	—	—
3rd -	10 8	7 14	6	6	14	14	4 0	4 0	2	2
4th -	10 8	7 14	12	12	14	14	2 0	2 0	3	3
5th -	7 14	7 14	16	12	11	11	7 0	3 8	3	3

Bread and beef only are supplied by contract. The average weekly cost per prisoner is 3*s.* 2¼*d.* And 21

prisoners have received extra diet by order of the surgeon, making an aggregate of 1,280 days.

Labour and Employment.

Hard labour, 1st class. There is a treadmill in use, at which 6 prisoners can work at a time, they are divided by partitions and are under observation. The power is applied to pumping water.

Hard labour, 2nd class. Picking oakum, tailoring, shoemaking, laundry-work, needle-work, &c. The duties of the prison are performed by well conducted prisoners of the 2nd class, selected by the governor. Prisoners are employed 10 hours daily and 10 hours are allowed for sleep.

Religious and Scholastic Instruction.

Not any alteration in the duties of the chaplain, schoolmaster, or schoolmistress. The warder and matron perform the duties of both by giving occasional lessons. Any prisoners dissenting from the Church of England are allowed full liberty to have a minister of their own persuasion to visit them, on expressing a desire to that effect, subject to the approval of the visiting justices, but since the appointment of the present chaplain no such request has been made.

Health.

The surgeon attends twice a week. The general health of the prisoners has been good. The provisions are of sufficiently good quality and the general dietary sufficient and not more than sufficient for maintaining the health and strength of prisoners at hard labour. The clothing and bedding are also sufficient.

An additional officer is required for the more efficient supervision of the prisoners. No alteration in the staff, except the death of the governor and the head warder promoted to the vacancy.

	Males.	Females.
Whipping	—	—
Irons or handcuffs	—	—
Solitary or dark cells	2	—
Stoppage of diet	17	—
Other punishments	—	—
Total	19	—

BEDFORDSHIRE.

BEDFORD COUNTY PRISON.

	Criminal Prisoners.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Prisoners committed in the year -	763	79	842
Average daily number in custody -	158	11	169
Greatest number at any one time -	208	10	218
Re-committals to this and other prisons -	360	14	374

Total expenditure for the prison - £4,105 9*s.* 6*d.*
Average annual cost per prisoner, after deducting the net profit on prisoners' earnings - - - £22 3*s.* 11*d.*

TABLE showing the Number of Persons sentenced to different Periods of Imprisonment during the Year.

Length of Sentences.	Males.		Females.		Total.
	Adults.	Juveniles.	Adults.	Juveniles.	
Not exceeding 7 days - - -	97	8	18	1	124
Above 7, and not exceeding 14 days -	141	10	17	—	168
„ 14, „ 1 month -	211	14	19	3	247
„ 1 month „ „ 2 months -	98	6	7	—	111
„ 2 months „ 3 „ -	47	3	2	—	52
„ 3 „ „ 6 „ -	34	1	—	—	35
„ 6 „ „ 1 year -	20	1	2	—	23
„ 1 year „ „ 2 years -	8	—	—	—	8
„ 2 years - - - -	1	—	—	—	1

TABLE showing the Nature and total value of Prisoners Labour, the Cash received for it, and the estimated Value of Work done for Prison Use.

Number.	Males.	Cash received.	Estimated Value.	Total.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
20	Mat making	219 7 2	—	219 7 2
96	Oakum picking	52 6 0	—	52 6 0
3	Tailoring	38 6 6	—	38 6 6
9	Shoemaking	53 9 6	—	53 9 6
1	Smith	—	23 8 0	23 8 0
2	Carpenter and painter	—	79 17 6	79 17 6
2	Gardener and Labourer	—	63 13 0	63 13 0
3	Washing	—	43 0 6	43 0 6
9	Incidental	—	94 6 3	94 6 3
1	Whitewashing	—	20 15 0	20 15 0
1	Bricklayer	—	1 16 9	1 16 9
	Females.	363 9 2	326 17 0	690 6 2
3	Washing	—	43 0 6	43 0 6
7	Sewing	—	29 17 6	29 17 6
1	Incidental	—	10 9 6	10 9 6
	Total	363 9 2	410 4 6	773 13 8

The above sum of 363*l.* 9*s.* 2*d.* shows the actual profit after paying all expenses for materials, implements, gratuities to prisoners on discharge, and emoluments to officers superintending work, and of which sum 350*l.* was paid to the County Treasurer.

Accommodation for prisoners:—

For criminals,—

	Males.	Females.
Cells certified	145	16
„ not certified	9	7
„ punishment, certified	4	2
„ Reception	6	—
For debtors,—		
Sleeping cells or rooms	9	2
Day rooms	2	—
Yards for exercise	2	1

167 cells are artificially warmed and ventilated. All are supplied with gas and furnished with bells. Prisoners rise in summer at 5.45 a.m., in winter at 6.30 a.m., and retire to sleep at 8 p.m. Prisoners after first three months who have obtained a good conduct badge, and are industriously employed, go to bed at 9 p.m. Prisoners sentenced to hard labour, sleep on plank beds for the first month.

Effectual means are taken for keeping prisoners when in association, under constant supervision, with the exception of three occasionally employed in washing (when short of females), those in association on medical grounds, and in a crowded state of the prison, three prisoners only being associated.

WEEKLY Amount of Food supplied to Prisoners in each Class at Hard Labour.

Class.	Bread.		Meat.		Gruel.		Potatoes.		Soup.		Cheese.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.	oz.	oz.	pts.	pts.	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.	pts.	pts.	oz.	oz.
1st -	7 0	7 0	—	—	7	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
2nd -	10 8	10 8	—	—	14	14	—	—	—	—	—	—
3rd -	8 14	8 0	6	4	14	14	3 0	3 0	2	2	2	2
4th -	10 12	8 2	9	6	14	14	1 8	1 8	2	2	3	2
5th -	10 4	8 8	12	9	14	14	6 0	6 0	3	3	4	3

The provisions are supplied by contract, and the weekly cost of food per head is 2*s*. Extra diet has been ordered by the surgeon for 38 prisoners, giving an aggregate of 1,312 days.

LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT.

Hard Labour of the 1st Class

Consists of shot drill, the ground being adapted for 75 men; under superintendence of officers, six hours daily being the maximum: ten hard-labour machines; 14,000 revolutions are required to be performed per diem: a crank pump at which 6 persons can be employed at a time: weaving with the heavy loom, and matmaking and rope dressing with the heavy beater, the prisoners being employed in separate confinement.

Hard Labour of the 2nd Class

Consists of oakum and coir picking, matmaking, tailoring, and shoemaking. Prisoners who have served the first three months of their imprisonment with good conduct are selected by the governor for the services of the prison. Prisoners are employed at labour for 10 hours in the summer and 9½ in winter. Prisoners industriously employed (conduct being good) are allowed to continue at work till 7.45 p.m. which is materially appreciated.

After the first three months prisoners are allowed to attend school, the hours of labour being thereby shortened by 1½ hours per week.

RELIGIOUS AND SCHOLASTIC INSTRUCTION.

No alteration in the duties of chaplain, schoolmaster, or schoolmistress. It is open to any prisoner of a religious

denomination differing from the Established Church, to see a minister of his own persuasion, on expressing a wish to that effect.

Health.

The surgeon visits the prison daily, and examines all the prisoners four or five times a week. The general condition of the prisoners is good, and there has been no epidemic during the year. The provisions are of good quality, and the general dietary sufficient in the great majority of cases, and not more than sufficient for maintaining the health and strength of the prisoners. Those at hard labour seldom requiring more than the usual diet. The clothing and bedding are sufficient. There were three deaths and one suicide, and one pardoned on medical grounds.

The following Table shows the number and nature of of punishments for prison offences :—

	Males.	Females.
Whipping - - -	—	—
Irons or handcuffs - -	—	—
Solitary or dark cells - -	21	—
Stoppage of diet - -	375	—
Other punishments - -	20	—
Total - - -	416	—

In the early part of the year a shed was erected divided into compartments for the separate employment of prisoners at 1st class hard labour, in conjunction with the shot-drill exercise, also an addition of eight new cells for females.

A new chaplain has been appointed vice the Rev. George Maclean resigned after upwards of 37 years service.

BERKSHIRE.

READING.—COUNTY PRISON.

—	Criminal Prisoners.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Prisoners committed during year -	950	182	1,132
Average daily number in custody -	123	17	140
Re-committals - - - - - -	251	49	300
Greatest number at any one time -	144	20	164

Total expenditure - -	£3,902 7*s.* 3*d.*
Average annual cost per prisoner, after deducting the net profit on prisoners' earnings - -	£26 8*s.* 0*d.*

TABLE showing the Number of Persons sentenced to different Periods of Imprisonment.

Length of Sentence.	Males.		Females.		Total.
	Adults.	Juveniles.	Adults.	Juveniles.	
Not exceeding 7 days - - -	178	11*	41	3	233
Above 7, and not exceeding 14 days -	156	13	37	2	208
„ 14 days, „ 1 month	194	17	35	2	248
„ 1 month „ 2 months -	114	7	19	—	140
„ 2 months „ 3 „ -	68	1	9	—	78
„ 3 „ „ 6 „ -	47	—	5	—	52
„ 6 „ „ 1 year -	16	—	1	—	17
„ 1 year „ 2 years -	4	—	—	—	4

TABLE showing the Nature and total Value of Prisoners Labour, the Cash received for it, and the estimated Value of Work done for Prison Use.

Number.	Males.	Cash received.	Estimated Value.	Total.
		£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d*
64	Grinding corn, stone breaking, mat-making, weaving matting, picking oakum, chopping junk, and gardening - - - -	205 19 3	—	205 19 3
31	Pumping water, carpentering, painting, whitewashing, shoemaking, tailoring, cleaning, and assisting cook, engineer, and baker - -	—	184 16 0	184 16 0
	Females.			
4	Picking oakum * - - -	—	—	—
10	Washing, cleaning, and needlework -	—	89 7 4	89 7 4
	Total - -	205 19 3	274 3 4	480 2 7

* The amount received for oakum picked by females is included in the earnings of the males.

Accommodation for prisoners :—

	Males.	Females.
For criminals,—		
Cells certified - -	185	29
„ punishment, certified -	4	2
„ reception - -	7	3
For debtors,—		
Sleeping cells or rooms -	20	1
Day rooms - - -	2	1
Yards for exercise - -	1	1

All the cells for criminals are warmed and ventilated, supplied with gas, and furnished with bells. Prisoners rise at 6 a.m. and go to bed at 9 p.m. Plank beds are in use for prisoners of the hard labour class who have been previously committed or who are undergoing imprisonment for vagrancy, they are used for a period of 21 days at the commencement of the sentence. Prisoners are not in association. Provisions and stores are supplied by contract, and the cost per head per week is 2*s.* 1*d.* 49 prisoners have received extra diet by order of the surgeon, making an aggregate of 1,364 days.

Weekly Amount of Food supplied to Prisoners in each Class at Hard Labour.

Class.	Bread.		Bacon.		Gruel.		Potatoes.		Cheese.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.	oz.	oz.	pts.	pts.	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.	oz.	oz.
1st -	7 0	7 0	—	—	7	7	—	—	—	—
2nd -	7 0	7 0	—	—	14	14	3 8	2 10	—	—
3rd -	8 12	7 14	—	—	14	14	3 8	3 8	—	—
4th -	8 12	7 14	9	7½	14	14	7 0	5 4	8	7

Labour and Employment.

Hard Labour, 1st Class

Consists of pumping water collectively in separate compartments, and grinding corn singly by Dean's Patent Hand Flour Mills, for the supply of the prison; 16 prisoners can work upon them at one time. Stone breaking, but no task is required. Matmaking, weaving matting by loom, with rope beating and chopping.

Hard Labour of 2nd Class

Consists of matmaking, picking oakum, and the necessary service of the prison, for which duties prisoners who have been long in prison and those not sentenced to hard labour are selected by the governor with the sanction of the visiting justices.

Prisoners are daily employed for 9 hours, and 8½ hours are allowed for sleep.

Religious and Scholastic Instruction.

No alteration has been made except that the female prisoners are instructed by the matron. The Roman Catholic priest has full permission to visit Roman Catholics, and Dissenters willingly receive the chaplain's visits.

Health.

The surgeon visits the prison daily, and examines all prisoners on committal and discharge; he also visits every prisoner once a week. The general health of the prisoners has been good, and the prison has been visited by no epidemic. The provisions are of good quality, the general dietary is sufficient but not more than necessary for maintaining the health and strength of the prisoners. The clothing and bedding are also sufficient. Two lunatic prisoners were removed from prison during the year.

The following Table shows the number and nature of punishments for prison offences during the year:—

	Male.	Female.
Whipping	—	—
Irons or handcuffs	—	—
Solitary or dark cells	9	1
Stoppage of diet	143	38
Other punishments	—	—
Total	152	39

BRECONSHIRE.

COUNTY PRISON OF BRECON.

	Criminal Prisoners.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Prisoners committed during year -	190	50	240
Average daily number in custody -	30	5	35
Re-committals - - - - -	30	4	34
Greatest number at any one time -	45	9	54

Total expenditure - - - £1,062 10*s.* 11*d.*
Average annual cost per prisoner, after deducting the net profit on prisoners' earnings - - £29 5*s.* 2*d.*

TABLE showing the Number of Persons sentenced to different Periods of Imprisonment.

Length of Sentence.	Males.		Females.		Total.
	Adults.	Juveniles.	Adults.	Juveniles.	
Not exceeding 7 days - - -	25	5	7	—	37
Above 7 and not exceeding 14 days -	46	2	12	1	61
„ 14 days „ „ 1 month -	39	4	10	1	54
„ 1 month „ „ 2 months -	37	—	3	—	40
„ 2 months „ „ 3 „ -	7	—	1	—	8
„ 3 „ „ „ 6 „ -	7	—	1	—	8
„ 6 „ „ „ 1 year -	5	—	—	—	5
„ 1 year „ „ 2 years -	—	—	—	—	—
„ 2 years - - - -	—	—	1	—	1

TABLE showing the Nature and total Value of Prisoners Labour, the Cash received for it, and the estimated Value of Work done for Prison Use.

Number.	Males.	Cash received.	Estimated Value.	Total.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
2	Matmaking	9 9 8	—	9 9 8
12	Oakum picking and rope beating	29 0 0	—	29 0 0
1	Shoemaking	—	22 15 0	22 15 0
1	Tailoring and hammock making	—	41 17 0	41 17 0
1	Cooking	—	26 0 0	26 0 0
3	Cleaners	—	—	—
6	Crank, pump	—	—	—
4	Not employed	—	—	—
	Females.			
4	Washing, sewing, &c.	—	68 5 0	68 5 0
1	Not employed	—	—	—
	Total	38 9 8	159 17 0	197 6 8

Accommodation for prisoners :—

	Males.	Females.
For criminals,—		
Cells certified	40	—
„ not certified	8	8
„ punishment, certified	2	—
„ „ not certified	—	1
„ reception	3	—
For debtors,—		
Sleeping cells or rooms	3	1
Day rooms	1	1
Exercise Yards	1	—

Prisoners rise at 6 a.m. and go to bed at 8 p.m. Male prisoners are under supervision, but the females are not.

Provisions and stores are supplied by contract, the cost per head per week is 2*s.* 8¾*d.* Ten prisoners have had extra diet by order of the surgeon, making an aggregate of 66 days.

WEEKLY Amount of Food supplied to Prisoners in each Class at Hard Labour.

Class.	Bread.		Meat.		Gruel.		Potatoes.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.	pts.	pts.	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.
1st	10 8	10 8	—	—	14	14	—	—
2nd	10 8	10 8	0 18	0 18	14	14	3 8	3 8
3rd	10 8	10 8	0 18	0 18	14	14	7 0	7 0

Labour and Employment.

Hard labour 1st class consists of pumping water by a crank at which six men work at a time; occasionally stone-breaking, a square yard per day of 10 hours being the task, and rope beating. There is one workroom in which but two men can be employed at a time.

Hard labour of 2nd class consists of oakum picking, mat making, wood sawing, shoemaking, tailoring, and prison cleaning. Well conducted prisoners apt for the work and approved by the visiting justices are selected for the services of the prison.

Religious and Scholastic Instruction.

No alterations have been made in the chaplain's duties. There is no schoolmaster or mistress, but the chaplain attends to the instruction of the prisoners, all of whom differing from the Established Church can see a minister of their own persuasion privately upon making a request to that effect.

Health.

The surgeon attends twice a week and at any other time when necessary. The general health of the prisoners has been good, and there has been no epidemic. The provisions, clothing, and bedding, are sufficient.

The following punishments have been inflicted for prison offences:—

	Male.	Female.
Solitary or dark cells - -	6	—
Stoppage of diet - - -	48	18
Total - - -	54	18

Contracts have been advertised for to effect certain alterations and additions that will bring the prison into harmony with the requirements of the Prisons Act, 1865.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

AYLESBURY.—COUNTY PRISON.

	Criminal Prisoners.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Prisoners committed during year -	942	99	1,041
Average daily number in custody -	124·63	7·25	131·88
Re-committals - - - - -	305	12	317
Greatest number at any one time -	167	7	174

Total expenditure - - - - £4,263 19*s.* 10*d.*
Average annual cost per prisoner, after deducting the net profit on prisoners' earnings - - £31 5*s.* 1*d.*

TABLE showing the Number of Persons sentenced to different Periods of Imprisonment.

Length of Sentence.	Males.		Females.		Total.
	Adults.	Juveniles.	Adults.	Juveniles.	
Not exceeding 7 days - - - - -	159	16	29	1	205
Above 7, and not exceeding 14 days - - -	215	10	23	—	248
„ 14 „ „ 1 month - - -	249	14	16	1	280
„ 1 month „ „ 2 months - - -	152	4	7	2	165
„ 2 months „ „ 3 „ - - -	47	3	6	—	56
„ 3 „ „ 6 „ - - -	50	2	3	—	55
„ 6 „ „ 1 year - - -	19	1	2	—	22
„ 1 year „ „ 2 years - - -	7	—	—	—	7

TABLE showing the Nature and total Value of Prisoners Labour, the Cash received for it, and the estimated Value of Work done for Prison Use.

Number.	Males.	Cash received.	Estimated Value.	Total.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	Matmaking and weaving	48 19 4	—	48 19 4
	Oakum picking	42 10 0	—	42 10 0
	Grinding corn	11 15 7	—	11 15 7
	Gardening	30 6 6	—	30 6 6
	Total	133 11 5	—	133 11 5

Accommodation for prisoners :—

	Males.	Females.
For criminals,—		
Cells certified	220	17
„ punishment, certified	6	—
„ reception	6	3
For debtors,—		
Sleeping cells or rooms	17	—
Day rooms	4	—
Yards for exercise	2	—

252 cells are warmed, ventilated, and furnished with bells, and 246 are lighted with gas. Prisoners rise at 5 a.m. and retire at 9 p.m. in summer, and in winter they rise at 6 a.m. and retire at 10 p.m. Plank beds are only used when ordered by the visiting jnstices, generally for prisoners who have been several times in prison, and for 14 days at a time. Provisions and stores are supplied by contract, and the average cost of food per head a week is 2*s.* 6*d.* Four prisoners have by order of the surgeon received extra diet making an aggregate of 243 days.

WEEKLY Amount of Food supplied to Prisoners in each Class at Hard Labour.

Class.	Bread.		Meat.		Gruel.		Potatoes.		Soup.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.	oz.	oz.	pts.	pts.	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.	pts.	pts.
1st	7 0	7 0	—	—	14	14	—	—	—	—
2nd	10 8	7 14	—	—	14	14	—	—	1	1
3rd	8 12	7 14	6	6	14	14	4 0	4 0	2	2
4th	10 8	7 14	12	12	14	14	2 0	2 0	3	3
5th	9 10	7 14	16	12	11	11	7 0	3 8	3	3

Labour and Employment.

Hard labour of 1st class consists of the treadmill, at which 24 prisoners can work at a time, under the supervision of an officer. The power is not applied to any purpose. Six hand mills for grinding corn, each worked by one prisoner in separate cells. Pumping water for prison use by cranks, eight prisoners working one hour at a time in separate stalls.

Hard labour of 2nd class, pumping water, grinding corn, matmaking, trade occupations, and oakum picking. Well conducted prisoners are selected for the service of the prison by the governor, and approved of by the visiting justices. 10 hours are employed at labour, and eight hours allowed for sleep.

Health.

The surgeon visits the prison daily, twice a week inspects every prisoner, and once a month in company with the governor and matron. The general health of the prisoners has been good, equal to that of the general population, and there has not been any epidemic. The provisions are of good quality and sufficient, though not more than sufficient, especially for those engaged at hard labour. The clothing and bedding are also sufficient. One prisoner died from natural causes, one was pardoned on medical grounds and two were sent to the county asylum.

The following punishments for prison offences were inflicted:—

	Male.	Female.
Solitary or dark cells - -	18	—
Stoppage of diet - - -	267	30
Total - - -	285	30

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

CAMBRIDGE.—COUNTY PRISON AT CAMBRIDGE.

Committed during the year - -	370
Average daily number in custody -	43
Recommittals (to any prison) - -	122
Greatest number at any one time -	67

Total expenditure - - -	£1,595 1*s.* 1*d.*
Average annual cost per prisoner, after deducting the net profit on prisoners' earnings - - - -	£34 19*s.* 7*d.*

TABLE showing the Number of Persons sentenced to different Periods of Imprisonment.

Length of Sentence.	Males.		Total.
	Adults.	Juveniles.	
Not exceeding 7 days - - - -	63	3	66
Above 7, and not exceeding 14 days -	86	6	92
„ 14 days „ „ 1 month -	88	5	93
„ 1 month „ „ 2 months -	44	2	46
„ 2 months „ „ 3 „ -	30	—	30
„ 3 „ „ „ 6 „ -	26	—	26
„ 6 „ „ „ 1 year -	12	—	12
„ 1 year „ „ 2 years -	5	—	5
	354	16	370

	Males.
Accommodation for prisoners:—	
For criminals,—	
Cells certified - - -	—
Cells not certified - - -	97
Punishment not certified - -	2
Reception - - - -	8
For debtors,—	
Sleeping cells or rooms - -	15
Day rooms - - -	2
Yards for exercise - - -	2

Plans for the alteration of this gaol have been approved by the Secretary of State.

WEEKLY Amount of Food supplied to Prisoners of each Class at Hard Labour.

Class.	Bread.	Meat.	Gruel.	Potatoes.	Soup.
	M.	M.	M.	M.	M.
	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.	pts.	lbs. oz.	pts.
1st - -	7 0	—	14	—	—
2nd - -	10 8	—	14	—	1
3rd - -	8 4	0 6	14	4 0	3
4th - -	8 4	0 12	14	2 8	3
5th - -	7 14	0 16	14	7 0	3

Provisions and stores are supplied by contract, and the weekly cost of food averages 2*s* 6*d.* a head. Twenty-five

prisoners have received extra diet, by order of the surgeon, making an average of 2,760 days.

The extra diet in all cases has been 6 oz. of bread daily, to long sentenced prisoners.

The prisoners rise at 5.45 A.M., and retire at 8.30 P.M., summer and winter.

Labour and Employment.

Hard Labour, 1st Class,

Consists of a treadmill, at which eight men can be employed at one time, under supervision, and pumping water, also weaving matting and mats.

Hard Labour, 2nd Class.

Matmaking, shoe-making, tailoring, carpentering, washing rugs, mattrasses, and the prisoners' clothes, lime-washing, and teasing oakum, &c.

Criminal prisoners under long sentences, after undergoing part of their imprisonment in separate confinement, and who have been industrious and well conducted are selected by the governor for the services of the prison.

Prisoners are employed at labour for 10 hours, and 9 hours are allowed for sleep.

Religious and Scholastic Instruction.

No alteration has been made in the duties of the chaplain or schoolmaster. Prisoners not of the Established Church can be visited by the ministers of their respective religions at their request, but such requests are very rare.

Health.

The surgeon attends three times a week and whenever required. The general health of the prisoners has been good. The provisions have been good. The dietary not more than sufficient, but as a general rule it is found to be sufficient. The clothing and bedding are sufficient.

Punishment for prison offences, in the form of stoppage of diet was awarded 29 male prisoners.

Great alterations have been made, the gaol heretofore consisted of four wings, without any communication one with another; now there is a central hall from which the four wings diverge, new reception and punishment cells have been provided, and all the cells are efficiently warmed and ventilated. The old treadmill has been improved and adapted for pumping water.

CAMBRIDGE.—BOROUGH PRISON.

	Criminal Prisoners.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Prisoners committed during the year	215	62	277
Average daily number in custody	38	8	46
Re-committals	51	11	62
Greatest number of criminals at any one time	43	10	53

Total expenditure £1,094 19*s.* 2*d.*

Average annual cost per prisoner, after deducting the net profit on prisoners' earnings £21 1*s.* 10*d.*

TABLE showing the Number of Persons sentenced to different Periods of Imprisonment.

Length of Sentence.	Males.		Females.		Total.
	Adults.	Juveniles.	Adults.	Juveniles.	
Not exceeding 7 days	23	1	11	—	35
Above 7, and not exceeding 14 days	29	6	14	—	49
„ 14 days „ 1 month	47	4	15	1	67
„ 1 month „ 2 months	19	—	4	—	23
„ 2 months „ 3 „	14	—	5	—	19
„ 3 „ „ 6 „	15	—	4	—	19
„ 6 „ „ 1 year	10	—	1	—	11
„ 1 year „ 2 years	4	—	—	—	4

TABLE showing how the Prisoners have been employed during the Year, and the Amount of their Earnings.

Number.	Males.	Cash received.	Estimated Value.	Total.
		£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*
6	Mat making	65 4 0	—	65 4 0
9	Fire wood			
6	Picking oakum, &c.			
12	Treadmill, cranks, &c.	—	—	—
3	Cleaners, &c.	—	—	—
2	Repairs, prison clothing, &c.	—	—	—
	Females.			
2	Washing and needlework	9 10 0	—	9 10 0
4	Washing for prison	—	—	—
6	Cleaners, &c.	—	—	—
1	Picking oakum, &c.	—	—	—
	Total	74 14 0	—	74 14 0

Accommodation for prisoners:—

	Males.	Females.
Criminals,—		
Cells certified by an inspector -	37	18
Cells certified by an inspector for prisoners employed out of their cells during the day -	5	3
Punishment cells certified -	1	1
Reception cells - - -	2	1
For debtors,—		
Sleeping cells or rooms -	6	1
Day rooms - -	1	1
Yards for exercise - -	1	1

Thirty-seven cells for males and 15 for females are artificially warmed and ventilated.

43 cells for males and 17 for females, are lighted with gas.

All the above are furnished with bells.

The prisoners rise in summer 5.45 and retire at 9.15, and in winter rise at 6.30 and retire at 8.45.

Plank beds are used for convicted prisoners, not exceeding first 14 days.

Effectual means are adopted for keeping prisoners when in association under supervision.

The provisions and stores are supplied by contract. Average weekly cost per head 2*s.* 6*d.*, and four prisoners have received extra diet, making an aggregate of 52 days, these prisoners were ill on admission.

WEEKLY AMOUNT of FOOD supplied to Prisoners in each Class at Hard Labour.

Class.	Bread.		Meat.		Gruel.		Potatoes.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.	oz.	oz.	pts.	pts.	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.
1st -	8 0	6 10	—	—	7	7	1 8	1 2
2nd -	8 0	6 10	—	—	14	14	2 4	1 8
3rd -	9 0	7 10	6	4	14	14	3 12	2 10
4th -	9 14	7 10	8	6	14	14	4 8	3 6
5th -	10 0	7 12	8	6	14	14	6 0	3 6

(*continued.*)

Class.	Soup.		Treacle in Gruel.		Cheese.		Suet Pudding.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
	pts.	pts.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.
1st -	—	—	—	—	1	1	0 12	0 12
2nd -	—	—	—	—	2	2	1 2	0 12
3rd -	3	3	—	—	2	2	0 8	0 6
4th -	3	3	1	1	3	2	0 12	0 8
5th -	3	3	2	2	3	2	0 12	0 8

Labour and Employment.

Hard Labour of the 1st Class.

There is a treadmill in use on which six prisoners can work at one time, under supervision, and divided by partitions. The power is applied to cutting fire-wood. There are six hard labour machines in use, and 10,000 revolutions are required to be performed daily. There is one pump for water, and cranks for cutting wood &c., for fires, and oakum beating.

Hard Labour of the 2nd Class

Consists of mat making, oakum picking, fire-wood making, trades, services of prison, &c. Well conducted and long sentenced prisoners approved by visiting justices are selected for the duties of prison. Prisoners at hard labour are employed for 10 hours. Simple imprisonment for 8 hours. 9½ hours are allowed for sleep in winter and 8½ in summer.

Religious and Scholastic Instruction.

No alteration has been made in the duties of the chaplain or of the schoolmaster.

All prisoners whose denomination differs from that of the Established Church may, at their request have the religious instruction of the ministers of their own persuasion.

Health.

The surgeon visits the gaol and inquires into the health of the prisoners three times a week, and oftener if necessary, four times a year he makes an official inspection of the prison and prisoners, and reports on the subject to the magistrates in sessions. The health of the prisoners is good. The provisions are good in quality, the dietary sufficient, and not more than sufficient for provisions of all classes. The bedding and clothing sufficient; one female committed suicide.

ISLE OF ELY PRISON AT ELY.

	Criminal Prisoners.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Prisoners committed during year -	145	19	164
Average daily number in custody -	20½	2	22½
Re-committals - - - - - -	17	1	18
Greatest number of criminals at any one time - - - - - -	29	5	34

Total expenditure - -	£720 6*s.* 4*d.*
Average annual cost per prisoner, after deducting the net profit on prisoners' earnings - - -	£28 7*s.* 6*d.*

TABLE showing the Number of Persons sentenced to different Periods of Imprisonment.

Length of Sentence.	Males.		Females.		Total.
	Adults.	Juveniles.	Adults.	Juveniles.	
Not exceeding 7 days - - -	31	6	4	1	42
Above 7, and not exceeding 14 days -	20	1	5	—	26
„ 14 days „ „ 1 month -	26	2	3	—	31
„ 1 month „ „ 2 months -	9	2	3	—	14
„ 2 months „ „ 3 „ -	7	—	2	—	9
„ 3 „ „ „ 6 „ -	3	—	1	—	4
„ 6 „ „ „ 1 year -	4	—	—	—	4
„ 1 year „ „ 2 years -	5	—	—	—	5
Penal Servitude - - - - - -	2	—	—	—	2

TABLE showing the Nature and total value of Prisoners labour, the cash received for it, and the estimated value of work done for prison use.

Number.	Males.	Cash received.	Estimated Value.	Total.
		£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*
4	Making mats, fibre matting, &c. -	24 4 2	1 10 0	25 14 2
4	Fibre packing, plaiting, &c. - -	10 0 0	1 15 0	11 15 0
3	Sack and bag making - - -	15 16 0	—	15 16 0
3	Tailoring, shoemaking, cooking, &c. -	—	15 12 0	15 12 0
	Females.	50 0 2	18 17 0	68 17 2
1½	Washing the prison clothing and bedding, making and mending do., knitting stockings, &c. - -	—	13 0 0	13 0 0
		—	—	—
	Total - -	50 0 2	31 17 0	81 17 2

Accommodation for prisoners :—

	Males.	Females.
Criminals,—		
Cells certified by an inspector for separate confinement for various periods - -	35	6
Cells not certified - -	2	2
Punishment cells certified -	2	1
Yards for exercise - -	3	2
For debtors,—		
Sleeping cells or rooms - -	4	2
Day rooms - - -	1	1
Yards for exercise - -	1	1

There are 45 male cells and six female cells artificially warmed, lighted, and ventilated; there are also 44 cells provided with bells, including the three punishment cells. The prisoners rise at 6 a.m. and retire at 9 p.m. all the year round, except Sundays, when they retire at 8 p.m. No plank beds whatever are in use.

Effectual means are adopted for keeping prisoners when in association under the supervision of an officer.

The provisions and stores are supplied by contract. Average weekly cost per head is 2*s.* 7¾*d.*, inclusive of extra allowances, and five prisoners have received extra diet, (a small allowance of bread) by order of the surgeon, during the year, for the aggregate number of 802 days.

Weekly Amount of Food supplied to Prisoners in each Class at Hard Labour.

Class.	Bread.		Meat.		Gruel.		Potatoes.		Soup.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.	oz.	oz.	pts.	pts.	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.	pts.	pts.
1st -	7 0	7 0	—	—	14	14	—	—	—	—
2nd -	10 8	7 14	—	—	14	14	—	—	1	1
3rd -	10 8	7 14	6	6	14	14	4 0	4 0	2	2
4th -	10 8	7 14	12	12	14	11	2 0	2 0	3	3
5th -	10 8	7 14	12	12	14	14	7 0	3 8	3	3

Labour and Employment.

Hard Labour of the 1st Class.

There is a treadmill in use, at which nine persons can work at one time, exclusive of relief, they are divided by partitions on the wheel, and are always under observation while at work and while resting. The power is not applied to any purpose. There is one hard labour machine in use, which is required to make 10,800 revolutions daily.

Hard Labour of the 2nd Class.

Viz., matmaking, sack making, fibre plaiting, and picking, tailoring, shoe making, making and mending prison clothing and bedding, knitting stockings, washing, cooking, cleaning, &c., &c. Prisoners who have served the first three months and are well behaved, are selected by the governor, for the services of the prison.

Ten hours per day prisoners are employed, and eleven hours for sleep.

Religious and Scholastic Instruction.

One additional Sunday service has been commenced at the beginning of the year 1869. Every facility has been afforded to prisoners of religious denominations differing from the Established Church to receive the ministers of their own persuasion.

Health.

The surgeon visits the prison and examines the prisoners three or four times a week, and oftener if required, and inspects all the prisoners at least once a month. The general health of the prisoners has been pretty good.

The diet good and generally sufficient, very little extras having been ordered during the year. The bedding and clothing are sufficient.

The following Table shows the number and nature of punishment for prison offences:—

	Males.
Solitary or dark cells - - -	7
Stoppage of diet - - - -	23
Total - - - - -	30

ISLE OF ELY PRISON AT WISBEACH.

	Criminal Prisoners.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Prisoners committed during year -	200	36	236
Average daily number in custody -	22	3	25
Re-committals - - - - - -	43	8	51
Greatest number of criminals at any one time - - - - - -	32	3	35

Total expenditure - - - -	£845 15*s.* 9*d.*
The average annual cost per prisoner, after deducting prisoners' earnings amounts to - - -	£33 8*s.* 10½*d.*

TABLE showing the Number of Persons sentenced to different Periods of Imprisonment.

Length of Sentence.	Males.		Females.		Total.
	Adults.	Juveniles.	Adults.	Juveniles.	
Not exceeding 7 days - - -	26	2	8	—	36
Above 7, and not exceeding 14 days -	—	—	—	—	—
„ 14 days „ „ 1 month -	59	1	11	—	71
„ 1 month „ „ 2 months -	39	—	6	—	45
„ 2 months „ „ 3 „ -	23	—	1	—	24
„ 3 „ „ „ 6 „ -	12	—	3	—	15
„ 6 „ „ „ 1 year -	3	—	2	—	5
„ 1 year and not exceeding 2 years	2	—	—	—	2
Penal Servitude - - - - - -	2	—	—	—	2

TABLE showing the Nature and total Value of Prisoners Labour, the Cash received for it, and the estimated Value of Work done for Prison Use.

Number.	Males.	Cash received.	Estimated Value.	Total.
		£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*
5	Sack, bag, and mat making - -	9 13 3	—	9 13 3
3	Prison services - - -	—	—	—
8	Treadwheel - - - -	—	—	—
6	Oakum picking - - -	—	—	—
	Repairs and cleaning - - -	—	29 14 0	
	Making and repairing clothing -	—	12 0 0	55 14 0
	Cooking - - - - -	—	14 0 0	
	Females.	9 13 3	55 14 0	65 7 3
3	Making and repairing clothing -	—	10 0 0	
	Washing - - - -	—	15 0 0	25 0 0
	Total - - -	9 13 3	80 14 0	90 7 3

Accommodation for prisoners:—

	Males.	Females.
For criminals,—		
Cells certified by an inspector for separate confinement for various periods - - - -	42	10
Punishment cells certified -	2	—
Reception cells - - -	2	—

There are 42 male cells and 10 female cells artificially warmed, they are also supplied with gas and bells.

Prisoners rise at 6 a.m. and retire at 9 p.m.

Plank beds are not used as part of any sentence but occasionally as a punishment for prison offences for a night or two.

Effectual means are adopted for keeping prisoners when in association under the supervision of a warder.

All Provisions and stores are supplied by contract, and the average weekly cost is 2*s.* 4*d.* per head. Five prisoners only have received extra diet by order of the surgeon for the aggregate number of 61 days.

WEEKLY Amount of Food supplied to Prisoners in each Class of Labour.

Class.	Bread.		Meat.		Gruel.		Potatoes.		Soup.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.	oz.	oz.	pts.	pts.	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.	pts.	pts.
1st -	3 0	3 0	—	—	6	6	—	—	—	—
2nd -	10 8	7 14	—	—	14	14	—	—	1	1
6rd -	10 8	7 14	6	6	14	14	4 0	4 0	2	2
4th -	10 8	7 14	12	12	14	14	2 0	2 0	3	3
5th -	10 8	7 14	12	16	14	14	7 0	3 8	3	3

LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT.

Hard Labour of the 1st Class

Consists of the treadmill at which 14 prisoners can work at one time under the supervision of an officer. The prisoners are divided by partitions on the wheel. The power is applied to no profitable purpose.

Hard Labour of the 2nd Class

Consists of sack, bag, and mat making, and oakum picking. Prisoners not sentenced to hard labour are preferred for prison services, but if of hard labour class those who have performed the hard labour portion of their sentence, and if of exemplary conduct are selected by the governor for visiting justices sanction.

The prisoners are employed 10 hours and are allowed 8¾ hours for sleep.

Religious and Scholastic Instruction.

No alteration, except two services instead of one. Prisoners of denominations differing from the Established Church can by expressing their wish see a minister of their own persuasion.

Health.

The surgeon visits the prison twice a week and upon all occasions if necessary, he also inspects the prisoners monthly. The prisoners are healthy. The provisions are excellent in quality and sufficient, but not more than sufficient for maintaining the health and strength of prisoners engaged at hard labour. The clothing and bedding are good and sufficient, one male received pardon on medical grounds.

The following punishments have been inflicted for prison offences:—

	Males.
Solitary or dark cells - - - -	2
Stoppage of diet - - - -	48
Total - - - -	50

Two male prisoners escaped but were recaptured. The blocks of buildings consisting of cells adjoining the boundary wall in front, have been removed 10 feet to prevent the repetition of escape, one of the prisoners having availed himself of the defective construction, and the boundary wall in another place has been heightened over a divisional wall.

CARDIGANSHIRE.

COUNTY PRISON AT CARDIGAN.

In consequence of the great irregularities of the governor, who has been lately dismissed, the Report on this prison is very imperfect.

TABLE showing the Number of Persons sentenced to different Periods of Imprisonment during the Year.

Length of Sentence.	Males.		Females.		Total.
	Adults.	Juveniles.	Adults.	Juveniles.	
Not exceeding 7 days - - -	46	5	—	—	51
Above 7, and not exceeding 14 days -	32	4	—	—	36
„ 14 days „ „ 1 month -	28	5	—	—	33
„ 1 month „ „ 2 months -	9	3	—	—	12
„ 2 months „ „ 3 „ -	14	5	—	—	19
„ 3 „ „ „ 6 „ -	27	1	—	—	28
„ 6 „ „ „ 1 year -	9	—	—	—	9
„ 1 year „ „ 2 years -	3	—	—	—	3

Accommodation for prisoners :—

For criminals,—	Males.	Females.
Cells not certified - - -	14	2
„ punishment, not certified -	1	—
„ reception - - -	1	—
For debtors :—		
Sleeping cells or rooms also used as day rooms - - -	4	2
Yard for exercise - - -	1	—

None of the cells are warmed, ventilated, or lighted, all are furnished with bells, but some of them are out of repair. Prisoners rise at 6 a.m. in summer, and go to bed at 7 p.m.; in winter they rise at 7 a.m. and go to bed at 5 p.m.; except at meals the prisoners are not in association, and an officer visits them as often as possible.

Provisions and stores are supplied by contract. The average weekly cost of food per prisoner is 3*s.* 5*d.* And six prisoners have received extra diet by order of the surgeon, making an aggregate of 267 days.

WEEKLY Amount of Food supplied to Prisoners in each Class at Hard Labour.

Class.	Bread.		Meat.		Gruel.		Potatoes.		Soup.		Treacle in Gruel.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.	oz.	oz.	pts.	pts.	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.	pts.	pts.	oz.	oz.
1st -	7 0	7 0	—	—	14	14	—	—	—	—	5½	5½
2nd -	10 8	7 14	3	3	14	14	0 3	0 3	1	1	—	—
3rd -	7 15	7 14	12	12	14	14	4 6	4 6	2	2	—	—
4th -	10 8	7 14	21	21	14	14	2 9	2 9	3	3	—	—
5th -	9 10	7 14	28	21	14	14	7 9	4 1	3	3	—	—

Labour and Employment.

Hard Labour of the 1st class

Consists of a treadmill on which six prisoners can work at a time, under supervision. The power is not applied to any purpose. And stonebreaking, about one bushel a day being the task required.

Hard Labour of the 2nd class:

Picking oakum, whitewashing, and preparing fuel.

The duties of the prison are performed by prisoners of good conduct and others unable to do hard labour owing to age or infirmity, they are selected by the visiting justices. Prisoners are employed for 8 hours in summer and 7 in winter. Nine hours are allowed for sleep in summer, and 10 in winter.

Religious and Scholastic Instruction.

Not any alteration in chaplain's duties. There is neither schoolmaster nor schoolmistress. Prisoners of religious denominations differing from the Established Church have the privilege of being visited by ministers of their respective persuasions when they desire it.

Health.

The surgeon attends twice a week and oftener if necessary. The general health of prisoners is good. Provisions of good quality and sufficient. Clothing and bedding sufficient.

Punishment for prison offences has been inflicted as follows, viz.:

	Males.
Irons or handcuffs	3
Solitary or dark cells	13
Stoppage of diet	10
Other punishments	2
Total	28

CARMARTHENSHIRE.

CARMARTHEN COUNTY PRISON.

	Criminal Prisoners.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Prisoners committed during the year	341	29	360
Average daily number in custody	27	3	30
Re-committals	76	4	80
Greatest number of criminals at one time	48	6	54

Total expenditure for the prison - £1,089 5*s.* 4*d.*

Average annual cost per prisoner, after deducting the net profit on prisoners' earnings - - £35 2*s.* 1½*d.*

TABLE showing the Number of Persons sentenced to different Periods of Imprisonment during the Year.

Length of Sentence.	Males.		Females.		Total.
	Adults.	Juveniles.	Adults.	Juveniles.	
Not exceeding 7 days	48	2	9	—	59
Above 7, and not exceeding 14 days	89	1	4	—	94
„ 14 days, and not exceeding 1 month	112	4	3	—	119
„ 1 month „ „ 2 months	16	—	2	—	18
„ 2 months „ „ 3 „	29	—	4	—	33
„ 3 „ „ „ 6 „	1	—	1	—	2
„ 6 „ „ „ 1 year	4	—	—	—	4
„ 1 year „ „ 2 years	1	—	—	—	1
„ 2 years	1	1	—	—	2

TABLE showing the Nature and total Value of Prisoners' Labour, the Cash received for it, and the estimated Value of Work done for Prison Use.

Number.	Males.	Cash received.	Estimated Value.	Total.
Average daily.		£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*
2½	Oakum picking	2 0 2	—	2 0 2
1	Stone breaking	3 12 7	—	3 12 7
1	Excavating and general work for contractor in new prison	8 12 8	—	8 12 8
		14 5 5	—	14 5 5

The few females here before (all of whom were sent under contract and are now a Swansea prison) were generally employed in washing, scouring, cleaning, &c.

No account of estimated value of work done by prisoners has been kept, yet the whole of the tailoring, clogmaking, sewing, in making and repairs of all articles of clothing, &c., with the use of such trades of prisoners available for the benefit of the prison, has been done.

Accommodation for prisoners:—

	Males.
For criminals,—	
Cells not certified - - -	21
„ punishment - -	3
For debtors,—	
Sleeping cells or rooms - - -	10
Yards for exercise - - - -	2

In summer the prisoners rise at 6 a.m. and retire at 8 p.m., and in winter they rise at 7 a.m. and retire at 5 p.m.

Plank beds are used in the refractory cells.

Effectual means are adopted for keeping prisoners under constant supervision while in association.

All provisions and stores are supplied by contract and the average weekly cost per prisoner is 2*s.* 8½*d.*

Ten prisoners have received extra diet by order of the surgeon during the year, making an aggregate of 94 days.

WEEKLY Amount of Food supplied to Prisoners on each Class at Hard Labour.

Class.	Bread.		Meat.		Gruel.		Potatoes.		Soup.		Cheese.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.	oz.	oz.	pts.	pts.	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.	pts.	pts.	oz.	oz.
1st -	9 4	7 14	—	—	14	14	—	—	—	—	—	—
2nd -	9 4	7 14	—	—	14	14	2 0	2 0	—	—	—	—
3rd -	9 4	7 14	3	3	17	17	2 0	2 0	2	2	—	—
4th -	9 4	7 14	6	6	17	17	2 0	2 0	4	4	—	—
5th -	11 0	7 14	6	6	17	17	2 0	2 0	4	4	6	4

LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT.

Hard Labour of the 1st Class

Consists of the treadmill at which 16 persons can work at one time under the supervision of an officer, and are divided by partitions. Stonebreaking is practised on a small

scale, 37 yards were broken during the year by prisoners chiefly unable to work the treadmill. Half a yard is the task enforced from able-bodied prisoners, more could be broken but the demand for stone is very limited. A thorough supervision cannot at present be maintained over any prisoners besides those employed at the treadmill.

Hard Labour of the 2nd Class

Consists of oakum picking, cleaning, sewing, washing, and employment at trades useful for the prison service. Well conducted prisoners are selected by the governor for prison services, under the sanction of the visiting magistrates.

Prisoners are employed about 9½ hours in the summer and 7 hours in the winter, and they are allowed about 9½ hours in summer increasing to 12 hours in the middle of winter for sleep.

Religious and Scholastic Instruction.

Prisoners of a religious persuasion differing from that of the Established Church are, on the expression of their desire to see a minister of their own denomination, permitted to do so. The Roman Catholic priest attends weekly.

Health.

The surgeon visits the prison daily, and examines prisoners on reception and on discharge, and also specially inspects the prison and prisoners once a week.

The health of the prisoners generally good. The provisions are of good quality, and general dietary sufficient and not more than sufficient for maintaining the health and strength of prisoners at hard labour. The clothing and bedding are as a rule sufficient. There was one lunatic during the year.

Table showing the number and nature of punishment for prison offences.

	Males.	Females.
Irons or handcuffs	1	—
Solitary or dark cells	17	—
Stoppage of diet	10	1
Total	28	1

An entirely new prison is being built for the criminal prisoners, and about one half of the prisoners are confined, under contract, at Swansea prison, a large portion of the old gaol having been pulled down to make room for the new prison buildings.

The contract for the removal of prisoners to the Swansea prison was made in the Midsummer Quarter Sessions, 1869. This of course has affected the averages of numbers, costs, &c.

CARNARVONSHIRE.

CARNARVON COUNTY PRISON.

	Criminal Prisoners.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Prisoners committed during the year	305	110	415
Average daily number in custody -	23	11	34
Re-committals - - - - - -	99	56	155
Greatest number of criminals at any one time - - - - - -	34	19	53

Total expenditure - - £1,118 13*s.* 5*d.*

Average annual cost per prisoner, after deducting the net profit on prisoners' earnings - - £29 7*s.* 5*d.*

This sum being much higher than usual in consequence of occupying portion of new building.

TABLE showing the Number of Persons sentenced to different Periods of Imprisonment during the Year.

Length of Sentence.	Males.		Females.		Total.
	Adults.	Juveniles.	Adults.	Juveniles.	
Not exceeding 7 days - - -	103	1	35	—	139
Above 7, and not exceeding 14 days -	42	2	13	—	57
„ 14 days „ „ 1 month -	46	4	19	1	70
„ 1 month „ „ 2 months -	17	1	9	—	27
„ 2 months „ „ 3 „ -	11	—	4	—	15
„ 3 „ „ „ 6 „ -	7	—	2	—	9
„ 6 „ „ „ 1 year -	1	—	4	—	5
„ 1 year „ „ 2 years -	—	—	1	—	1
Penal Servitude - - - - -	4	—	—	—	4

TABLE showing the Nature and total Value of Prisoners Labour, the Cash received for it, and the estimated Value of Work done for Prison Use.

Number.	Males.	Cash received.	Estimated Value.	Total.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
213	Making mats and oakum - - -	120 0 5	—	120 0 5
2	Tailoring - - - -	—	6 15 0	6 15 0
		120 0 5	6 15 0	126 15 5
	Females.			
	Washing and sewing - - -	—	39 0 0	39 0 0
	Total - - -	120 0 5	45 15 0	165 15 5

Accommodation for prisoners:—

For criminals:—	Males.	Females.
Cells certified by an inspector for separate confinement for various periods - - -	24	—
Cells not certified - - -	—	2 bedrooms.
For debtors:—		
Sleeping cells or rooms - -	1	—

There are 25 cells artificially warmed and ventilated, and 24 supplied with gas and bells. The hour for prisoners to rise is 5.30 a.m. and to retire 8.30 p.m. winter and summer.

Provisions and stores are partly supplied by contract and partly otherwise. The average weekly cost of food per head is 2*s.* 7*d.* 23 prisoners have received extra diet by order of the surgeon during the year for the aggregate number of of 280 days.

WEEKLY Amount of Food supplied in each Class.

Class.	Bread.		Meat.		Gruel.		Potatoes.		Soup.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.	oz.	oz.	pts.	pts.	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.	pts.	pts.	
1st -	7 0	5 4	—	—	11	11	—	—	3	3	
2nd -	10 8	8 12	—	—	11	11	—	—	3	3	
3rd -	8 0	7 6	6	6	11	11	4 0	4 0	6	6	2 pints buttermilk each.
4th -	9 6	7 10	6	6	11	11	4 0	4 0	6	6	
5th -	9 4	7 6	12	12	11	11	6 0	4 0	6	6	
6th -	9 10	7 11	18	16	16½	11	6 4	4 0	9	6	1 pint do.

Labour and Employment.

Hard Labour of the First Class.

None.

There is one female work-room for 16 prisoners.

Hard Labour of the 2nd Class

Consists of weaving, matmaking, oakum picking.

Prisoners of slight sentences are selected by the governor for the services of the prison. Prisoners are employed 10 hours a day and allowed 9 hours for sleep.

Religious and Scholastic Instruction.

A suitable person has, during the course of the year, been appointed to teach the prisoners.

It is optional for dissenting ministers to visit the gaol but none of them have availed themselves of this privilege.

Health.

The surgeon visits the prison at least three times a week and daily when necessary, he inspects the prison and prisoners once a week. Health has been generally good. Provisions good and sufficient in quantity. Clothing and bedding also sufficient. One death from natural causes and one lunatic.

Table showing the number and nature of punishment for prison offences.

	Males.	Females.
Whipping	1	—
Solitary or dark cells	10	—
Stoppage of diet	204	78
Total	215	78

The prison is being rebuilt.

CORNWALL.

BODMIN.—COUNTY PRISON.

	Criminal Prisoners.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Prisoners committed during the year	654	160	814
Average daily number in custody -	68	16	84
Re-committals - - - - - -	299	102	401
Greatest number of criminals at any one time - - - - - -	93	20	113

Total expenditure for the prison - £3,323 14*s.* 10*d.*

Average annual cost per prisoner, after deducting the net profit on prisoners' earnings - - £34 4*s.* 3*d.*

TABLE showing the Number of Persons sentenced to different Periods of Imprisonment during the Year.

Length of Sentence.	Males.		Females.		Total.
	Adults.	Juveniles.	Adults.	Juveniles.	
Not exceeding 7 days - - -	130	4	22	3	159
Above 7, and not exceeding 14 days -	125	7	30	—	162
„ 14 days, „ „ 1 month -	202	2	57	6	267
„ 1 month „ „ 2 months -	88	3	17	1	109
„ 2 months „ „ 3 „ -	26	—	6	—	32
„ 3 „ „ „ 6 „ -	20	—	4	—	24
„ 6 „ „ „ 1 year -	11	—	2	—	13
„ 1 year „ „ 2 years -	2	—	—	—	2
Penal Servitude - - - -	4	—	3	—	7

TABLE showing the Nature and total Value of Prisoners Labour, the Cash received for it, and the estimated Value of Work done for Prison Use.

Number.	Males.	Cash received.	Estimated Value.	Total.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
26 199/311	Treadmill	—	23 8 0	23 8 0
4 133/311	Gardening, excavating, &c.	—	4 11 6	4 11 6
15 74/311	Oakum picking, &c.	60 11 4	—	60 11 4
5 230/311	Tailoring and shoemaking	—	5 15 0	5 15 0
7 293/311	Carpentering and blacksmithing	—	7 6 0	7 6 0
0 1/311	Brushmaking	—	0 2 6	0 2 6
0 40/311	Chopping firewood	—	0 12 3	0 12 3
	Females.			
4 293/311	Knitting and needlework	—	24 4 0	24 4 0
1 233/311	Wringing and mangling	—	8 14 0	8 14 0
4 234/311	Washing and laundry	—	37 9 0	37 9 0
	Total	60 11 4	112 2 3	172 13 7

Accommodation for prisoners :—

For criminals,—

	Males.	Females.
Cells certified by an inspector for separate confinement for various periods	141	59
Punishment cells, certified	6	2
Reception cells	7	5
For debtors,		
Sleeping rooms or cells	20	5
Day rooms	2	2
Yards for exercise	2	2

All the certified cells for criminals are artificially warmed and ventilated, and all the cells occupied by criminal prisoners, except punishment cells, are lighted with gas. All are supplied with bells. Prisoners rise at 6 a.m. and retire 8.30. p.m. all the year. Plank beds are used for reconvicted male prisoners for first month of imprisonment, also when under punishment for prison offences. Effectual means are adopted for keeping prisoners while in association under constant supervision. The provisions and stores are for the most part supplied by contract. The average weekly cost of food per head is 2*s.* $\frac{1}{2}$*d.* 16 prisoners have received extra diet by order of the surgeon during the year, and the aggregate number of days have been 409.

WEEKLY AMOUNT of FOOD supplied to Prisoners in each Class at Hard Labour.

Class.	Bread.		Meat.		Gruel.		Potatoes.		Soup.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.	pts.	pts.	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.	pts.	pts.
1st - -	7 0	7 0	—	—	14	14	—	—	—	—
1st labour -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
2nd „ -	10 8	8 12	—	—	14	14	—	—	—	—
1st „ -	7 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2nd „ -	5 4	5 4	0 8	0 8	14	14	7 0	5 4	2	2
1st „ -	10 8	—	0 12	0 8	14	14	7 0	7 0	3	2
2nd „ -	7 0	5 4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5th „ -	9 10	7 0	0 16	0 12	11	14	7 0	7 0	3	3

LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT.

Hard Labour of the 1st Class

Consists of a treadmill upon which 32 persons can work at one time, exclusive of relief, they are divided by partitions and always under the observation of an officer while at work and while resting. The power is applied to grinding corn. Rope beating is also in use. Shoemaking and tailoring are not done in work rooms but in separate cells.

Hard Labour of the 2nd Class

Consists of shoemaking, tailoring, carpentering, painting, and other trades for males. Needlework, washing, mangling, wringing, &c., and oakum picking, for females. Prisoners are chosen for the services of the prison from that class who have completed their probationary period of three months or more, selected by the governor and approved by the visiting justices. Prisoners are employed 10 hours a day and allowed to sleep 9½ hours.

RELIGIOUS AND SCHOLASTIC INSTRUCTION.

Prisoners not belonging to the Established Church are allowed to see their own religious teachers on expressing a wish to that effect.

HEALTH.

The surgeon visits the prison daily, with rare exception, and occasionally twice a day, when he examines the prisoners

newly admitted and visits and prescribes for the sick. The health of the prisoners is generally good.

The provisions are of good quality and the dietary sufficient but not more than sufficient for the maintenance of prisoners at hard labour. The bedding and clothing is sufficient. One death from natural causes and five lunatics.

Table showing the number and nature of punishment for prison offences.

	Males.	Females.
Irons or handcuffs - - -	—	1
Solitary or dark cells - -	18	6
Stoppage of diet - - -	472	14
Other punishment - - -	83	—
Total - - -	573	21

DENBIGHSHIRE.

RUTHIN COUNTY PRISON.

	Criminal Prisoners.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Prisoners committed during the year	313	59	372
Average daily number in custody -	46	5	51
Re-committals - - - -	85	17	102
Greatest number of criminals at any one time - - - - - - -	61	11	72

Total expenditure for the prison—

Ordinary expenditure - -	£1,121	6*s.* 11*d.*
New building - - -	£3,937	7*s.* 11*d.*
Average annual cost per prisoner, after deducting the net profit on prisoners' earnings - - -	£21	2*s.* 7¾*d.*

TABLE showing the Number of Persons sentenced to different Periods of Imprisonment during the Year.

Length of Sentence.	Males.		Females.		Total.
	Adults.	Juveniles.	Adults.	Juveniles.	
Not exceeding 7 days - - -	44	—	30	—	74
Above 7, and not exceeding 14 days -	47	—	7	1	55
„ 14 days „ „ 1 month -	79	—	10	1	90
„ 1 month „ „ 2 months -	42	—	4	1	47
„ 2 months „ „ 3 „ -	23	—	6	1	30
„ 3 „ „ „ 6 „ -	13	—	1	—	14
„ 6 „ „ „ 1 year -	7	—	—	—	7
Penal servitude - - - -	12	—	—	—	12

TABLE showing the Nature and total Value of Prisoners Labour, the Cash received for it, and the estimated Value of Work done for Prison Use.

Number.	Males.	Cash received.	Estimated Value.	Total.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
20	Making mats, breaking stones, shoe-making, weaving coir matting -	23 11 9	—	23 11 9
24	Treadwheel - - - - Labouring at the prison alterations and other ordinary labour - -	—	54 4 6	54 4 6
	Females.			
5	Washing, making, and mending for the prison - - - - -	—	20 0 0	20 0 0
	Total - - -	23 11 9	74 4 6	97 16 3

Accommodation for prisoners :—

	Males.	Females.
For criminals,—		
Cells not certified - -	84	16
Punishment cells not certified -	5	—
Reception cells - - -	2	2
For debtors,—		
Sleeping cells or rooms -	2	—
Day rooms - - -	2	—
Yards for exercise - -	1	—

There are 84 males cells and 16 female cells artificially warmed and ventilated, only the 84 male cells are supplied with gas and the whole are furnished with bells.

The prisoners rise at 6 a.m. in summer and daylight in the winter. The supervision is not perfect owing to the still unfurnished state of the prison. The male prisoners eat and work in the corridor as a common day-room, because

the cells are not certified by an inspector as fit for separate confinement. The provisions and stores are supplied by contract. The average weekly cost of food per head is 2*s.* 3½*d.* $\frac{8}{13}$ths of a farthing, 9 prisoners received extra diet by order of the surgeon during the year, for the aggregate number of 136 days.

WEEKLY Amount of Food supplied to Prisoners in each Class at Hard Labour.

Class.	Bread.		Meat.		Gruel.		Potatoes.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.	oz.	oz.	pts.	pts.	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.
1st	8 0	6 10	—	—	—	—	1 8	1 2
2nd	8 0	6 10	—	—	14	14	2 4	1 8
3rd	9 0	7 10	6	4	14	14	3 12	2 10
4th	9 14	7 10	8	6	14	14	6 0	3 6
5th	10 0	8 2	8	6	14	14	6 0	4 8

(*continued.*)

Class.	Soup.		Treacle in Gruel.		Cheese.		Suet Pudding.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
	pts.	pts.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.
1st	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 2	0 12
2nd	—	—	—	—	2	2	1 8	1 2
3rd	2¼	2¼	—	—	3	3	0 8	0 6
4th	3	3	1	1	4	3	0 12	0 8
5th	3	3	2	2	4	3	0 12	0 8

LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT.

Hard Labour of the 1st Class.

There is a treadwheel upon which 12 persons can work at one time, exclusive of relief, and always under the observation of an officer while at work and while resting. The power is applied to raising water for the prison. Stone-breaking is practised, the daily task is a cubic yard of limestone or ¾ of a yard of hard blue stone gathered from the beds of the river Clwyd.

Hard Labour of the 2nd Class

Consists of weaving of calico, fancy mats, and hearthrugs, making mats, tailoring, shoemaking, and joining, cleaning and repairing the prison. No class of prisoners in particular

are chosen by the governor (old offenders are excluded) for prison services.

Prisoners are employed 10 hours a day in labour, and are allowed 10 hours in summer and 11 in winter for sleep.

Religious and Scholastic Instruction.

Free access is allowed to ministers of all denominations differing from that of the Established Church to visit the prisoners, but none avail themselves of the privilege except the Roman Catholic priest.

Health.

The surgeon visits the prison twice a week, and oftener if required. The health of the prisoners is good. The provisions are of good quality, and in general sufficient and not more than sufficient for the maintenance of prisoners more especially those engaged in hard labour, but whenever it is thought necessary an improved diet is ordered by increasing the class. Bedding and clothing sufficient, extra being ordered according to the weather. One death from natural causes.

Table showing number and nature of punishment for prison offences.

	Males.	Females.
Whipping - - - -	3	—
Solitary or dark cells - -	27	3
Stoppage of diet - - -	220	6
Total - - -	260	9

One prisoner (a vagrant sentenced to one month) escaped and was afterwards captured in Carmarthenshire and is now undergoing a sentence of twelve months for a burglary he committed after he escaped. The cells of the men's old prison have been converted for the use of the women and one of them into an infirmary for the women. New reception cells have been built for the women and new, laundry and work cells are now being erected. The chaplain has been removed by death and another (the Rev. James Jones, rector of an adjoining parish) appointed.

DEVONSHIRE.

EXETER.—COUNTY PRISON.

	Criminal Prisoners.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Prisoners committed during the year	1,158	272	1,430
Average daily number in custody -	157	36	193
Re-committals - - - -	306	87	393
Greatest number of criminals at any one time - - - - - -	192	44	236

Total expenditure for the prison - £5,899 19*s.* 10*d.*
Average annual cost per prisoner, after deducting the net profit on prisoners' earnings - - £27 16*s.* 5*d.*

TABLE showing the Number of Persons sentenced to different Periods of Imprisonment during the Year.

Length of Sentence.	Males.		Females.		Total.
	Adults.	Juveniles.	Adults.	Juveniles.	
Not exceeding 7 days - - -	289	30	86	—	405
Above 7, and not exceeding 14 days -	212	18	48	4	282
„ 14 days „ „ 1 month -	225	21	49	8	303
„ 1 month „ „ 2 months -	103	12	20	2	137
„ 2 months „ „ 3 „ -	54	1	16	—	71
„ 3 „ „ „ 6 „ -	59	—	23	—	82
„ 6 „ „ „ 1 year -	38	—	6	—	44
„ 1 year „ „ 2 years -	28	—	—	—	28

TABLE showing the Nature and Total value of Prisoners labour the cash received for it, and the estimated value of work done for prison use.

Average daily Number.	Males.	Cash received.	Estimated Value.	Total.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
4	Mat making	8 15 0	—	8 15 0
12	Pumping water	—	—	—
—	Picking oakum	48 5 1	—	48 5 1
2	Tailoring	—	85 3 6	85 3 6
1	Shoemaking and mending	—	23 15 0	23 15 0
48	Treadwheel	—	—	—
25	Stonebreaking	101 17 3	—	101 17 3
1	Painting, &c.	—	31 5 6	31 5 6
	Females.			
13	Needlework	—	81 14 5	81 14 5
9	Laundry work	—	201 13 9	201 13 9
	Total	158 17 4	423 12 2	582 9 6

Accommodation for prisoners :—

	Males.	Females.
For criminals,—		
Cells certified by an inspector for separate confinement for various periods	261	70
Punishment cells, certified	6	3
Reception cells	7	6
For debtors,—		
Sleeping cells or rooms	38	2
Day rooms	2	1
Yards for exercise	2	1

All the cells are artificially warmed and ventilated, supplied with gas and furnished with bells. Prisoners rise at 6 a.m. in the summer and 6.30 a.m. in the winter, and retire at 9 p.m. all the year round. All convicted prisoners sleep on plank beds during the first six months of their sentence.

The provisions are supplied by contract. The average weekly cost of food per head is 2*s* 1¼*d*. There were 253 prisoners received extra diet by order of the surgeon during the year making an aggregate of 4,214 days.

WEEKLY AMOUNT of FOOD supplied to Prisoners in each Class at Hard Labour.

Class.	Bread.		Meat.		Gruel.		Potatoes.		Soup.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	.
	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.	oz.	oz.	pts.	pts.	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.	pts.	pts.
1st - - -	7 0	7 0	—	—	14	14	—	—	—	—
2nd - - -	8 12	7 14	—	—	14	14	—	—	—	—
3rd - - -	7 0	5 4	8	8	14	14	3 8	3 8	2	2
4th - - -	7 0	5 4	12	8	14	14	7 0	5 4	3	2
5th - - -	8 12	7 0	16	12	14	14	5 4	3 8	3	3

LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT.

Hard Labour of the 1st Class.

There is a treadmill upon which 32 prisoners can work at one time, divided by partitions and under supervision. The power is applied to no useful purpose, also a crank pump for raising water, at which 12 prisoners can be employed at one time, also stone pounding, 4 pecks in winter and 6 in summer being required to be pounded into fine gravel.

Hard Labour, 2nd Class,

Consists in oakum picking, matmaking, tailoring, shoemaking, painting, and similar employment.

Prisoners undergoing long sentences are selected by the governor for prison services.

Prisoners are employed 9 hours daily from Lady Day to Michaelmas, and 7 hours daily from Michaelmas to Lady Day, and are allowed 9 hours in summer and 9½ in winter for sleep.

RELIGIOUS AND SCHOLASTIC INSTRUCTION.

No change has been made in the duties of the chaplain, schoolmaster, or schoolmistress; but there has been an alteration in the time of day, at which some of their duties have to be performed. The daily prayers in chapel have been somewhat shortened, so that, with the further charge of moving the prisoners to and from the chapel more rapidly, the time taken up by the daily services is now less than an hour, i.e., from 9 a.m. to a little before 10 a.m., instead of an hour and a half, as formerly. The visiting justices have also considered that it would be an infringe-

ment of the Prison Act of 1865 for the chaplain to visit convicted prisoners during the hours of labour. He is therefore now obliged to visit this, the most numerous class of prisoners, almost always in the evening.

The schoolmaster instructs the juveniles and the prisoners awaiting trial, in classes, in the morning as before, but the hard labour prisoners he instructs separately in their cells in the evening.

Prisoners of religious denominations differing from that of the Established Church are always informed that they have the privilege of being visited by their own ministers, and upon their expressing a desire to avail themselves of this privilege information is given at once to such minister.

Health.

The surgeon attends at the prison daily, Sundays occasionally excepted, and sees all the prisoners once in the week.

The general condition of the prisoners as to health has been less satisfactory than in former years.

The provisions are generally of good quality, but at one time the oatmeal supplied was of inferior quality, this was remedied by order of the visiting justices. On first taking over medical charge of the prison the surgeon states he was impressed with the insufficiency of the diet, but hesitated to interfere, and after an experience of five years he is satisfied that the dietary is insufficient to maintain the health and strength of prisoners, especially now that they have introduced task labour and hard labour on the wheel.

The surgeon states that the clothing appears to be sufficient, except that some cheap form of drawers should be issued to prisoners in lieu of their own, also that some uniform neck tie should be provided, as some prisoners now wear two woollen scarves, and some have none. The bedding is sufficient. Three prisoners died from natural causes, and three were pardoned on medical grounds.

The following punishments were inflicted for prison offences :—

	Males.	Females.
Solitary or dark cells - -	204	25
Stoppage of diet - - -	421	177
Total	625	202

PLYMOUTH.—BOROUGH PRISON.

	Criminal Prisoners.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Prisoners committed during the year	386	229	615
Average daily number in custody	42	20	62
Re-committals	64	27	91
Greatest number of criminals at any one time	63	20	83

Total expenditure for the prison - £1,340 19*s.* 11*d.*

Average annual cost per prisoner, after deducting the net profit on prisoners' earnings - - £21 0*s.* 0*d.*

TABLE showing the number of Persons sentenced to different Periods of Imprisonment during the Year.

Length of Sentence.	Males.		Females.		Total.
	Adults.	Juveniles.	Adults.	Juveniles.	
Not exceeding 7 days	65	29	85	2	181
Above 7, and not exceeding 14 days	67	8	57	2	134
„ 14 days „ „ 1 month	69	7	25	—	101
„ 1 month „ „ 2 months	16	1	8	1	26
„ 2 months „ „ 3 „	48	1	14	—	63
„ 3 „ „ „ 6 „	18	—	8	—	26
„ 6 „ „ „ 1 year	6	—	2	—	8
Penal Servitude	8	—	1	—	9

TABLE showing the Nature and Total Value of Prisoners Labour, the Cash received for it, and the estimated value of Work done for Prison use.

Number.	Males.	Cash received.	Estimated Value.	Total.
		£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*
22	Picking oakum	25 2 5	—	25 2 5
1	Shoemaking	—	17 6 0	17 6 0
1	Tailoring	—	24 0 0	24 0 0
1	Gardening	—	26 2 0	26 2 0
1	Painting and whitewashing	—	8 6 0	8 6 0
1	Masonry	—	8 4 0	8 4 0
1	Cooking and stoking	—	23 6 6	23 6 6
	Females.			
12	Picking oakum	13 14 0	—	13 14 0
	Washing	—	29 11 0	29 11 0
	Sewing	—	35 10 0	35 10 0
	Knitting	—	18 14 0	18 14 0
	Total	38 16 5	190 19 6	229 15 11

Accommodation for prisoners:—

	Males.	Females.
For criminals,—		
Cells certified by an inspector for separate confinement for different periods - - - -	44	23
Punishment cells, certified - -	2	2
Reception cells - - -	4	—

Sixty-seven cells for criminals are artificially warmed and ventilated, 71 are supplied with gas and 75 are furnished with bells. Prisoners rise at 6 a.m. and retire 8 p.m. summer and winter. Plank beds are only used for previously convicted prisoners, for any period of their sentence not exceeding one month. Effectual means are adopted for keeping prisoners under constant supervision. All stores and provisions are chiefly supplied by contract. The average weekly cost of food per head is 2*s.* 2*d.* Six persons have received extra diet during the year by order of the surgeon, for the aggregate number of 103 days.

Weekly Amount of Food supplied to each Class at Hard Labour.

Class.	Bread.		Meat.		Gruel.		Potatoes.		Soup.		Cocoa.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
	lbs.oz.	lbs.oz.	oz.	oz.	pts.	pts.	lbs.oz.	lbs.oz.	pts.	pts.	oz.	oz.
1st -	10 8	10 8	—	—	7	7	—	—	1	1	7	7
2nd -	10 8	10 8	—	—	7	7	1 8	1 8	4	4	7	7
3rd -	10 8	10 8	12	12	7	7	3 0	3 0	4	4	7	7

Labour and Employment.

Hard Labour of the 1st Class

Consists of 18 hard-labour machines, 10,000 revolutions being the daily task required.

Hard Labour of the 2nd Class.

Viz., oakum picking, shoemaking, tailoring, masonry, washing, sewing, and knitting. Well conducted prisoners of any class who have nearly completed their sentences of periods not under six months are selected by the governor for prison services. Prisoners are allowed 10 hours sleep, and are employed 9 hours in labour daily.

Religious and Scholastic Instruction.

The duties of schoolmaster are now undertaken by the chief warder in combination with his other duties. The privilege to the prisoners of being visited by ministers of their own religion has not been requested, and both dissenters and Romanists voluntarily attended the chapel services.

Health.

The surgeon attends and examines the prisoners daily, and whenever required. General health good. Provisions of good quality; dietary is sufficient, and not more than sufficient for maintaining the health and strength of prisoners, especially those engaged in hard labour. Clothing and bedding sufficient. One death from natural causes.

One prisoner was confined in solitary or dark cell and two stoppage of diet for prison offences.

Eighteen hard labour machines have been fitted in the cells, and which have been worked by first class hard labour prisoners.

A schoolmaster warder has been dismissed, the chief warder has had added to his duties that of schoolmaster, and a new warder has been appointed.

DEVONPORT.—BOROUGH PRISON.

—	Criminal Prisoners.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Prisoners committed during year -	455	72	557
Average daily number in custody - -	60	6	66
Re-committals - - - - - - -	33	22	55
Greatest number of criminals at any one time - - - - - - -	80	10	90

Total expenditure for prison -	£1,089 10*s.* 4*d.*
Average annual cost per prisoner, after deducting the net profit on prisoners' earnings - -	£14 9*s.* 7*d.*

TABLE showing the Number of Persons sentenced to different Periods of Imprisonment during the Year.

Length of Sentence.	Males.		Females.		Total.
	Adults.	Juveniles.	Adults.	Juveniles.	
Not exceeding 7 days	—	—	2	—	2
Above 7, and not exceeding 14 days	33	2	14	1	50
„ 14 days „ „ 1 month	112	—	25	—	137
„ 1 month „ „ 2 months	209	5	16	—	230
„ 2 months „ „ 3 „	22	—	4	—	26
„ 3 „ „ „ 6 „	38	—	4	—	42
„ 6 „ „ „ 1 year	8	—	5	—	13
„ 1 year „ „ 2 years	9	—	—	—	9

TABLE showing the Nature and Total Value of Prisoners Labour, the cash received for it, and the Estimated Value of Work done for Prison use.

Number.	Males.	Cash received.	Estimated Value.	Total.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
32	Oakum picking	102 13 11	—	102 13 11
2	Mat making	23 14 0	—	23 14 0
2	Sack making	9 7 4	—	9 7 4
1	Masonry	—	36 10 0	36 10 0
2	Carpenters and sawyers	—	73 0 0	73 0 0
1	Painter	—	36 10 0	36 10 0
1	Tailor	—	27 7 6	27 7 6
1	Shoemaker	—	27 7 6	27 7 6
4	Gardeners	—	109 10 0	109 10 0
1	Cook	—	18 5 0	18 5 0
	Females.			
2	Repairing clothing	—	24 6 8	24 6 8
1	Laundry	—	12 3 4	12 3 4
	Total	135 15 3	365 0 0	500 15 3

Accommodation for prisoners:—

	Males.	Females.
For criminals,—		
Cells certified by an inspector for separate confinement for various periods	59	18
Punishment cells, certified	2	2
Reception cells	2	2

All the cells for criminals are artificially warmed and ventilated, supplied with gas, and furnished with bells.

Prisoners rise at 6 a.m. and retire at 8 p.m. Effectual means are adopted for keeping prisoners under constant

supervision. All stores and provisions are supplied by contract. The average weekly cost of food per head is 1*s.* 8*d.*

WEEKLY AMOUNT of FOOD supplied to Prisoners in each Class at Hard Labour.

Class.	Bread.		Meat.		Gruel.		Potatoes.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.	oz.	oz.	pts.	pts.	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.
1st	8 0	6 10	—	—	—	—	1 8	1 2
2nd	8 0	6 10	—	—	1½	1½	2 4	1 8
3rd	9 0	7 10	6	4	1½	1½	3 12	2 10
4th	9 14	7 10	8	6	1½	1½	4 8	3 6
5th	10 0	8 2	8	6	1½	1½	6 0	4 8

(*continued.*)

Class.	Soup.		Treacle in Gruel.		Cheese.		Suet Pudding.		Indian Meal.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
	pts.	pts.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.
1st	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 2	0 12
2nd	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	1 8	1 2
3rd	2¼	2¼	—	—	3	3	0 8	0 6	—	—
4th	3	3	1	1	4	3	0 12	0 8	—	—
5th	3	3	2	2	4	3	0 12	0 8	—	—

LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT.

Hard Labour of the 1st Class

Consists of two cranks upon which 8 prisoners can work at one time, and beating rope. There are 3 work-rooms in which 20 prisoners can be employed under effectual supervision.

Hard Labour of the 2nd Class

Consists of oakum picking, mat and sack making, and mechanical labour for the prison. Discharged soldiers or seamen are chosen by the governor for prison services. Prisoners are employed 10 hours and sleep 10 hours daily.

RELIGIOUS AND SCHOLASTIC INSTRUCTION.

There is no schoolmistress, the matron and female warders help those who are willing to avail themselves of their

assistance. A priest of the Roman Catholic Church visits the Roman Catholics, and those of other persuasions are allowed to be visited by their respective ministers on their expressing a wish to that effect.

Health.

The surgeon visits the prison twice a week, and oftener if required. General condition very good. The provisions are good in quality. General dietary sufficient but not more than sufficient for maintaining the health and strength of prisoners, especially of those engaged in hard labour. The clothing and bedding sufficient.

124 males and 6 females were put under stoppage of diet for prison offences.

BARNSTAPLE.—BOROUGH PRISON.

	Criminal Prisoners.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Prisoners committed during the year -	45	18	63
Average daily number in custody - -	6¼	3	9¼
Re-committals - - - -	14	5	19
Greatest number of criminals at any one time - - - - - -	7	6	13

Total expenditure for prison -	£209 11*s.* 10*d.*
Average annual cost per prisoner, after deducting the net profit on prisoners' earnings - -	£21 0*s.* 2*d.*

Table showing the number of Persons sentenced to different Periods of Imprisonment during the Year.

Length of Sentence.	Males.		Females.		Total.
	Adults.	Juveniles.	Adults.	Juveniles.	
Not exceeding 7 days - - -	3	2	3	—	8
Above 7 and not exceeding 14 days -	9	—	4	—	13
„ 14 days „ „ 1 month -	13	—	3	—	16
„ 1 month „ „ 2 months -	4	—	3	—	7
„ 2 months „ „ 3 „ -	5	—	2	—	7
„ 3 „ „ „ 6 „ -	4	—	—	—	4
„ 6 „ „ „ 1 year -	1	—	—	—	1
Penal Servitude - - - -	2	—	—	—	2

TABLE showing the Nature and total Value of Prisoners Labour, the Cash received for it, and the estimated Value of Work done, for Prison Use.

Number.	Males.	Cash received.	Estimated Value.	Total.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	—	15 5 0	—	15 5 0
	Females.			
	Hair picking, knitting stockings, making and mending prisoners' clothes, shoemaking and washing prisoners' clothes - - -	—	14 0 0	14 0 0
	Total - - -	15 5 0	14 0 0	29 5 0

Accommodation for prisoners:—

For criminals,—	Males.	Female.
Cells not certified - -	10	9
Punishment cells, not certified -	6	6
For debtors,—		
Sleeping cells or rooms - -	1	1
Day rooms - - - -	1	1

Prisoners rise at 6 a.m. Effectual means are adopted for keeping prisoners, when in association, under constant supervision. Bread is the only provision supplied by contract. The average weekly cost of food per head is 2*s.* 2½*d.* Three prisoners have received extra diet by order of the surgeon, during the year for the aggregate number of 19 days.

WEEKLY Amount of Food supplied to Prisoners in each Class at Hard Labour.

Class.	Bread.		Meat.		Milk.		Potatoes.		Treacle in Rice.		Rice.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.	oz.	oz.	pts.	pts.	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.
1st - -	9 6	8 8	16	16	3½	3½	3 0	3 0	2	2	8	8
Vagrants -	10 8	9 4	—	—	3½	3½	—	—	2	2	8	8

LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT.

Hard Labour of the 1st Class

Consists of one crank, for no useful purpose, also tearing rope to pieces for oakum used in stopping leaks.

Hard Labour of the 2nd Class.

None.

Prisoners of exemplary character are chosen by the governor for cleaning the different wards, &c.

Prisoners are allowed 12 hours for sleep.

Religious and Scholastic Instruction.

There is neither schoolmaster nor schoolmistress, but the governor is always ready to instruct those who wish for instruction. Prisoners of different denominations are visited by their own ministers when they require it, but they usually attend service in the chapel as conducted by the chaplain of the gaol.

Health.

The surgeon visits the prison twice a week, and oftener if necessary. The health of the prisoners has been very good during the last year. The provisions have been of good quality and sufficient for maintaining the health and strength of the prisoners. The clothing and bedding have also been sufficient.

The following punishments for prison offences were inflicted:—

	Males.	Fmales.
Solitary or dark cells - -	5	3
Stoppage of diet - - -	9	1
Total - - -	14	4

TIVERTON BOROUGH PRISON.

	Criminal Prisoners.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Prisoners committed during year - -	40	12	52
Average daily number in custody - -	$5\frac{101}{365}$	$1\frac{302}{365}$	$6\frac{303}{365}$
Greatest number of criminals at any one time - - - - - -	13	3	16

Total expenditure of prison -	£343 12*s.* 9*d.*
Average annual cost per prisoner, after deducting the net profit on prisoners' earnings - -	£37 4*s.* 2*d.*

TABLE showing the Number of Persons sentenced to different Periods of Imprisonment during the Year.

Length of Sentence.	Males.		Females.		Total.
	Adults.	Juveniles.	Adults.	Juveniles.	
Not exceeding 7 days - - -	2	2	5	1	10
Above 7, and not exceeding 14 days -	14	1	2	—	17
„ 14 „ „ 1 month -	8	—	1	—	9
„ 1 month „ 2 months -	2	—	2	—	2
„ 2 months „ 3 „ -	2	—	—	—	2
„ 3 „ „ 6 „ -	3	—	1	—	4
„ 6 „ „ 1 year -	1	—	—	—	1
„ 1 year „ 2 years -	1	—	—	—	1

TABLE showing the Nature and total Value of prisoners' Labour, the Cash received for it, and estimated Value of Work done for Prison Use.

Number.	Males.	Cash received.	Estimated Value.	Total.
		£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*
2	Stone breaking - - - -	0 19 0	—	0 19 0
	For alterations of drains and yards, &c.	—	36 0 0	36 0 0
	Females.			
	Cleaning, washing, and repairing clothing and parts of prison - -	—	15 12 0	15 12 0
	Total - - -	0 19 4	51 12 0	52 11 0

Accommodation for prisoners:—

For criminals,—	Males.	Females.
Cells certified by an inspector for separate confinement for various periods - - - -	22	6
Punishment cells, certified - -	1	1
„ not certified -	1	—
Reception cells - - -	1	—
For debtors,—		
Sleeping cells or rooms - -	4	—
Day rooms - - -	1	—
Yards for exercise - - -	1	—

All the cells are artificially warmed, lighted, and ventilated. Twelve male cells, seven female cells, and one corridor are lighted with gas, they are all supplied with bells. Prisoners rise in summer at 6 a.m. and retire at 9 p.m. in winter, rise at 6 a.m. and retire at 8 p.m. Effectual means are adopted for keeping prisoners under supervision. All provisions and stores are supplied by contract. The average weekly cost of food per head is 3*s.* 6*d.* Four prisoners have received extra diet by order of the surgeon during the year for the aggregate number of 61 days.

Weekly Amount of Food supplied to Prisoners in each Class at Hard Labour.

Class.	Bread.		Meat.		Gruel.		Potatoes.		Soup.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.	oz.	oz.	pts.	pts.	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.	pts.	pts.
1st - -	7 0	7 0	—	—	14	14	—	—	—	—
2nd - -	7 0	7 0	8	8	14	14	2 0	2 0	3	3
3rd - -	10 ½	10 ½	12	12	14	14	4 0	4 0	3	3

Labour and Employment.

Hard Labour of the 1st Class.

Stonebreaking, a barrow a day being required as a task.

Hard Labour of the 2nd Class

Consists of matmaking hair picking, &c. Weak prisoners are chosen by the governor, with the consent of the justices, for prison services. Prisoners are employed 9 hours daily and are allowed to sleep 9 hours in the summer and 10 in the winter.

Religious and Scholastic Instruction.

Every facility is afforded to prisoners being visited by their own ministers of whatever denomination.

Health.

The surgeon visits the prison about three times a week, and oftener if necessary. The prisoners are in good health. The provisions are of good quality, and the general dietary

sufficient, and not more than sufficient, for maintaining the health and strength of prisoners, more especially those engaged at hard labour. The clothing and bedding are sufficient.

Table showing nature of punishment for prison offences.

	Males.
Solitary or dark cells - - -	3
Stoppage of diet - - - -	1
Total - - - -	4

The only alterations that have been made are some fresh drains, very deep cuttings, in which the prisoners have been engaged, also lowering the yards that they may be kept dry, which accounts for the small amount received for prisoners labour.

DORSETSHIRE.

DORCHESTER.—COUNTY PRISON.

	Criminal Prisoners.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Prisoners committed during year - -	749	109	858
Average daily number in custody -	93	12	106
Re-committals - - - -	273	33	306
Greatest number of criminals at any one time - - - - - - - -	125	15	140

Total expenditure for the prison -	£2,910 17*s.* 4*d.*
Average annual cost per prisoner, after deducting the net profit on prisoners' earnings - - - -	£27 9*s.* 2*d.*

TABLE showing the Number of Persons sentenced to different Periods of Imprisonment during the Year.

Length of Sentence.	Males.		Females.		Total.
	Adults.	Juveniles.	Adults.	Juveniles.	
Not exceeding 7 days	113	1	23	1	138
Above 7, and not exceeding 14 days	139	7	16	1	163
„ 14 days „ „ 1 month	255	8	31	2	296
„ 1 month „ „ 2 months	133	1	14	1	149
„ 2 months „ „ 3 „	42	—	9	—	51
„ 3 „ „ „ 6 „	38	—	3	—	41
„ 6 „ „ „ 1 year	11	—	1	—	12
„ 1 year „ „ 2 years	5	—	2	—	7
Penal Servitude	5	—	—	—	5

TABLE showing the Nature and total Value of Prisoners Labour, the Cash received for it, and the estimated Value of Work done for Prison Use.

Number.	Males.	Cash received.	Estimated Value.	Total.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1	Treadwheel (grinding corn)	107 5 2	—	107 5 2
2	Hard labour machines	9 18 0	—	9 18 0
3	Stonebreaking	2 16 6	—	2 16 6
4	Labour for the sewage manure of prison	35 10 0	—	35 10 0
—	Repair of prison shoes and clothing, pumping water and cleaning cells, &c.	—	127 8 0	127 8 0
	Females.			
	Making and repairing bedding, &c. the washing, mangling, and ironing ditto, cleaning the cells, wards, &c. of female division	—	74 15 0	74 15 0
	Total	155 9 8	202 3 0	357 12 8

Accommodation for prisoners :—

	Males.	Females.
For criminals,—		
Cells not certified	133	26
Punishment cells, certified	3	1
Reception cells	7	2

The reception cells are lighted with gas and warmed. The means of communication will shortly be afforded. The whole of the cells are ventilated, but not any warmed, as they are only occupied at night.

The cells are not lighted by gas from the inside, sufficient light is afforded by the gaslights in the several corridors.

There are 117 cells already supplied with bells, the remaining will be afforded as soon as possible. Prisoners rise at 6 a.m. from 1st March to 1st November and 6.30 a.m. the rest of the year, and retire at 7 p.m. all the year round. Effectual means are adopted for keeping prisoners under constant supervision. All provisions and stores are supplied by contract. The average weekly cost of food per head is 2*s.* 0¼*d.* 67 prisoners received extra diet by order of the surgeon during the year, making the aggregate number of 1,706 days, this increase is in a great measure owing to the very large number of destitute vagrants committed during the year.

WEEKLY Amount of Food supplied to Prisoners in each Class at Hard Labour.

Class.	Bread.		Meat.		Gruel.		Potatoes.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.	oz.	oz.	pts.	pts.	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.
1st -	8 0	6 10	—	—	—	—	1 8	1 2
2nd -	8 0	6 10	—	—	14	14	2 4	1 8
3rd -	9 0	7 10	6	4	14	14	3 12	2 10
4th -	9 14	7 10	8	6	14	14	4 8	3 6
5th -	10 0	8 2	8	6	14	14	6 0	4 8

(*continued.*)

Class.	Soup.		Treacle in Gruel.		Cheese.		Suet Pudding.		Indian Meal.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
	pts.	pts.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.
1st -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 2	0 12
2nd -	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	1 8	1 2
3rd -	2½	2½	—	—	3	3	0 8	0 6	—	—
4th -	3	3	1	1	4	3	0 12	0 8	—	—
5th -	3	3	2	2	4	3	0 12	0 8	—	—

LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT.

Hard Labour of the 1st Class

Consists of three treadwheels upon which 40 persons can work at one time, exclusive of relief, they are divided by partitions and also under the supervision of an officer. The power is applied for grinding corn for the prison and the public.

And two hard labour machines for grinding barley, oats, and cracking beans, and are in use the same number of hours

as the treadwheel. Stonebreaking is also practised to a small extent.

Hard Labour of the 2nd Class, viz.:—

Tailoring, shoemaking, cooking, and the necessary services of the prison for the males; washing, making shirts, keeping in repair the prisoners linen, laundry and needlework for the females.

First class hard-labour prisoners who have completed their first three months of sentence are approved by the visiting justices for prison services.

Prisoners are employed 8½ hours daily, they rise at 6.30 a.m. and retire at 7 p.m. in the winter, and 6 a.m. and retire at 7 p.m. in the summer, except on school nights when the instruction is continued until 8 p.m.

Health.

The surgeon visits the prison daily, and examines every prisoner on admission. The general health of the prisoners is good. The provisions are of good quality, the general dietary sufficient and not more than sufficient for the maintenance of the health and strength of prisoners, more especially those engaged in hard labour. The clothing and bedding are sufficient. One prisoner was executed, one pardoned on medical grounds, and two lunatics removed during the year.

Table showing the number and nature of punishment for prison offences.

Solitary or dark cells - -	41	2
Stoppage of diet - - -	14	—
Total - - -	55	2

POOLE TOWN PRISON.

—	Criminal Prisoners.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Prisoners committed during the year -	37	12	49
Average daily number in custody - -	3	½	3½
Re-committals - - - - -	4	2	6
Greatest number of criminals at any one time - - - - - -	7	2	9

Total expenditure for the prison -	£117 4*s.* 11*d.*
Average annual cost per prisoner, after deducting the net profit on prisoners' earnings - -	£50 12*s.* 9*d.*

TABLE showing the Number of Persons sentenced to different Periods of Imprisonment during the Year.

Length of Sentence.	Males.		Females.		Total.
	Adults.	Juveniles.	Adults.	Juveniles.	
Not exceeding 7 days - - -	8	5	7	—	20
Above 7, and not exceeding 14 days -	7	—	—	—	7
„ 14 days „ 1 month -	7	2	3	—	12
„ 1 month „ 2 months -	2	2	1	—	5
„ 2 months „ 3 „ -	3	—	—	—	3
„ 3 „ „ 6 „ -	1	—	1	—	2

TABLE showing the Nature and total Value of prisoners Labour, the Cash received for it, and the estimated Value of Work done for Prison Use.

Number.	Males.	Cash received.	Estimated Value.	Total.
		£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*
19	Picking oakum - - - - -	1 0 0	—	1 0 0
4	Carpentering, painting, whitewashing, &c. - - - - -	—	12 10 0	12 10 0
	The whitewashing was formerly done by tradesmen belonging to the town, but it was charged 7*l.* one year, therefore this service has been done by the prisoners by order of the visiting magistrates.			
	Females.			
	Washing, &c. - - - - - -	—	15 0 0	15 0 0
	Total - - -	1 0 0	27 10 0	28 10 0

Accommodation for prisoners:—

	Males.	Females.
For criminals,—		
Cells not certified - - -	7	2
For debtors,—		
Day rooms - - -	1	—
Yards for exercise - - -	1	—

All the cells are lighted, warmed, ventilated, and furnished bells. Prisoners rise at 5.45 a.m. in summer and retire at

sunset; and rise at 6 a.m. and retire at 8 p.m. in winter. Effectual means are adopted for keeping prisoners while in association under constant supervision. All provisions and stores are supplied by contract. The average weekly cost of food per head is 4*s.* 6*d.* Four prisoners have received extra diet by order of the surgeon during the year for the aggregate number of 70 days.

WEEKLY Amount of Food supplied to Prisoners in each Class at Hard Labour.

Class.	Bread.		Meat.		Gruel.		Potatoes.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.	oz.	oz.	pts.	pts.	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.
1st -	8 0	6 10	—	—	—	—	1 8	1 2
2nd -	8 0	6 10	—	—	14	14	2 4	1 8
3rd -	9 0	7 10	6	4	14	14	3 12	2 10
4th -	9 14	7 10	8	6	14	14	4 8	3 6
5th -	10 0	8 2	8	6	14	14	6 0	4 8

(*continued.*)

Class.	Soup.		Treacle in Gruel.		Cheese.		Suet Pudding.		Indian Meal.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
	pts.	pts.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.
1st -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 2	0 12
2nd -	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	1 8	1 2
3rd -	2¼	2¼	—	—	3	3	0 8	0 6	—	—
4th -	3	3	1	1	4	3	0 12	0 8	—	—
5th -	3	3	2	2	4	3	0 12	0 8	—	—

LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT.

Hard Labour of the 1st Class

Consists of a treadmill upon which four persons can work at one time, exclusive of relief, divided by partitions and under the observation of an officer while at work and while resting, also oakum picking, washing, ironing, &c.

Hard Labour of the 2nd Class.

Oakum picking, needlework, either class of prisoners are selected by the governor for prison services. Prisoners are employed from 9 to 10 hours, and are allowed about 9½ hours for sleep.

Religious and Scholastic Instruction.

There is no regularly appointed chaplain, schoolmaster, or schoolmistress. The governor reads prayers daily, and the prisoners can see ministers of various denominations if they wish.

Health.

The surgeon attends the prison two or three times a week, and oftener if required. The general health of prisoners is good. The provisions are of good quality, the general dietary sufficient and not more than sufficient for maintaining the health and strength of prisoners, especially those engaged in hard labour. The clothing and bedding are sufficient.

Punishment for prison offences, in the form of stoppage of diet, was awarded to five male prisoners.

The treadmill has been enclosed, the prisoners being under lock and key now during the time they are at work. Seven cells have been fitted with gas stoves. The iron bedsteads have been done away with and hammocks substituted.

ESSEX.

SPRINGFIELD COUNTY PRISON.

	Criminal Prisoners.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Prisoners committed during the year	1,314	123	1,437
Average daily number in custody	231	17	248
Re-committals	548	24	572
Greatest number of criminals at any one time	284	24	308

Total expenditure for the prison	£5,945 2*s.* 10*d.*
Average annual cost per prisoner, after deducting the net profit on prisoners' earnings	£23 13*s.* 3*d.*

TABLE showing the number of Persons sentenced to different Periods of Imprisonment during the Year.

Length of Sentences.	Males.		Females.		Total.
	Adults.	Juveniles.	Adults.	Juveniles.	
Not exceeding 7 days	4	5	1	—	10
Above 7, and not exceeding 14 days	130	26	20	—	176
„ 14 days „ „ 1 month	287	28	37	1	353
„ 1 month „ „ 2 months	263	8	19	3	293
„ 2 months „ „ 3 „	177	4	8	1	190
„ 3 „ „ „ 6 „	141	4	13	—	158
„ 6 „ „ „ 1 year	92	—	6	—	98
„ 1 year „ 2 years	47	—	2	—	49
2 years	8	—	—	—	8
Penal Servitude	18	—	—	—	18
Reformatories	—	6	—	2	8

TABLE showing the Nature and Total Value of Prisoners Labour, the Cash received for it, and the Estimated Value of Work done for Prison use.

Number.	Males.	Cash received.	Estimated Value.	Total.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
93	Treadwheel, grinding corn	58 6 10	—	58 6 10
34	Picking oakum, pumping water, and other labour	32 5 0	—	32 5 0
26	Mat making	82 15 0	—	82 15 0
4	Shoemaking	—	196 4 0	196 4 0
2	Tailoring	—	38 13 0	38 13 0
2	Carpentering	—	81 6 0	81 6 0
1	Bricklaying	—	65 15 0	65 15 0
1	Painter	—	38 17 0	38 17 0
2	Smiths	—	63 11 6	63 11 6
2	In kitchen	—	72 16 0	72 16 0
	Females.			
7	Needlework, washing, &c.	—	74 6 7½	74 6 7½
2	Oakum picking.*			
	Total	173 6 10	631 9 1½	804 15 11½

* Included in the above.

Accommodation for prisoners:—

	Males.	Females.
For criminals,—		
Cells certified by an inspector for separate confinement for various periods - - - -	219	38
Cells not certified - - -	56	—
Punishment cells, not certified -	3	—
Reception cells - - -	6	—
For debtors,—		
Sleeping cells or rooms - -	49	3
Day rooms - - - -	5	5
Yards for exercise - -	3	—

There are 257 artificially warmed, lighted, and ventilated, and 288 furnished with bells. Prisoners rise at 6 a.m. and retire at 9 p.m., except on Sundays when they retire at 8 p.m. Effectual means are adopted for keeping prisoners under constant supervision when in association. All provisions and stores are supplied by contract. The average weekly cost of food per head is 2*s.* 1¼*d.* There were 187 males and 14 female prisoners who received extra diet by order of the surgeon during the year, forming the total aggregate of 4551.

TABLE showing the Weekly Amount of Food supplied to Prisoners in each Class at Hard Labour.

Class.	Bread.		Meat.		Gruel.		Potatoes.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.	oz.	oz.	pts.	pts.	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.
1st -	8 0	6 10	—	—	—	—	1 8	1 2
2nd -	8 0	6 10	—	—	14	14	2 4	1 5
3rd -	9 0	7 10	6	4	14	14	3 12	2 10
4th -	9 14	7 10	8	6	14	14	4 8	3 6
5th -	10 0	8 2	12	9	14	14	6 0	4 8

(*continued.*)

Class.	Soup.		Treacle in Gruel.		Cheese.		Suet Pudding.		Indian Meal.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
	pts.	pts.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.
1st -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 2	0 12
2nd -	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	1 8	1 2
3rd -	2¼	2¼	—	—	3	3	0 8	0 6	—	—
4th -	3	3	1	1	4	3	0 12	0 3	—	—
5th -	3	3	2	2	4	3	0 12	0 8	—	—

Labour and Employment.

Hard Labour of the 1st Class

Consists of the treadmill upon which 41 person can work at one time, divided by partitions and under the supervision of an officer. The power is applied to grinding corn and raising water; also 44 cranks for grinding corn and raising water. There is also a work room in which 14 prisoners can be employed.

Hard Labour of the 2nd Class

Consists of industrial work of all kinds. Second class prisoners are selected by the governor for prison services. Prisoners are employed 10 hours in labour and allowed 9 hours for sleep.

Religious and Scholastic Instruction.

Prisoners of religious denominations differing from the Established Church are visited, when practicable by ministers of their respective persuasions on their application for such visits.

Health.

The surgeon visits the prison daily, and examines the prisoners, their general health has been good. Provisions are good in quality, and the general dietary sufficient and not more than sufficient for maintaining the health and strength of prisoners, especially those engaged in hard labour. Clothing and bedding sufficient. One death from natural causes, one pardoned on medical grounds during the year.

The following punishments have been inflicted for prison offences:—

	Males.	Females.
Whipping	2	—
Irons and handcuffs	7	—
Solitary or dark cells	437	—
Stoppage of diet	519	—
	965	—

ILFORD COUNTY PRISON.

	Criminal Prisoners.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Prisoners committed during year	818	185	1,003
Average daily number in custody	26	3	29
Re-committals	75	7	82
Greatest number of criminals at any one time	50	2	52

Total expenditure for the prison - £1,280 5*s.* 7*d.*
Average annual cost per prisoner, after deducting the net profit on prisoners' earnings - £37 3*s.* 4*d.*

TABLE showing the Number of Persons sentenced to different Periods of Imprisonment during the Year.

Length of Sentences.	Males.		Females.		Total.
	Adults.	Juveniles.	Adults.	Juveniles.	
Not exceeding 7 days	231	48	106	4	389
Above 7, and not exceeding 14 days	131	24	22	1	178
„ 14 days „ „ 1 month	77	3	11	—	91
„ 1 month „ „ 2 months	29	2	5	—	37
„ 2 months „ 3 „	7	1	—	—	8
„ 3 „ „ 6 „	4	—	—	—	4

TABLE showing the Nature and Total Value of Prisoners Labour, the Cash received for it, and the Estimated Value of Work done for Prison use.

Number.	Males.	Cash required.	Estimated Value.	Total.
		£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*
	Picking oakum	5 10 0	—	5 10 0
	Painting	—	5 12 0	5 12 0
	Glazing	—	1 15 0	1 15 0
	Whitewashing	—	6 2 0	6 2 0
	Shoemaking	—	4 10 0	4 10 0
	Repairing clothing	—	7 4 0	7 4 0
	Carpentering	—	1 5 0	1 5 0
	Females.			
	Washing	—	18 19 2	18 19 2
	Repairing clothing	—	6 12 6	6 12 6
	Total	5 10 0	51 19 8	57 9 8

Accommodation for prisoners :—

	Males.	Females.
For criminals,—		
Cells not certified - -	48	5
Punishment cells, not certified -	2	—
Reception cells - - -	8	2
For debtors,—		
Sleeping rooms or cells - -	4	1
Day rooms - - -	1	—
Yards for exercise - -	1	—

Thirty-nine cells are artificially warmed and ventilated; 47 are supplied with gas and are all furnished with bells. Prisoners rise at 6 a.m. and retire at 9 p.m. all the year round. Effectual means are adopted for keeping prisoners while in association under constant supervision.

Coals and bread are supplied by contract. The weekly average cost of food per head is 2*s.* 0½*d.* Twelve prisoners received extra diet by order of the surgeon during the year, making an aggregate 155 days.

WEEKLY AMOUNT of FOOD supplied to Prisoners on each Class Hard Labour.

Class.	Bread.		Meat.		Gruel.		Potatoes.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.	oz.	oz.	pts.	pts.	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.
1st -	8 0	6 10	—	—	—	—	1 8	1 2
2nd -	8 0	6 10	—	—	14	14	2 4	1 8
3rd -	9 0	7 10	6	4	14	14	3 12	2 10
4th -	9 14	7 10	8	6	14	14	4 8	3 6
5th -	10 0	8 2	8	6	14	14	6 0	4 8

(*continued.*)

Class.	Soup.		Treacle in Gruel.		Cheese.		Suet Pudding.		Indian Meal.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
	pts.	pts.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.
1st -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 2	0 12
2nd -	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	1 8	1 2
3rd -	2½	2½	—	—	3	3	0 8	0 6	—	—
4th -	3	3	1	1	4	3	0 12	0 8	—	—
5th -	3	3	2	2	4	3	0 12	0 12	—	—

LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT.

Hard Labour, 1st Class,

Consists of a treadwheel upon which 18 prisoners can work at one time, exclusive of relief. The prisoners are

divided by partitions on the wheel, and always under the observation of an officer, while at work and while resting. There are also nine cranks, for raising water, and beating oakum is also practised. There are three work-rooms, and three prisoners could be employed in each room.

Hard Labour, 2nd Class.

Viz., picking oakum, tailoring, whitewashing, and cleaning; prisoners for re-examination, and deserters awaiting route, are selected by the visiting justices for prison services. Prisoners are employed 10 hours in labour, and are allowed 9 hours for sleep.

Religious and Scholastic Instruction.

Any prisoner not of the Established Church can see a minister of his own denomination by expressing a wish to that effect.

Health.

The surgeon attends at the prison every other day, and oftener if necessary. The health of the prisoners has been good. The provisions are of good quality, and the general dietary sufficient, and not more than sufficient, for maintaining the health and strength of prisoners, especially those engaged at hard labour. The bedding and clothing are sufficient.

The following punishment were inflicted for prison offences:—

	Males.	Females.
Solitary or dark cells - -	244	16
Stoppage of diet - - -	454	—
Total - -	698	16

FLINTSHIRE.

FLINT COUNTY PRISON.

	Criminal Prisoners.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Prisoners committed during the year -	276	51	327
Average daily number in custody -	36	2	38
Re-committals - - - - - -	88	16	104
Greatest number of criminals in any one year - - - - - -	56	4	60

Total expenditure for the prison - £1,464 8*s.* 2*d.*

Average annual cost per prisoner, after deducting the net profit on prisoners' earnings - - - £35 14*s.* 0*d.*

TABLE showing the Number of Persons sentenced to different Periods of Imprisonment during the Year.

Length of Sentence.	Males.		Females.		Total.
	Adults.	Juveniles.	Adults.	Juveniles.	
Not exceeding 7 days - - -	85	1	24	3	113
Above 7, and not exceeding 14 days -	56	5	12	1	74
„ 14 days „ „ 1 month -	48	—	5	1	54
„ 1 month „ „ 2 months -	18	—	2	—	20
„ 2 months „ „ 3 „ -	14	—	—	—	14
„ 3 „ „ „ 6 „ -	17	—	—	—	17
„ 6 „ „ „ 1 year -	5	—	—	—	5
„ 1 year „ „ 2 years -	3	—	—	—	3
2 years - - - - - -	—	—	1	—	1

TABLE showing the Nature and Total Value of Prisoners Labour, the Cash received for it, and the Estimated Value of Work done for Prison use.

Males.	Cash received.	Estimated Value.	Total.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
At productive labour a daily average of 25 have been employed at stonebreaking and oakum picking - - - -	352 18 10	—	352 18 10
At unproductive labour a daily average of 6 have been employed at shoemaking, tailoring, assisting the cook, and cleaning the prison - - - - -	—	52 0 0	52 0 0
Females.			
An average of 2 daily during the year sewing, making and repairing the prison clothing, and cleaning the prison - - - -	—	18 0 0	18 0 0
Total - - -	352 18 10	70 0 0	422 18 10

Accommodation for prisoners :—

	Males.	Females.
For criminals,—		
Cells not certified - - - -	16	3
Punishment cells, not certified - -	1	—
For debtors,—		
Day rooms - - - -	2	—
Yards for exercise - - -	2	—

The 16 male cells are artificially warmed, but not so the female cells; the ventilation of the prison throughout is very bad. In the summer the prisoners rise at 5.40 a.m., and retire at 6.30 p.m. In the winter they rise at daybreak and retire at dusk. The prisoners are kept under constant supervision during the day, but during the night they are all in association without supervision. Only bread, oatmeal, and meat are supplied by contract. The average weekly cost of food per head is 2*s.* 10¼*d.* Eight prisoners have received extra diet during the year by order of the surgeon, making an aggregate of 150 days.

WEEKLY AMOUNT of FOOD supplied to Prisoners in each Class at Hard Labour.

Class.	Bread.		Meat.		Gruel.		Potatoes.		Soup.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.	oz.	oz.	pts.	pts.	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.	pts.	pts.
1st - - -	7 0	7 0	—	—	14	14	—	—	—	—
2nd - - -	10 8	7 14	—	—	14	14	—	—	1	1
3rd - - -	8 12	7 14	6	4	14	14	4 0	4 0	2	2
4th - - -	9 10	7 14	12	8	14	14	2 0	2 0	3	3
5th - - -	9 10	7 14	12	8	14	14	7 0	3 8	3	3

Labour and Employment.

Hard Labour, 1st Class.

Stonebreaking, 15 cwt. is the task required for a full day's work.

There is one work-room in which 45 to 50 prisoners can be employed under supervision.

Hard Labour, 2nd Class,

Consists of oakum picking, matmaking, and the prison services. Those prisoners sentenced to long terms of imprisonment, having first passed through the proper term of first class hard labour are chosen by the governor and the selection confirmed by a visiting justice for prison services. Prisoners are employed in labour 10 hours during the summer and about 6 hours during the winter, and they are allowed 11 hours during the summer, and over 14 hours during the winter for sleep.

Religious and Scholastic Instruction.

Prisoners who are not members of the Established Church are allowed to see ministers of their own persuasion, but this privilege is seldom used, except by Roman Catholics, who are occasionally visited by a minister of that communion.

Health.

The surgeon attends the gaol daily, and visits all the prisoners once a week. The health of the prisoners has been good. The provisions are of good quality, and the general dietary sufficient and not more than sufficient for maintaining the health and strength of prisoners, more especially those engaged in hard labour. The clothing and bedding are sufficient. One death from natural causes this year.

The following punishments were inflicted for prison offences :—

	Male.	Female.
Whipping	1	—
Stoppage of diet	60	7
	61	7

One prisoner, a young girl aged 12, escaped from the prison on the 11th June 1869, by climbing over the boundary wall, which in some places is only 8 feet high; she was recaptured within a few hours of the time of her escape.

GLAMORGANSHIRE.

CARDIFF COUNTY PRISON.

	Criminal Prisoners.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Prisoners committed during the year -	1,285	452	1,737
Average daily number in custody -	120	43	163
Re-committals - - - - -	377	199	576
Greatest number of criminals at any one time - - - - -	156	41	197

Total expenditure for the prison - £5,114 16*s.* 7*d.*
Average annual cost per prisoner after deducting the net profit on prisoners' earnings - - - - - £26 16*s.* 11*d.*

TABLE showing the Number of Persons sentenced to different Periods of Imprisonment during the Year.

Length of Sentence.	Males.		Females.		Total.
	Adults.	Juveniles.	Adults.	Juveniles.	
Not exceeding 7 days - - -	416	19	175	6	616
Above 7, and not exceeding 14 days -	186	7	70	3	266
„ 14 days „ „ 1 month -	250	5	82	8	345
„ 1 month „ „ 2 months -	133	2	32	1	168
„ 2 months „ „ 3 „ -	95	—	7	1	103
„ 3 „ „ „ 6 „ -	32	—	13	—	45
„ 6 „ „ „ 1 year -	19	—	4	—	23
„ 1 year „ „ 2 years -	1	—	2	—	3

TABLE showing the nature and total value of Prisoners labour, the cash received for it, and the estimated value of work done for prison use.

Number.	Males.	Cash received.	Estimated Value.	Total.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
15	Mat making	462 5 11½	—	462 5 11½
20	Picking oakum	42 15 6	—	42 15 6
8	Gardening	120 0 0	—	120 0 0
1	Shoemaking	—	78 0 0	78 0 0
1	Painting, &c.	—	39 0 0	39 0 0
1	Tailoring	—	39 0 0	39 0 0
1	Carpentering	—	65 0 0	65 0 0
1	Masonry	—	20 0 0	20 0 0
14	Cleaning prison and assisting cook and engineer	—	109 4 0	109 4 0
		625 1 5½	350 4 0	975 5 5½
	Females.			
16	Picking oakum	35 14 0	—	35 14 0
8	Washing	—	104 0 0	104 0 0
7	Needlewomen	—	79 5 6	79 5 6
6	Knitting	—	67 19 0	67 19 0
3	Cleaning prison	—	39 0 0	39 0 0
	Total	660 15 5½	640 8 6	1301 3 11½

Accommodation for prisoners:—

	Males.	Females.
For criminals,—		
Cells certified by an inspector for separate confinement for various periods	107	48
Punishment cells, certified	3	3
Reception cells	6	4
For debtors,—		
Sleeping cells or rooms	27	3
Day rooms	3	1
Yards for exercise	3	1

There are 165 cells artificially warmed and ventilated. 116 male and 61 female cells are supplied with gas, and 116 male and 51 female cells are furnished with bells. In the summer the prisoners rise at 6 a.m. and retire at 8 p.m., and in the winter they rise at 7 a.m. and retire at 8 p.m. Plank beds are used for 1st class hard labour prisoners for the first month of their sentence. Prisoners when in association are under the constant supervision of an officer.

The provisions and stores are supplied by contract. The average weekly cost of food per head is 1*s.* 11¾*d.* $\frac{12}{13}$. Thirty prisoners have received extra diet during the year by order of the surgeon, making an aggregate of 1,050 days.

WEEKLY AMOUNT of FOOD supplied to Prisoners in each Class at Hard Labour.

Class.	Bread.		Meat.		Gruel.		Potatoes.		Soup.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.	oz.	oz.	pts.	pts.	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.	pts.	pts.
1st - -	10 8	7 14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2nd - -	10 8	7 14	—	—	14	14	7 0	7 0	—	—
3rd - -	10 8	10 8	9	9	14	14	7 0	7 0	3	3

LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT.

Hard Labour.—1st Class.

A new treadmill has been erected to accommodate 63 prisoners, 42 can work at one time and 21 reliefs. They are divided by partitions, and are under the observation of two officers while at work and while resting. The power is not applied to any purpose; also hand loom weaving for making cocoa matting and matmaking in looms.

Hard Labour.—2nd Class

Consist of matmaking on boards, picking oakum, gardening, shoemaking, assisting cook and engineer, cleaning prison, whitewashing and painting, and any other necessary employment in the prison.

Misdemeanors and well behaved prisoners are selected by the governor for prison services.

Prisoners are employed 10 hours daily in labour, exclusive of meals and exercise and necessary time for divine service, and they are allowed 10 hours in summer and 10½ hours in winter for sleep.

RELIGIOUS AND SCHOLASTIC INSTRUCTION.

The only change that has taken place in the chaplain's duties is that an exposition of Holy Scripture now follows the Litany on Wednesday and Friday mornings.

Roman Catholic prisoners are visited by their priest once a week.

HEALTH.

The surgeon visits the prison daily, when all prisoners who are ill, or any who have requested to see the medical officer

are visited by him; he also examines all prisoners on admission. The general health of prisoners during the year has been satisfactory. The provisions are of good quality, and the general dietary sufficient and not more than sufficient for maintaining the health and strength of prisoners, especially those engaged in hard labour. The clothing and bedding are sufficient. There were three deaths from natural causes during the year.

The following punishments for prison offences have been awarded:—

	Males.	Females.
Whipping - - - -	3	—
Solitary or dark cells - -	117	91
Stoppage of diet - - -	2	—
Total - - -	182	91

A new treadmill to accommodate 62 prisoners has been added, and plank beds have been introduced.

SWANSEA COUNTY PRISON.

	Criminal Prisoners.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Prisoners committed during the year -	753	361	1,114
Average daily number in custody - -	111	40	151
Re-committals - - - -	225	181	406
Greatest number of criminals at any one time - - - - - - -	145	39	184

Total expenditure for the prison - £3,958 6*s.* 3*d.*

Average annual cost per prisoner, after deducting the net profit on prisoners' earnings - - - - £24 19*s.* 7*d.*

TABLE showing the Number of Persons sentenced to different Periods of Imprisonment during the Year.

Length of Sentence.	Males.		Females.		Total.
	Adults.	Juveniles.	Adults.	Juveniles.	
Not exceeding 7 days	110	1	84	7	202
Above 7, and not exceeding 14 days	93	6	77	2	178
„ 14 days „ 1 month	188	11	75	6	280
„ 1 month „ 2 months	90	—	33	2	125
„ 2 „ „ 3 „	79	—	19	1	99
„ 3 „ „ 6 „	69	—	27	1	97
„ 6 „ „ 1 year	22	—	4	—	26
„ 1 year „ 2 years	8	—	1	—	9

TABLE showing the Nature and Total value of Prisoners' Labour, the Cash received for it, and the Estimated Value of Work done for Prison use.

Number.	Males.	Cash received.	Estimated Value.	Total.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
50	Treadmill	—	—	
7	Stonebreaking	39 1 10	—	39 1 10
18	Oakum picking	76 2 4	—	76 2 4
12	Matmaking	70 16 5	—	70 16 5
1	Weaving	—	31 4 0	31 4 0
1	Carpentering	—	31 4 0	31 4 0
5	Smiths, tinkers, and stokers	—	156 0 0	156 0 0
7	Masons, cleaners, &c.	—	109 4 0	109 4 0
2	Tailors	—	46 16 0	46 16 0
1	Shoemaker	—	23 8 0	23 8 0
4	Assisting cook and baker	—	62 8 0	62 8 0
	Females.			
16	Oakum picking	Included with males.		
4	Cleaners	—	31 4 0	31 4 0
10	Washerwomen	—	156 0 0	156 0 0
1	Knitting	—	15 3 4	15 3 4
6	Sewing	—	62 8 0	62 8 0
	Total	186 0 7	724 19 4	910 19 11

Accommodation for prisoners :—

	Males.	Females.
For criminals,—		
Cells, certified	140	45
Do. not certified	10	—
Punishment cells, certified	3	3
Reception cells	6	3
For debtors,—		
Sleeping cells or rooms	—	1
Day rooms	—	1
Yards for exercise	—	1

All the cells are warmed, lighted, ventilated, and supplied with bells. Prisoners rise at 6 a.m. and retire at 8 p.m. Plank beds are used by all healthy adult prisoners employed at hard labour during the first month of their sentence, but second convictions use plank beds for two months. Prisoners are always under supervision of a sub-warder.

WEEKLY AMOUNT of Food supplied to Prisoners in each Class at Hard Labour.

Class.	Bread.		Meat.		Gruel.		Potatoes.		Soup.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.	oz.	oz.	pts.	pts.	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.	pts.	pts.
1st - -	10 8	7 14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2nd - -	10 8	7 14	—	—	14	14	7 0	7 0	—	—
3rd - -	10 8	7 14	9	9	14	14	7 0	7 0	3	3

Provisions and stores are supplied by contract. 1*s.* 10½*d.* is the average weekly cost per prisoner for food, and 27 prisoners have received extra diet, making an aggregate of 1,880 days.

LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT.

Hard Labour.—1st Class.

The treadwheel is used; it has 64 compartments. Thirty-two prisoners can be worked at one time divided by partitions, or 64 prisoners at one time when the wheel is crowded, and has two in each compartment. The prisoners are always under supervision when at work and when resting. Making mats and matting by hand looms.

There are work rooms for both males and females.

Hard Labour.—2nd Class.

Oakum picking, tailoring, shoemaking, weaving, bread-making, laundrywork, and cleaning in and about the prison.

Short sentenced misdemeanants are selected by the governor and matron, with the sanction of the visiting justices, for the services of the prison. Prisoners are employed for 10 hours, and 10 hours allowed for sleep.

Religious Instruction.

The chaplain reads prayers daily, and performs two services on Sundays. Ministers of other religious persuasions have free access to such prisoners as may desire to see them at all reasonable times. A Roman Catholic priest attends regularly once a week.

Health.

The surgeon sees every prisoner twice a week, and daily during emergency. The general condition of the prisoners' health has been satisfactory. The provisions are uniformly good, and the dietary is sufficient and not more than sufficient for maintaining the health and strength of the prisoners. The surgeon finds it necessary occasionally to order extra diet.

Punishment for prison offences has been awarded to 91 males and 16 females, viz.:—

	M.	F.	
Irons or handcuffs	1	—	times.
Solitary or dark cells	89	16	
Stoppage of diet	1	—	

One prisoner on the 9th January 1969 scaled the wall, escaped, and was recaptured within an hour.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

GLOUCESTER COUNTY PRISON.

	Criminal Prisoners.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Prisoners committed during the year	1,435	287	1,722
Average daily number in custody	188	33	221
Re-committals	360	68	428
Greatest number of criminals at any one time	221	30	251

Total expenditure for the prison - - £6,080 6*s.* 5*d.*
Average annual cost per prisoner, after deducting the net profit on prisoners' earnings - - - £26 5*s.* 9*d.*

TABLE showing the Number of Persons sentenced to different Periods of Imprisonment during the Year.

Length of Sentence.	Males.		Females.		Total.
	Adults.	Juveniles.	Adults.	Juveniles.	
Not exceeding 7 days - - -	230	26	68	1	325
Above 7 and not exceeding 14 days -	288	27	64	3	382
„ 14 days „ 1 month -	326	8	50	4	388
„ 1 month „ 2 months -	154	2	17	2	175
„ 2 months „ 3 „ -	73	3	18	1	95
„ 3 „ „ 6 „ -	61	—	9	—	70
„ 6 „ „ 1 year -	34	—	7	—	41
„ 1 year „ 2 years -	11	—	2	—	13
„ 2 years - - - -	6	—	—	—	6

TABLE showing the Nature and Total Value of Prisoners' Labour, the Cash received from it, and the Estimated Value of Work done for Prison use.

Number.	Males.	Cash received.	Estimated Value.	Total.
		£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*
	Profit on goods sold.	90 8 0	—	90 8 0
70	Picking oakum and shoemaking -	—	19 4 0	19 4 0
	Tinsmith work - - - - -	—	46 16 0	46 16 0
	Prisoners labour on new drainage in prison - - - - -	—	8 15 0	8 15 0
	Carpentering - - - -	—	3 0 0	3 0 0
	Masonry - - - -	—	73 1 11	73 1 11
	Prisoners labour in repairing prison shoes, clothing, &c. - - -			
	Females.	90 8 0	150 16 11	241 4 11
30	Making and repairing prison clothing, &c. - - - -	—	40 0 0	40 0 0
	Washing and ironing for the prison -	—	150 0	150 0 0
	Washing and ironing for the infirmary	30 0 0	—	30 0 0
	Total - - -	120 8 0	340 16 11	461 4 11

In addition to the above, 60 prisoners are daily employed on the treadwheel raising water for the supply of the prison.

Accommodation for prisoners:—

	Males.	Females.
For criminals,—		
Cells certified by an inspector for separate confinement for various periods	169	45
Cells certified by an inspector for prisoners employed out of their cells during the day	31	—
Cells not certified	91	6
Punishment cells, certified	3	—
Punishment cells, not certified	1	2
Reception cells	16	3
For debtors,—		
Sleeping cells or rooms	33	4
Day rooms	3	2
Yards for exercise	2	2

REFORM CLUB PALL MALL

There are 223 male and 54 female cells artificially warmed and ventilated. 243 male cells and 43 female cells supplied with gas, and 189 male and 48 female cells furnished with bells. Prisoners rise in the summer at 5.45 a.m. and retire at 9 p.m., and in winter they rise at 6.45 a.m. and retire at 9 p.m. Plank beds are only used in dark cells and in two cells for refractory prisoners. Prisoners are always under supervision. Provisions are supplied by contract. The average weekly cost of food per head is 2*s.* 5½*d.*. 87 prisoners have received extra diet by order of the surgeon during the year, making an aggregate of 1,486 days.

WEEKLY AMOUNT of Food supplied to Prisoners in each Class at Hard Labour.

Class.	Bread.		Meat.		Gruel.		Potatoes.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.	oz.	oz.	pts.	pts.	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.
1st	8 0	6 10	—	—	—	—	1 8	1 2
2nd	8 0	6 10	—	—	14	14	2 4	1 8
3rd	9 0	7 10	6	4	14	14	3 12	2 10
4th	9 14	7 10	8	6	14	14	4 8	3 6
5th	10 0	8 2	8	6	14	14	6 0	4 8

(*continued.*)

Class.	Soup.		Cheese.		Suet Pudding.		Indian Meal.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
	pts.	pts.	oz.	oz.	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.
1st	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 2	0 12
2nd	—	—	2	2	—	—	1 8	1 2
3rd	2¼	2¼	3	3	0 8	0 6	—	—
4th	3	3	4	3	0 12	0 8	—	—
5th	3	3	4	3	0 12	0 8	—	—

Labour and Employment.

Hard Labour, 1st Class,

Consists of a treadwheel, on which 40 persons can work at one time, exclusive of relief. All are divided by partitions, and constantly under observation while at work and while resting. The power is applied to raising water for the use of the prison; also a crank at which 8 prisoners can work at one time; this power is also applied to raising water for the use of the prison, and task labour on the loom is beating oakum.

Hard Labour, 2nd Class,

Consists of oakum picking, tailoring, shoemaking, matmaking, modified labour on the loom, and prison services for the males, and washing laundry and needlework for the females. Prisoners of the 2nd class hard labour, and well-behaved are approved by the visiting justices for prison services. Prisoners are employed in labour 10 hours daily and allowed $8\frac{3}{4}$ hours for sleep.

Religious and Scholastic Instruction.

Every facility is offered to prisoners differing from the Church of England for being visited by ministers of their own religious persuasions.

Health.

The surgeon visits the prison daily, and frequently twice a day. Prisoners health generally good. The prison was visited by typhoid fever in the early part of the year, but not since the drainage has been improved. The provisions are good in quality, but in the opinion of the surgeon the progressive dietary is not sufficient as to class 1, 2, 3 to maintain the health and strength of prisoners engaged in hard labour, being constantly obliged to allow them extra bread. Four deaths from natural causes and 2 pardons on medical grounds.

The following punishments were inflicted for prison offences:—

	Male.	Female.
Solitary or dark cells	3	—
Stoppage of diet	197	45
	200	45

From the improved health of the prisoners the exemption from the first stage of the progressive dietary has been discontinued during the last quarter. The scheme of progressive labour undertask work, reported upon last year, has fully answered the expectation entertained in its favour, by imparting to the prisoners, who from the length of sentence are under it, an improved tone of mind, shown by willing industry and orderly conduct. Although the interest shown to them in their work is pecuniarily small, not exceeding in any case sixpence a week, is under the peculiar and painful position, sufficient to arouse a healthy state of feeling as regards labour, and to stimulate habitual industry by the appeal to prudential forethought, the earnings being given as a provision after discharge.

A complete change in the system of the sewer drainage has taken place, the old spacious brick conduit having been entirely replaced by a set of glazed pipes, sufficiently large to take off all drainage matter, and well ventilated by flues leading into the high chimney through the furnaces of the steam boiler.

BRISTOL CITY PRISON.

	Criminal Prisoners.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Prisoners committed during year -	359	92	451
Average daily number in custody -	96	22	118
Re-committals - - - -	134	31	165
Greatest number of criminals at any one time - - - - -	105	29	134

Total expenditure for the prison -	£4,497	19*s.*	7*d.*
Average annual cost per prisoner, after deducting the net profit on prisoners' earnings - -	£38	1*s.*	8*d.*

TABLE showing the Number of Persons sentenced to different Periods of Imprisonment during the Year.

Length of Sentence.	Males.		Females.		Total.
	Adults.	Juveniles.	Adults.	Juveniles.	
Not exceeding 7 days	6	1	5	—	12
Above 7 and not exceeding 14 days	20	4	8	—	32
„ 14 days „ „ 1 month	71	7	23	1	102
„ 1 „ „ 2 months	95	1	28	—	124
„ 2 „ „ 3 „	50	2	9	1	62
„ 3 „ „ 6 „	41	—	6	1	48
„ 6 „ „ 1 year	16	—	6	—	22
„ 1 year and not exceeding 2 years	2	—	—	—	2
2 years and Penal Servitude of every duration	14	—	1	—	15

TABLE showing the Nature and Total Value of Prisoners Labour, the Cash received for it, and the Estimated Value of Work done for Prison use.

Number.	Males.	Cash received.	Estimated Value.	Total.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
13	Cleaning	—	202 3 0	202 3 0
1	Tailoring	—	38 17 6	38 17 6
1	Shoemaking	—	38 17 6	38 17 6
2	Washing	—	77 15 0	77 15 0
21	Treadmill	—	70 0 0	70 0 0
30	Stone breaking	10 17 7	27 2 3	37 19 10
24	Oakum picking	70 15 4	104 14 0	175 9 4
	Baking	—	103 11 0	103 11 0
	Females.			
4	Cleaning	—	62 4 0	62 4 0
6	Washing, ironing, and mangling	—	93 6 0	93 6 0
12	Needlework	—	124 8 0	124 8 0
	Total	81 12 11	942 18 3	1024 11 2

Accommodation for prisoners:—

	Males.	Females.
For criminals,—		
Cells not certified	148	42
Punishment cells, not certified	3	1
For debtors,—		
Sleeping cells or rooms	17	—
Day rooms	4	—
Yards for exercise	2	—

Hot air is admitted into all the passages during the winter, but not into the cells which are not ventilated, none

of the cells are supplied with gas but they are all furnished with bells. Prisoners rise at 6 a.m. and retire at 7 p.m. in the summer, and they rise at 6.30 a.m. and retire at dusk in winter. Plank beds are only used as punishment for breach of prison regulations. Prisoners are always under the supervision of an officer. The meat only is supplied by contract. All other articles are purchased by direction of the visiting justices, and at the cheapest rates. The average weekly cost of food per head is 2*s*. Twenty-nine prisoners received extra diet by order of the surgeon during the year, making an aggregate of 433 days.

WEEKLY AMOUNT of FOOD supplied to Prisoners in each Class at Hard Labour.

Class.	Bread.		Meat.		Gruel.		Potatoes.		Soup.		Cheese.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.	oz.	oz.	pts.	pts.	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.	pts.	pts.	oz.	oz.
1st -	7 6	7 6	—	—	13	13	—	—	—	—	—	—
2nd -	10 8	7 14	—	—	13	13	—	—	1	1	2	1½
3rd -	8 12	7 14	6	6	13	13	4 0	4 0	2	2	2	1½
4th -	10 8	7 14	12	12	13	13	2 0	2 0	3	3	2	1½
5th -	9 10	7 14	16	12	13	13	7 0	3 8	3	3	2	1½

LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT.

Hard Labour, 1st Class,

Consists of a treadmill upon which 21 persons can work at one time; they are divided by partitions and always under the supervision of a warder. The power is applied to raise water for the general purposes of the gaol; also stonebreaking under the inspection of the warders, they are not given any particular task, but 40 prisoners break about 150 tons per week.

Hard Labour, 2nd Class,

Viz., oakum picking, tailoring, shoemaking, whiteliming cleaning, and gardening for the males, and washing, ironing, mangling, making and mending clothes, cleaning, and oakum picking for the females. Prisoners who have served their first three months are selected by the governor for prison services. Prisoners are employed 8½ hours in winter and 10 hours in summer, and in consequence of the cells not

being lighted with gas, the prisoners are locked up 12 hours in winter and 11 hours in summer.

Religious and Scholastic Instruction.

Prisoners have the privilege of being visited by ministers of their respective religious denominations on request.

Health.

The surgeon visits the prison daily, with the exception of Sundays. The health of the prisoners during the last year has been remarkably good. The provisions are of good quality, and the general dietary sufficient, and not more than sufficient for maintaining the health and strength of prisoners, especially those engaged in hard labour. The clothing and bedding are sufficient. One prisoner was pardoned on medical grounds.

Punishment for prison offences has been awarded to 212 males and 12 females, viz.:—

	Males.	Females.
Whipping	1	—
Irons or handcuffs	1	—
Stoppage of diet	210	12

The only alteration in the discipline of the prison is that caused by stonebreaking, which materially effects it, as for thirty years prior to the introduction of that labour prisoners were kept totally separate from each other.

BRISTOL.—BRIDEWELL CITY PRISON.

	Criminal Prisoners.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Prisoners committed during the year	886	351	1,237
Average daily number in custody	41	9	50
Re-committals	341	198	542
Greatest number of criminals at any one time	65	19	84

Total expenditure for the prison	£1,306 5*s.* 11*d.*
Average annual cost per prisoner, after deducting the net profit on prisoners' earnings	£24 13*s.* 11*d.*

TABLE showing the Number of Persons sentenced to different Periods of Imprisonment during the Year.

Length of Sentences.	Males.		Females.		Total.
	Adults.	Juveniles.	Adults.	Juveniles.	
Not exceeding 7 days	197	25	188	3	413
Above 7, and not exceeding 14 days	137	24	72	—	233
„ 14 „ „ 1 month	181	30	37	—	248
„ 1 month „ 2 months	50	6	8	—	64
„ 2 months „ 3 „	26	—	—	1	27
„ 3 „ „ 6 „	9	—	—	—	9

TABLE showing the Nature and Total Value of Prisoners Labour, the Cash received for it, and the Estimated Value of Work done for Prison use.

Number.	Males.	Cash received.	Estimated Value.	Total.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
6432	Stonebreaking	63 10 0	—	63 10 0
2620	Picking oakum	7 17 6	—	7 17 6
170	Tailoring	—	17 0 0	17 0 0
142	Shoemaking	—	14 4 0	14 4 0
53	Carpentering	—	5 6 0	5 6 0
24	Painting and plastering	—	2 8 0	2 8 0
15	Labouring	—	1 2 6	1 2 6
72	Whitewashing	—	7 4 0	7 4 0
1697	Cleaning	—	—	—
	Females.			
367	Washing	—	18 7 0	18 7 0
95	Ironing	—	4 15 0	18 7 0
927	Sewing	—	23 3 6	23 3 6
	Total	71 7 6	93 10 0	164 17 6

Accommodation for prisoners :—

	Males.	Females.
For criminals,—		
Cells certified by an inspector for separate confinement for various periods	36	—
Cells not certified	18	25
Punishment cells, not certified	1	2

All the cells are artificially warmed and ventilated. The 36 certified cells for males are lighted with gas, and all are furnished with bells. Prisoners rise at 7 a.m. and retire at 9 p.m. in the winter, and rise at 6 a.m. and retire at 9 p.m. in the summer. They are constantly under the supervision of an officer. Part of provisions are supplied by contract,

and part otherwise. The average weekly cost of food per head is 2*s.* 2*d.* Forty prisoners have received extra diet by order of the surgeon during the year, making an aggregate of 514 days.

WEEKLY AMOUNT of FOOD supplied to Prisoners in each Class at Hard Labour.

Class.	Bread.		Meat.		Gruel.		Potatoes.		Soup.		Cheese.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.	oz.	oz.	pts.	pts.	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.	pts.	pts.	oz.	oz.
1st -	7 6	7 6	—	—	13	13	—	—	—	—	2	1½
2nd -	10 8	7 14	—	—	13	13	—	—	1	1	2	1½
3rd -	8 12	7 14	6	6	13	13	4 0	4 0	2	2	2	1½
4th -	10 8	7 14	12	12	13	13	2 0	2 0	3	3	2	1½
5th -	9 10	7 14	16	12	13	13	7 0	3 8	3	3	2	1½

LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT.

Hard Labour, 1st Class,

Consists of stonebreaking; there is no limited task required, and they are under constant supervision.

Hard Labour, 2nd Class,

Viz., carpentering, shoemaking, tailoring, painting, masoning, cleaning and picking oakum for the males, and washing, ironing, sewing, cleaning and picking oakum. The keeper selects (as far as practicable) from those sentenced to imprisonment without hard labour for prison services. Prisoners are employed in labour 10 hours in summer and 9 in winter, and are allowed 9 hours in summer and 10 in winter for sleep.

RELIGIOUS AND SCHOLASTIC INSTRUCTION.

Prisoners of religious denominations differing from that of the Established Church have the privilege of being visited by their ministers, on application to the governor.

HEALTH.

The surgeon visits the prison daily. The general health of the prisoners has been good. No epidemic. The provisions are of good quality, and the general dietary sufficient

and not more than sufficient for maintaining the health and strength of prisoners, more especially those engaged in hard labour. The bedding and clothing are sufficient. One lunatic was removed during the year.

Sixty-seven males and three females were awarded stoppage of diet for prison offences.

HAMPSHIRE.

WINCHESTER COUNTY PRISON.

	Criminal Prisoners.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Prisoners committed during the year -	1,894	252	2,146
Average daily number in custody -	292	28	320
Re-committals - - - - -	501	71	572
Greatest number of criminals at any one time - - - - -	340	26	366

Total expenditure for the prison - - £7,644 17*s.* 6*d.*

Average annual cost per prisoner after deducting the net profit on prisoners' earnings - - - - - £23 6*s.* 5*d.*

TABLE showing the Number of Persons sentenced to different Periods of Imprisonment during the Year.

Length of Sentences.	Males.		Females.		Total.
	Adults.	Juveniles.	Adults.	Juveniles.	
Not exceeding 7 days - - -	327	23	65	1	416
Above 7, and not exceeding 14 days -	287	23	50	3	363
14 days „ „ 1 month -	395	31	62	1	489
1 month „ „ 2 months -	247	8	25	1	281
2 months „ „ 3 „ -	110	3	15	1	129
3 „ „ „ 6 „ -	136	—	11	—	147
6 „ „ „ 1 year -	57	1	6	—	64
1 year „ „ 2 years -	32	—	—	—	32
2 years - - - - -	21	—	—	—	21
Penal Servitude - - - -	22	—	3	—	25

TABLE showing the Nature and Total Value of Prisoners labour, the Cash received for it, and the Estimated Value of Work done for Prison use :—

Number.	Males.	Cash received.	Estimated Value.	Total.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Daily average 292	Pumping 2,920,000 gallons of water at 1s. per 1000 gallons	—	146 0 0	146 0 0
	Grinding by treadwheel	38 3 0	54 4 0	92 7 0
	Oakum picking	124 10 3	—	124 10 3
	Weaving matting and mats	57 4 10	—	57 4 10
	Tailoring	—	57 13 0	57 13 0
	Shoemaking	—	46 8 3	46 8 3
	Gardening	—	24 1 0	24 1 0
	Blacksmith	—	53 2 0	53 2 0
	Carpenter	—	18 18 0	18 18 0
	Painter	—	18 18 0	18 18 0
	Females.			
Daily average 28	Oakum picking (included in male labour value).			
	Washing	—	513 13 2	513 13 2
	Making	—	18 7 3	18 7 3
	Mending at 4d. per dozen	—	29 15 7	29 15 7
	Total	219 18 1	981 0 3	1200 18 4

Accommodation for prisoners :—

	Males.	Females.
For criminals,—		
Cells certified by an Inspector for separate confinement for various periods	315	59
Punishment cells certified	8	4
Reception cells	17	6
For debtors,—		
Sleeping cells or rooms	29	4
Day rooms	4	1
Yards for exercise	2	1

The prisoners rise at 5.45 and retire at 9.45. Plank beds are used by prisoners undergoing hard labour during the first month, or until they are promoted to the 2nd class. Prisoners are under constant supervision when in association. All provisions and stores, with the exception of wheat, are supplied by contract. The average weekly cost of food per head is 2*s.* 2¼*d.*; fifty-four prisoners have received extra diet by order of the surgeon during the year making an aggregate of 3,255 days.

WEEKLY AMOUNT of FOOD supplied to PRISONERS in each Class at HARD LABOUR.

Class.	Bread.		Meat.		Gruel.		Potatoes.		Soup.		Cheese.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.	oz.	oz.	pts.	pts.	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.	pts.	pts.	oz.	oz.
1st -	10 8	10 8	—	—	14	14	—	—	1	—	—	—
2nd -	10 8	10 8	—	—	14	14	2 0	2 0	4	4	3	3
3rd -	10 8	10 8	6	6	14	14	3 0	2 0	3	3	3	3
4th -	10 8	10 8	8	6	14	14	2 0	2 0	2	2	3	3
5th -	10 8	10 8	8	6	14	14	2 0	2 0	2	2	3	3

LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT.

Hard labour, 1st class, consists of a treadwheel, at which 48 prisoners divided by partitions can work; they are always under the supervision of an officer while at work and while resting, one officer being in charge of 12 prisoners. The power is applied to grinding and pumping.

Hard labour machine, 16,000 revolutions are required to be performed daily, they are only used for prisoners whose sentences do not exceed one month, and then only when the number of prisoners exceeds the capabilities of the treadwheel and cranks.

Cranks at which 46 prisoners can work at once pumping and grinding, and stonebreaking when stones are required for prison use.

Hard labour, 2nd class (viz.), oakum picking and packing, matmaking, weaving, trades, and prison fatigues. Prisoners of the 4th and 5th classes in the labour tables and those who by gaining marks for industry and good conduct, also those not sentenced to hard labour, are chosen by the governor for prison services. The minimum time for promotion to class 4. is 5½ months, and to class 5. 11 months from conviction. Prisoners in class 1. are employed 10 hours and all the rest 9 hours daily, and are allowed 8 hours for sleep.

RELIGIOUS AND SCHOLASTIC INSTRUCTION.

The Roman Catholic minister is allowed to visit all prisoners of that persuasion, in accordance with the provisions of the "Prison Ministers Act," without any personal application on the part of the prisoners; but prisoners belonging to other denominations of dissenters are required to make application to the governor, and through him to the committee of visiting justices, if they wish to see ministers of their own religious persuasion.

Health.

The surgeon visits the prison daily, and oftener if necessary. The general health of the prisoners has been good; no epidemic. The provisions are of good quality and the general dietary sufficient, and not more than sufficient, for maintaining the health and strength of the prisoners, especially those engaged in hard labour; the bedding and clothing are sufficient; two prisoners died from natural causes; one was executed; two pardoned on medical grounds; and eight lunatics were removed during the year.

The following punishments were inflicted for prison offences:—

	Males.	Females.
Whipping	4	—
Irons or handcuffs	1	—
Solitary or dark cells	26	5
Stoppage of diet	639	26
Total	670	31

PORTSMOUTH BOROUGH PRISON.

	Criminal Prisoners.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Prisoners committed during the year	822	329	1,151
Average daily number in custody	60	29	89
Re-committals	185	125	310
Greatest number of criminals at any one time	82	36	118

Total expenditure for the prison	£1,914	3*s.* 1*d.*
Average annual cost per prisoner, after deducting the net profit on prisoners' earnings	£21	9*s.* 11*d.*

TABLE showing the Number of Persons sentenced to different Periods of Imprisonment during the Year.

Length of Sentence.	Males.		Females.		Total.
	Adults.	Juveniles.	Adults.	Juveniles.	
Not exceeding 7 days - - -	144	29	102	2	277
Above 7, and not exceeding 14 days -	75	5	52	8	140
„ 14 days „ „ 1 month -	151	5	88	1	245
„ 1 month „ „ 2 months -	54	2	18	1	75
„ 2 months „ „ 3 „ -	38	—	7	—	45
„ 3 „ „ „ 6 „ -	31	—	19	—	50
„ 6 „ „ „ 1 year -	14	2	15	—	31
„ 1 year „ „ 2 years -	5	1	—	—	6

TABLE showing the Nature and Total Value of Prisoners' Labour, the Cash received for it, and the estimated Value for Work done for Prison use.

Number.	Males.	Cash received.	Estimated Value.	Total.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
410	Picking oakum - - - -	32 16 9	—	32 16 9
218	Females.			
	All able-bodied prisoners sentenced to hard labour have been employed on treadwheel and picking oakum, washing and cleaning prison. No special record has been kept of the daily labour of each prisoner.			
	Total - - -	32 16 9	—	32 16 9

ACCOMMODATION FOR PRISONERS.

Twenty-two cells are artificially ventilated and 25 warmed; one is supplied with gas, and one furnished with bells. In summer the prisoners rise at 6 a.m., and in winter from that time until ½ past 7; they are locked up each night at sunset. The prisoners are not under effectual supervision. The provisions are supplied by contract. The average weekly cost of food per head is 2. 4*d.* Fourteen prisoners have received extra diet by order of the surgeon during the year, making an aggregate of 524 days.

WEEKLY AMOUNT of FOOD supplied to PRISONERS in each Class at HARD LABOUR.

Class.	Bread.		Meat.		Gruel.		Potatoes.		Soup.		Treacle in Gruel.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F.	M.	F.
	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.	oz.	oz.	pts.	pts.	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.	pts.	pts.	oz.	oz.
1st -	7 0	7 0	—	—	1¼	1¼	—	—	—	—	5½	5½
2nd -	7 14	7 14	3	3	1¼	1¼	3 0	3 0	1	1	5½	5½
3rd -	7 14	7 14	12	12	1¼	1¼	3 14	3 4	2	2	5½	5½
4th -	7 14	7 14	21	21	1¼	1¼	2 9	2 9	3	3	5½	5½
5th -	7 14	7 14	25	21	1¼	1¼	7 9	4 1	3	3	5½	5½

LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT.

Hard labour, 1st class, consists of a treadwheel, upon which 8 prisoners can work, divided by partitions and under supervision, at one time. The power is applied to no purpose.

Hard labour, 2d class, viz., oakum picking, washing, and cleaning prison. The governor selects those he considers best fitted for the work of the prison. Prisoners are employed 6 hours in labour daily, and they are allowed from sunset until the time of unlocking in the morning, which varies from 6 o'clock until ½ past 7.

RELIGIOUS AND SCHOLASTIC INSTRUCTION.

There is no schoolmaster or mistress. A prisoner of a religious denomination differing from the Established Church may see his or her minister by making their desire known to the governor.

HEALTH.

The surgon visits the prison daily. The general health of prisoners has been good. No epidemic. The provisions are of good quaility and the general dietary sufficient, and not more then sufficient, for maintaining the health and strength of the prisoners, especially those engaged in hard labour. The clothing and bedding are sufficient.

The following punishments were inflicted for prison offences :—

	Males.	Females.
Irons or handcuffs - - -	—	1
Solitary or dark cells - - -	35	4
Stoppage of diet - - - -	41	15
Total - - -	76	20

SOUTHAMPTON TOWN PRISON.

	Criminal Prisoners.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Prisoners committed during the year -	468	168	636
Average daily number in custody -	59	19	78
Re-committals - - - - -	99	51	150
Greatest number of criminals at any one time - - - - - -	76	26	102

Total expenditure for the prison - £1,640 16*s.* 9*d.*
Average annual cost per prisoner, after deducting the net profit on prisoners' earnings - - - - 20 10*s.* 8*d.*

TABLE showing the Number of Persons sentenced to different Periods of Imprisonment during the Year.

Length of Sentence.	Males.		Females.		Total.
	Adults.	Juveniles.	Adults.	Juveniles.	
Not exceeding 7 days - - - -	146	14	75	1	236
Above 7, and not exceeding 14 days -	40	1	16	—	57
„ 14 days „ „ 1 month -	96	17	39	2	154
„ 1 month „ „ 2 months -	38	5	10	1	54
„ 2 months „ „ 3 „ -	20	—	5	—	25
„ 3 „ „ „ 6 „ -	15	—	2	—	17
„ 6 „ „ „ 1 year -	1	—	2	—	3
„ 1 year „ „ 2 years -	2	—	—	—	2

TABLE showing the Nature and Total Value of Prisoners Labour, the Cash received for it, and the estimated Value of Work done for Prison use.

Number.	Males.	Cash received.	Estimated Value.	Total.
		£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*
22	Treadmill and cranks - - -	—	—	—
24	Picking oakum and hair - - -	38 14 2	—	38 14 2
4	Shoemaking, tailoring, gardening, cleaning, whitewashing, &c. - -	—	36 6 0	36 6 0
	Females.			
13	Washing, making, and mending clothes, cleaning, &c. - - - -	—	51 19 0	51 19 0
	Total - - -	38 14 2	88 5 0	126 19 2

Accommodation for prisoners:—

	Males.	Females.
For criminals,—		
Cells certified by an Inspector for separate confinement for various periods during the year - -	66	35
Punishment cells, certified - -	3	2
Reception cells - - -	2	2
For debtors,—		
Sleeping cells or rooms - - -	8	3
Day rooms - - - - -	2	1
Yards for exercise - - -	2	1

All the cells for criminals are artificially warmed, ventilated, and all are lighted with gas, and furnished with bells. Prisoners rise at a ¼ to 6 a.m. and retire at 8.15 p.m. winter and summer. Prisoners are effectually kept under supervision. Provisions are supplied by contract. The average weekly cost of food per head is for Class 1. 1*s.* 2½*d.*, for Class 2. 2*s.* 0½*d.*, for Class 3. 2*s.* 8*d.* 22 prisoners have received extra diet by order of the surgeon during the year, making an aggregate of 1,765 days.

Weekly Amount of Food supplied to Prisoners in each Class at Hard Labour.

Class.	Bread.		Meat.		Gruel.		Potatoes.		Soup.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.	oz.	oz.	pts.	pts.	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.	pts.	pts.
1st -	7 0	7 0	—	—	14	14	—	—	—	—
2nd -	10 8	7 14	12	12	14	14	—	—	3	3
3rd -	10 8	7 14	24	24	14	14	4 0	4 0	3	3

Labour and Employment.

Hard labour, 1st class, consist of a treadwheel upon which 10 persons can work, divided by partitions, and always under the supervision of an officer. The power is applied to no useful purpose; also cranks for 20 persons, likewise non-productive.

Hard labour, 2d class (viz.), picking oakum and hair, tailoring, shoemaking, &c.

Prisoners who have undergone 1st class labour and those unfit for labour are selected by the visiting magistrates or surgeon for prison services. Prisoners are employed in labour 10 hours daily and are allowed 9 hours for sleep.

Religious and Scholastic Instruction.

No alteration in the duties of the chaplain, schoolmaster, or schoolmistress.

Every facility is afforded to the prisoners who are desirous of visits from the ministers of their respective persuasions.

Health.

The surgeon attends the prison daily and examines the prisoners on admission. The health of the prisoners is satisfactory, there has been no epidemic. The provisions are good in quality and the general dietary is sufficient, but not more than sufficient for maintaining the health and strength of the prisoners, especially those engaged in hard labour. The clothing and bedding are also sufficient. One male and one female died from natural causes, one female committed suicide, and one male was pardoned on medical grounds.

Twenty-six male and 15 female prisoners were awarded solitary or dark cells for prison offences.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

HEREFORD COUNTY PRISON.

	Criminal Prisoners.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Prisoners committed during the year -	523	70	593
Average daily number in custody -	58	12	70
Re-committals - - - - - -	78	15	93
Greatest number of criminals at any one time - - - - - -	73	18	91

Total expenditure for the prison -	£2,764	1*s.* 8*d.*
Average annual cost per prisoner, after deducting the net profit on prisoners' earnings - -	£25	0*s.* 6*d.*

TABLE showing the Number of Persons sentenced to different Periods of Imprisonment during the Year.

Length of Sentence.	Males.		Females.		Total.
	Adults.	Juveniles.	Adults.	Juveniles.	
Not exceeding 7 days - - - -	123	6	16	2	147
Above 7, and not exceeding 14 days -	106	7	12	4	129
„ 14 days „ 1 month -	78	4	14	1	97
„ 1 month „ 2 months -	50	5	7	—	62
„ 2 months „ 3 „ -	27	5	4	—	36
„ 3 „ „ 6 „ -	22	—	8	—	30
„ 6 „ „ 1 year -	13	—	—	—	13
„ 1 year „ 2 years -	2	—	2	—	4

TABLE showing the Nature and total Value of Prisoners Labour, the Cash received for it, and the estimated Value of Work done for Prison Use.

Number.	Males.	Cash received.	Estimated Value.	Total.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
14	Mat making and weaving mats -	130 0 5	—	130 0 5
3	Carpenter, painter, bricklayer, and whitewasher - - -	—	67 0 0	67 0 0
3	Tailor and shoemaker - - -	—	46 16 0	46 16 0
38	Crank machine, pumping water for prison use - - - -	—	25 0 0	25 0 0
	Females.			
6	Washing - - - - - -	—	46 16 0	46 16 0
6	Making and mending under clothing	—	31 4 0	31 4 0
	Total - - - -	130 0 5	216 16 0	346 16 5

Accommodation for prisoners :—

For criminals,—

	Females.	Males.
Cells certified - - - - -	80	17
„ not certified* - - - -	6	6
„ punishment, certified - -	3	1
„ reception - - - - -	4	4
For debtors,—		
Sleeping cells or rooms - -	8	1
Yards for exercise - - -	1	1

All the cells are warmed, lighted, ventilated, and furnished with bells, excepting two padded and three punishment cells, which are not lighted.

The prisoners rise in summer at 5.30 a.m. and go to bed at 7 p.m. In winter they rise at 6 a.m. and retire at 7 p.m.

* These six cells have been supplied with gas since last report was made.

There are 24 plank beds. Prisoners of 16 years and upwards who have been previously convicted, and all vagrants sleep upon them for the first 14 nights.

Prisoners are only in association when in chapel, under the supervision of the governor and seven officers.

WEEKLY Amount of Food supplied to Prisoners in each Class at Hard Labour.

Class.	Bread.		Meat.		Gruel.		Potatoes.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.	oz.	oz.	pts.	pts.	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.
1st -	8 0	6 10	—	—	—	—	1 8	1 2
2nd -	8 0	6 10	—	—	14	14	2 4	1 8
3rd -	9 0	7 10	6	4	14	14	3 12	2 10
4th -	9 14	7 10	8	6	14	14	4 8	3 6

(*continued.*)

Class.	Soup.		Treacle in Gruel.		Cheese.		Suet Pudding.		Indian Meal.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
	pts.	pts.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.
1st -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 2	0 12
2nd -	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	1 8	1 2
3rd -	2¼	2¼	—	—	3	3	0 8	0 6	—	—
4th -	3	3	1	1	4	3	0 12	0 8	—	—

Provisions and stores are supplied by contract. The average weekly cost of food per head is 2*s.* 3¼*d.* And no prisoner has received extra diet.

LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT.

Hard Labour of the 1st Class.

Forty prisoners, under supervision, in separate cells, work at cranks, working 30 minutes and resting 10. The power being applied to raise water for prison use, and when the tanks are full the pumps are discontinued and an equivalent weight brought to bear on the bands and wheels to furnish hard labour of the 1st class. Prisoners at this class of labour also work at heavy hand-loom weaving and preparing oakum junk.

Hard Labour of the 2nd Class.

Matmaking, picking fibre and oakum, making semnett plait, shoemaking, tailoring, and trades generally. Females are employed in washing, cleaning, making and mending clothes. Convicted prisoners who have been promoted for good conduct to the special or light labour class, and those not sentenced to labour are selected by the governor for the services of the prison. Prisoners are employed for 10 hours at labour. 10½ hours are allowed for sleep in summer and 11 in winter.

Religious and Scholastic Instruction.

No alterations during the year. Prisoners of all persuasions are allowed to see their respective ministers at reasonable hours.

Health.

The surgeon visits the prison daily and inspects all the prisoners at least once in the course of the week. The general health of the prisoners has been very good. The provisions are excellent and the general dietary amply sufficient to maintain the health and strength of the prisoners. The clothing and bedding are good and sufficient. Two male prisoners died from natural causes, and one male became lunatic.

Punishment for prison offences has been inflicted 78 times on males and 5 times on females.

	Males.	Females.
Whipping - - -	1	—
Solitary or dark cells - -	23	—
Stoppage of diet - - -	54	5

HEREFORD.—CITY PRISON.

—	Criminal Prisoners.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Prisoners committed during the year -	201	91	292
Average daily number in custody -	19	7	26
Re-committals - - - - -	75	65	140
Greatest number at any one time -	24	10	34

Total expenditure for the prison -	£656 6*s.* 1*d.*
Average annual cost per prisoner, after deducting the net profit on prisoners' earnings - - - -	£24 10*s.* 1*d.*

TABLE showing the Number of Persons sentenced to different Periods of Imprisonment during the Year.

Length of Sentence.	Males.		Females.		Total.
	Adults.	Juveniles.	Adults.	Juveniles.	
Not exceeding 7 days - - -	55	3	33	1	92
Above 7, and not exceeding 14 days -	28	10	19	—	57
„ 14 days „ „ 1 month -	44	5	20	—	69
„ 1 month „ „ 2 months -	9	—	4	—	13
„ 2 months „ „ 3 „ -	6	—	5	—	11
„ 3 „ „ „ 6 „ -	16	—	1	—	17
„ 6 „ „ „ 1 year -	3	—	—	—	3
„ 1 year „ „ 2 years -	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE showing the Nature and total Value of prisoners Labour, the Cash received for it, and the estimated Value of Work done for Prison use.

Number.	Males.	Cash received.	Estimated Value.	Total.
		£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*
9	Stonebreaking - - - -	39 1 8	—	39 1 8
6	Oakum picking - - -	4 10 7	—	4 10 7
1	Tailoring - - - - -			
1	Whitewashing and labouring -	—	—	—
2	Cleaning prison, &c. - - -			
	Females.			
2	Oakum picking - - - -	—	—	—
5	Washing, cooking, making, and mending linen, &c. - - -	—	—	—
	Total - - -	43 12 3	—	43 12 3

Accommodation for prisoners :—

	Males.	Females.
For criminals :—		
Cells certified - - - -	22	8
„ punishment, certified -	2	—
„ reception - - -	2	1
For debtors :		
Sleeping cells or rooms - -	2	2
Day rooms - - - -	1	1
Yards for exercise - -	1	—

Prisoners rise at 6 a.m. and go to bed at 7 p.m. Plank beds are used for prisoners after previous convictions, and for the first 14 days.

Effectual means are taken to keep prisoners under supervision.

WEEKLY Amount of Food supplied to Prisoners in each Class at Hard Labour.

Class.	Bread.		Meat.		Gruel.		Potatoes.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.	oz.	oz.	pts.	pts.	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.
1st -	8 0	6 10	—	—	—	—	1 8	1 2
2nd -	8 0	6 10	—	—	14	14	2 4	1 8
3rd -	9 0	7 10	6	4	14	14	3 12	2 10
4th -	9 14	7 10	8	6	14	14	4 8	3 6
5th -	10 0	8 2	8	6	14	14	6 0	4 12

(*continued.*)

Class.	Soup.		Treacle in Gruel.		Cheese.		Suet Pudding.		Indian Meal.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
	pts.	pts.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.
1st -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 2	0 12
2nd -	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	1 8	1 2
3rd -	2¼	2¼	—	—	3	3	0 8	0 6	—	—
4th -	3	3	1	1	4	3	0 12	0 8	—	—
5th -	3	3	2	2	4	3	0 12	0 8	—	—

Provisions and stores are supplied by contract. The average weekly cost of food per head is 2*s.* 5*d.* By order of the surgeon two prisoners have had extra diet, making an aggregate of 20 days.

LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT.

Hard Labour of the 1st Class.

Stone breaking; one cubic yard a day being the required task.

Hard Labour of the 2nd Class.

Oakum picking, laundry, and sewing. Prisoners of good conduct after long imprisonment are selected by the governor for the services of the prison. Ten hours are employed at labour and 11 allowed for sleep.

Religious and Scholastic Instruction.

No alterations have taken place in the chaplain's duties. All prisoners differing from the tenets of the Established Church are allowed to see their own minister if they require it.

Health.

The surgeon inspects the prisoners twice a week, and visits the sick at other times, he passes prisoners into the gaol when required. The general health of the prisoners has been good. The provisions are of good quality and the dietary sufficient. Clothing and bedding are also sufficient. There has been one death from natural causes. An additional male warder has been added to the staff of the prison. Punishment for prison offences has been inflicted 14 times, viz.:—

	Males.
Solitary or dark cells - - -	2
Stoppage of diet - - - -	12

HERTFORDSHIRE.

HERTFORD.—COUNTY PRISON.

	Criminal Prisoners.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Prisoners committed during the year -	790	72	862
Average daily number in custody -	106	8	114
Re-committals - - - -	373	20	393
Greatest number of criminals at any one time - - - - - -	132	18	150

Total expenditure for the prison -	
Average annual cost per prisoner, after deducting the net profit on prisoners' earnings - - -	

TABLE showing the Number of Persons sentenced to different Periods of Imprisonment during the Year.

Length of Sentences.	Males.		Females.		Total.
	Adults.	Juveniles.	Adults.	Juveniles.	
Not exceeding 7 days - - -	115	5	13	1	134
Above 7, and not exceeding 14 days -	9	1	3	—	13
„ 14 „ „ 1 month -	226	16	17	—	259
„ 1 month „ 2 months -	141	4	10	—	155
„ 2 months „ 3 „ -	37	3	7	—	47
„ 3 „ „ 6 „ -	62	1	5	1	69
„ 6 „ „ 1 year -	33	—	5	—	38
„ 1 year „ 2 years -	13	—	—	—	13
2 years - - - - -	1	—	—	—	1

TABLE showing the Nature and total Value of prisoners Labour, the Cash received for it, and the estimated Value of Work done for Prison use.

Number.	Males.	Cash received.	Estimated Value.	Total.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	Picking oakum, tailoring, and sale of mats - - - - -	35 16 6	—	35 16 6
	Making and mending shoes and clothing, tailoring, &c. (after days hard labour, 1st class), exclusive of whitewashing, chopping junk and firewood, cooking, and cleaning prison - - - -	—	35 3 8	35 3 8
	Females.			
	Making and repairing prison clothing - - - - -	—	14 1 0	14 1 0
	Total - - -	35 16 6	49 4 8	85 1 2

Accommodation for prisoners:—

	Males.	Females.
For criminals,—		
Cells certified - - - - - -	145	19
„ punishment. Ordinary cells are used for punishment, with shutters to darken them when necessary -		
„ reception, ordinary cells - -		
For debtors,—		
Sleeping cells or rooms - -	12	1
Day rooms - - - - - -	1	—
Yards for exercise - - -	2	1

The 46 cells in new ward are warmed with Hayden's hot-water apparatus, and ventilated by furnaces and flues, other cells are warmed by fuel.

Prisoners rise at 6 a.m., and go to bed at 9 p.m. all the year except in winter when they rise at daybreak.

Plank or iron bedsteads with mattresses are used for convicted prisoners; plank bedsteads without mattresses are used by prisoners under punishment for prison offences; also by prisoners sentenced to hard labour, who have been in this prison under conviction before, during the 2nd conviction for one week, during the 3rd for two weeks, and during the 4th or more, for three weeks unless otherwise ordered by the surgeon. Prisoners are kept under constant supervision.

Weekly Amount of Food supplied to Prisoners in each Class at Hard Labour.

Class.	Bread.		Meat.		Gruel.		Potatoes.		Soup.		Milk Porridge.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.	oz.	oz.	pts.	pts.	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.	pts.	pts.	oz.	oz.
1st - -	7 14	7 14	—	—	7	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
2nd - -	8 12	7 14	—	—	7	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
3rd - -	8 12	7 14	6	6	7	7	4 0	4 0	2	2	7	7
4th - -	10 8	7 14	12	12	7	7	2 0	2 0	3	3	7	7
5th - -	8 12	7 14	10	12	7	7	7 0	5 0	3	3	7	7

Provisions and stores are supplied by contract, and the average weekly cost per head for food is 2*s.* 4½*d.* No prisoner has received extra diet.

Labour and Employment.

Hard Labour of the 1st Class

Consists of the treadmill, at which 36 prisoners can work at a time, divided by partitions; the power not applied to any purpose. 22 cranks in sheds, separated by partitions. The power being partially applied to raising water. And forced marching 20 miles a day round the yard.

Hard Labour of the 2nd Class.

Mat making, oakum picking, tailoring, shoemaking, washing, and mending clothes. Prisoners longest in prison and best character are selected by the governor for prison

duties, approved by visiting justices. Ten hours are employed at labour, and 9 allowed for sleep.

Religious and Scholastic Instruction.

Not any alteration in the duties of the chaplain, schoolmaster, or mistress. Any prisoner of a religious persuasion differing from that of the Established Church is permitted to be visited by a minister of such persuasion at proper and reasonable times, unless such prisoner expressly objects to see such minister.

Health.

The surgeon visits the prison every day, and oftener when necessary. The prisoners have been very healthy. The provisions are of good quality and sufficient, and not more than sufficient, and have proved well adapted to each class respectively, they have stood the test of 22 years without the necessity of extra diet. The clothing and bedding are sufficient.

Two deaths have occurred from natural causes, and two prisoners became lunatics. Punishment has been inflicted on males 354 times and on females 4 times for prison offences, viz.:—

	Males.	Females.
Punishment cells - - -	49	—
Stoppage of diet - - -	305	4

ST. ALBAN'S.—LIBERTY PRISON.

	Criminal Prisoners.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Prisoners committed during the year -	298	31	329
Average daily number in custody -	43	4	47
Re-committals - - - - -	79	11	90
Greatest number of criminals at any one time - - - - -	52	8	60

Total expenditure for the prison -	£2,178	0*s.* 7*d.*
Average annual cost per prisoner, after deducting the net profit on prisoners' earnings - -	£44	4*s.* 3*d.*

TABLE showing the Number of Persons sentenced to different Periods of Imprisonment during the Year.

Length of Sentence.	Males.		Females.		Total.
	Adults.	Juveniles.	Adults.	Juveniles.	
Not exceeding 7 days - - - -	28	6	4	1	39
Above 7, and not exceeding 14 days -	64	5	5	1	75
„ 14 „ „ 1 month -	73	3	10	—	86
„ 1 month „ 2 months -	57	—	3	—	60
„ 2 months „ 3 „ -	43	—	4	—	47
„ 3 „ „ 6 „ -	12	—	2	—	14
„ 6 „ „ 1 year - -	5	—	—	—	5

Accommodation for prisoners:—

	Males.	Females.
For criminals,—		
Cells certified by an inspector for separate confinement for various periods - - -	74	10
Punishment cells certified - -	3	1
Reception cells - - -	3	2

The whole of the cells are warmed and ventilated, supplied with gas, and furnished with bells.

Prisoners rise at 6 a.m. and retire at 10 p.m. except on Sundays, when they retire at 7 p.m. Prisoners are always under supervision. Provisions are supplied by contract. The average weekly cost of food per head is 2*s.* 8½*d.* 16 prisoners have received extra diet by order of the surgeon during the year, making an aggregate of 197 days.

WEEKLY Amount of Food supplied to Prisoners in each Class at Hard Labour.

Class.	Bread.		Meat.		Gruel.		Potatoes.		Soup.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	pts.	pts.	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.	pts.	pts.
1st -	112	112	—	—	14	14	—	—	—	—
2nd -	168	126	—	—	14	14	—	—	1	1
3rd -	140	126	6	6	14	14	4 0	4 0	2	2
4th -	168	126	12	12	14	14	2 0	2 0	3	3
5th -	154	126	12	12	14	14	7 0	3 8	3	3

Labour and Employment.

Hard labour, 1st class consists of a treadmill upon which 12 prisoners can work at one time, divided by partitions and under observation. The power is applied to raising spring water for the supply of the prison.

Hard labour, 2nd class (viz.): picking oakum, cleaning, painting, whitewashing, and colouring the prison, repairing clothing and bedding.

There is an oakum room in which 15 prisoners can be employed under effectual supervision.

Those prisoners who have conducted themselves uniformly well for long periods are selected by the governor and approved by the visiting justices for prison service. Prisoners are employed $9\frac{1}{2}$ hours daily, and allowed 8 hours for sleep.

Religious and Scholastic Instruction.

The prisoners have every facility afforded them for being visited by ministers of their own religious denomination, on application to the governor.

Health.

The surgeon visits the prison regularly three times a week, every prisoner is inspected twice a week besides inspection upon admission and prior to discharge. Every infirmary case is visited daily, and oftener if necessary, and each prisoner in dark cell is seen daily. The prisoners are generally in good health. There has been no epidemic during the past year. The provisions are of good quality and the general dietary sufficient, but not more than sufficient to maintain the health and strength of prisoners, especially those engaged in hard labour.

The clothing and bedding are sufficient, excepting as regards flannel to be worn next the body, which is obliged to be frequently as an extra.

Punishments for prison offences have been inflicted on 129 males and 9 females.

	Males.	Females.
Solitary or dark cells - -	49	—
Stoppage of diet - - -	80	—
Other punishments - -	—	9

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

HUNTINGDON.—COUNTY PRISON.

	Criminal Prisoners.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Prisoners committed during the year -	358	36	394
Average daily number in custody -	49	6	55
Re-committals - - - - -	97	4	101
Greatest number of criminals at any one time - - - - -	74	7	81

Total expenditure for the prison - £1,527 1*s.* 11*d.*

Average annual cost per prisoner, after deducting the net profit on prisoners' earnings - - £26 13*s.* 5*d.*

TABLE showing the Number of Persons sentenced to different Periods of Imprisonment during the Year.

Length of Sentence.	Males.		Females.		Total.
	Adults.	Juveniles.	Adults.	Juveniles.	
Not exceeding 7 days - - -	41	3	4	1	49
Above 7, and not exceeding 14 days -	94	8	11	1	114
„ 14 days „ „ 1 month -	88	5	9	—	102
„ 1 month „ „ 2 months -	45	—	7	—	52
„ 2 months „ „ 3 „ -	18	—	1	—	19
„ 3 „ „ „ 6 „ -	17	1	3	—	21
„ 6 „ „ „ 1 year -	14	—	1	—	15
„ 1 year „ „ 2 years -	2	—	—	—	2

TABLE showing the Nature and total Value of prisoners Labour, the Cash received for it, and the estimated Value of Work done for Prison use.

Number.	Males.	Cash received.	Estimated Value.	Total.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
8	Mat making	323 3 4	—	323 3 4
22	Oakum picking			
1	Shoemaking	2 6 7	—	2 6 7
1	Tailoring	0 4 0	—	0 4 0
1	Cleaning	—	31 4 0	31 4 0
1	Cooking	—	26 0 0	26 0 0
	Carpenters	—	15 6 0	15 6 0
1	Painter	—	1 19 0	1 19 0
1	Bricklayer and whitewasher	—	18 12 0	18 12 0
1	Shoemaker	—	11 11 0	11 11 0
1	Tailor	—	13 9 0	13 9 0
	Females.			
1	Washing and repairing linen	—	15 12 0	15 12 0
1	Fancy needlework	9 2 10	—	9 2 10
	Total	334 16 9	133 13 0	468 9 9

Accommodation for prisoners :—

	Males.	Females.
For criminals,—		
Cells certified by an inspector for separate confinement for various periods	60	9
Cells not certified	23	—
Punishment cells, certified	2	1
Reception cells	2	—
For debtors,—		
Sleeping cells or rooms	3	—
Day rooms	1	—
Yards for exercise	1	—

There are 92 cells artificially warmed and ventilated, supplied with gas and furnished with bells.

Prisoners rise at 5.45 a.m. and retire at 10 p.m. Plank beds are used for all convicted prisoners for the first month of their imprisonment. Provisions are supplied by contract, 2*s.* 6*d.* is the average weekly cost of food per head. 30 prisoners have received extra diet by order of the surgeon during the year, making an aggregate of 1,676 days.

WEEKLY Amount of Food supplied to Prisoners in each Class at Hard Labour.

Class.	Bread.		Meat.		Gruel.		Potatoes.		Soup.		Treacle in Gruel.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.	oz.	oz.	pts.	pts.	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.	pts.	pts.	oz.	oz.
1st -	10 8	10 8	—	—	14	14	—	—	—	—	3	3
2nd -	10 8	10 8	9	9	14	14	4 0	4 0	1	1	3	3
3rd -	10 8	10 8	12	12	14	14	4 0	4 0	2	2	3	3
4th -	10 8	7 4	18	18	14	14	6 8	5 8	2	2	3	3

LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

Hard Labour, 1st Class.

There is a treadwheel at which 24 prisoners, exclusive of relief, can work, they are divided by partitions and always under the observation of an officer. The power is applied to pumping water for the establishment.

Hard labour, 2nd class (viz.), oakum picking, mat making, shoemaking, tailoring, &c. Long sentenced prisoners of good conduct are chosen by the governor and approved by the visiting justices for prison services. Prisoners are employed 10 hours daily, and are allowed 8 hours for sleep.

RELIGIOUS AND SCHOLASTIC INSTRUCTION.

There has been no material alteration in the duties of the chaplain, schoolmaster, or mistress, Prisoners of denominations differing from that of the Established Church are afforded the privilege of seeing ministers of their own religious persuasions on expressing a wish to that effect.

HEALTH.

The surgeon attends the prison daily when there is any case of illness, when no case requires his attention he visits the prison four times in the week. He sees all the prisoners once in each week and examines all prisoners on admission. The health of the prisoners has been very good, no epidemic has occurred. Provisions are good in quality, and the general dietary sufficient, but not more than sufficient for maintaining the health and strength of prisoners, especially those engaged in hard labour. The clothing and bedding

are sufficient. One prisoner died from natural causes, one committed suicide, and one was pardoned on medical grounds.

139 male and 9 female prisoners were punished for prison offences, viz. :—

	Males.	Females.
Whipping - - - -	1	—
Solitary or dark cells - -	112	9
Stoppage of diet - - -	26	—

KENT.

COUNTY PRISON.—MAIDSTONE.

—	Criminal Prisoners.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Prisoners committed during the year -	2,320	760	3,080
Average daily number in custody -	378	80	458
Re-committals - - - -	501	157	658
Greatest number of criminals at any one time - - - - -	409	86	495

Total expenditure for the prison in the year - - - £11,716 15*s.* 8*d.*

Average annual cost per prisoner, after deducting the net profit of prisoners' earnings - - £23 4*s.* 6*d.*

TABLE showing the Number of Persons sentenced to different Periods of Imprisonment during the Year.

Length of Sentence.	Males.		Females.		Total.
	Adults.	Juveniles	Adults.	Juveniles.	
Not exceeding 7 days - - -	231	64	161	7	463
Above 7, and not exceeding 14 days -	304	74	167	11	556
„ 14 „ „ 1 month -	499	96	176	18	789
„ 1 month „ 2 months -	269	70	75	5	422
„ 2 months „ 3 „ -	164	25	30	—	219
„ 3 „ „ 6 „ -	149	6	35	4	194
„ 6 „ „ 1 year -	76	2	13	—	91
„ 1 year „ 2 years -	29	—	3	—	32
„ 2 years - - -	16	—	—	—	16

TABLE showing the Nature and Total Value of Prisoners Labour, the Cash received for it, and the estimated Value of Work done for Prison use.

Number.	Males.	Cash received.	Estimated Value.	Total.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
103	Making mats and matting, weaving, printing, bookbinding, oakum picking, grinding corn, carpentering, tailoring, shoemaking and smiths' work - - -	189 11 0	—	189 11 0
208	Carpentering, painting, grinding corn, tailoring, shoemaking, smith's work, bricklaying, gardening, breaking stones, pumping water, and cleaning prison, &c. - -	—	1599 13 6	1599 13 6
	Females.			
63	Washing, laundry work, needlework, and cleaning - - - -	—	628 16 6	628 16 6
	Total - - -	189 11 0	2228 10 0	2418 1 0

Accommodation for prisoners :—

For criminals,—	Males.	Females.
Cells certified for various period - -	—	118
Cells certified for prisoners employed out of their cells during the day - -	384	—
Cells not certified - - - -	14	—
Punishment cells, certified - -	8	2
Punishment cells, not certified - -	10	—
Reception cells - - -	21	8
For debtors,—		
Sleeping cells or rooms - - -	35	2
Day rooms - - - - -	2	—
Yards for exercise - - -	2	1

384 cells for males are warmed, ventilated, and supplied with gas, and 433 are supplied with bells. 118 cells for females are warmed, ventilated, lighted with gas, and furnished with bells. Prisoners rise at 6 a.m. and go to bed at 8 p.m. throughout the year, and when in association effectual means are taken to keep them under constant supervision.

WEEKLY AMOUNT of Food supplied to Prisoners in each Class at Hard Labour.

Class.	Bread.		Meat.*		Gruel.		Potatoes.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.	oz.	oz.	pts.	pts.	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.
1st -	8 0	6 10	—	—	—	—	1 8	1 2
2nd -	8 0	6 10	—	—	14	14	2 4	1 8
3rd -	9 0	7 10	6oz. uncooked in each pint of Mash.		14	14	0 12	0 8
4th -	9 14	7 10			14	14	1 0	0 12
5th -	10 0	8 2			14	14	2 8	0 12

(*continued.*)

Class.	Mash.*		Treacle in Gruel.		Cheese.		Suet Pudding.		Indian Meal.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
	pts.	pts.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.
1st -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 2	0 12
2nd -	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	1 8	1 2
3rd -	3¾	2½	—	—	3	3	8	6	—	—
4th -	5	3¾	1	1	4	3	12	8	—	—
5th -	5	3¾	2	2	4	3	12	8	—	—

Provisions and stores supplied by contract; average cost of food per head a week 2*s.* 0½*d.* 129 prisoners have received extra diet by order of the surgeon, giving an aggregate of 3,349 days.

Labour and Employment.

Hard Labour, 1st Class,

Consists of the treadmill, at which 70 prisoners, exclusive of reliefs, can work at a time; they are separated by partitions, and are always under supervision. The mill is used to grind corn. 2nd, shot drill, at which 81 prisoners are engaged alternately with stonebreaking during the working hours of daylight; also beating rope and oakum, and working the capstan for raising water.

Hard Labour, 2nd Class.

Field and spade labour, oakum picking, crushing stones for paths, trade and garden labour, washing, laundry work, scrubbing, and needlework. Industrious and well-behaved prisoners are chosen for the services of the prison, selected by the visiting justices after 3 months hard labour of the 1st class. Prisoners are employed 8 hours at work and 10 hours are allowed for sleep.

Religious and Scholastic Instruction.

There have been no material alterations in the duties of the chaplain, schoolmaster, or mistress. Prisoners of religious denominations differing from the Established Church are allowed to receive visits from their respective ministers, subject to the rules of the prison.

Health

The surgeon or his substitute attends twice daily to examine prisoners on admission, and in the hospital. A monthly

medical inspection of all the prisoners is also made. The general health of the prisoners has been good, The provisions are of good quality, and the general dietary, in the opinion of the surgeon, is sufficient, and not more than sufficient for maintaining the health and strength of the prisoners, especially of those employed at hard labour. The clothing and bedding are sufficient. Four deaths have occurred from natural causes, and three prisoners became lunatic.

Punishment for prison offences has been inflicted, on males 3,380, and on females 63 times; viz.—

	Males.	Females.
Whipping	21	—
Irons or handcuffs	3	—
Solitary or dark cells	3355	61
Stoppage of diet	1	2

CANTERBURY.—COUNTY PRISON.

—	Criminal Prisoners.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Prisoners committed during the year	815	9	824
Average daily number in custody	97	—	97
Re-committals	177	1	178
Greatest number of criminals at any one time	119	4	123

Total expenditure for the prison - £2,480 2*s.* 1*d.*
Average annual cost per prisoner, after deducting the net profit on prisoners' earnings - - - £24 16*s.* 4*d.*

TABLE showing the Number of Persons sentenced to different Periods of Imprisonment.

Length of Sentence.	Males.		Females.		Total.
	Adults.	Juveniles.	Adults.	Juveniles.	
Not exceeding 7 days	143	7	—	—	150
Above 7, and not exceeding 14 days	176	7	—	—	183
„ 14 days „ „ 1 month	215	14	—	1	230
„ 1 month „ „ 2 months	97	1	—	—	98
„ 2 months „ „ 3 „	34	—	—	—	34
„ 3 „ „ „ 6 „	42	—	—	—	42
„ 6 „ „ „ 1 year	17	—	—	—	17
„ 1 year „ „ 2 years	4	—	—	—	4

TABLE showing the Nature and Total Value of Prisoners' Labour, the Cash received for it, and the Estimated Value of Work done for Prison use.

Number.		Cash received.	Estimated Value.	Total.
Daily average number 95	- - - - - -	£ s. d. 72 16 8	£ s. d. 62 12 0	£ s. d. 135 8 8

NOTE.—All the prisoners do some portion of the profitable labour, excepting about an average of two before trial, who may decline to work.

Accommodation for prisoners :—

	Males.	Females.
For criminals,—		
Cells certified - -	126	—
Cells not certified - -	17	3 (rooms)
Cells, punishment, certified -	4	1
Reception - -	9	—
For debtors,—		
Sleeping cells or rooms -	6	1 day and sleeping
Day rooms - - -	1	—
Yards for exercise - -	1	1

Prisoners rise at quarter to 6 a.m. and go to bed at 8 p.m. throughout the year. Effectual means are taken for keeping prisoners, when in association, under constant supervision.

WEEKLY AMOUNT of FOOD supplied to Prisoners in each Class at Hard Labour.

Class.	Bread.		Meat.*		Gruel.		Potatoes.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.	oz.	oz.	pts.	pts.	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.
1st -	8 0	6 10			—	—	1 8	1 2
2nd -	8 0	6 10	Meat is		14	14	2 4	1 8
3rd -	9 0	7 10	only given in the		14	14	0 12	0 8
4th -	9 14	7 10	form of Mash.		14	14	1 0	0 12
5th -	10 0	—			14	—	2 8	—

* Mash.—The ingredients of mash per pint are meat and liquor from 6 oz. shin, neck, &c. of beef weighed with bone, 1 oz. onions or leeks, 3 oz. split peas, and 16 oz. potatoes, with pepper and salt; all weighed previous to cooking.

(*continued.*)

Class.	Mash.*		Treacle in Gruel.		Cheese.		Suet Pudding.		Indian Meal.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
	pts.	pts.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.
1st -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 2	0 12
2nd -	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	1 8	1 2
3rd -	3¾	2½	—	—	3	3	0 8	0 6	—	—
4th -	5	3¼	1	1	4	3	0 12	0 8	—	—
5th -	5	—	2	—	4	—	0 12	—	—	—

Labour and Employment.

Hard Labour.—1st Class.

There is a treadmill at which 44 prisoners can work, exclusive of reliefs. They are divided by partitions, both when at work or resting, and always under supervision. The power is applied to pumping water. One crank-pump worked by one man occasionally on the drainage, and beating rope and oakum.

Hard Labour.—2nd Class.

Field and spade labour, oakum picking, trades, and garden labour. The services of the prison are performed by prisoners, who are industrious and well-behaved, chosen from all classes after they have done three months hard labour, first class; recommended by the governor and approved by the visiting justices. Prisoners are employed 9½ hours at labour and one hour walking exercise; nine hours and three-quarters are allowed for sleep.

Religious and Scholastic Instruction.

No alteration has been made in the duties of the chaplain or schoolmaster.

Roman Catholic prisoners are visited by their priest at such times as he may desire.

Prisoners of other denominations differing from the Established Church are permitted to see their minister on making a request to that effect.

Health.

The surgeon attends daily, and inspects the newly admitted prisoners and those to be discharged on the following day, and visits the ordinary cases of sickness. He inspects

the prisoners generally once a week, and specially with the governor once a month. The health of the prisoners has been good, the provisions are of good quality, and the general dietary has been adequate.

Provisions and stores are supplied by contract, and the average cost of food per head per week has been 1*s.* 11*d.*

Eight prisoners have received extra diet by order of the surgeon, giving an aggregate of 138.

Three deaths have occurred from natural causes.

Punishment for prison offences has been inflicted 158 times, viz.:—

	Males.
Solitary or dark cells	155
Stoppage of diet	3

DOVER.—TOWN PRISON.

	Criminal Prisoners.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Prisoners committed during the year	243	76	319
Average daily number in custody	32	7	39
Re-committals	54	10	64
Greatest number of criminals at any one time	45	12	57

Total expenditure for the prison (ordinary cost exclusive of new buildings)	£1,265 0*s.* 7*d.*
Average annual cost per prisoner, after deducting the net profit on prisoners' earnings	£32 8*s.* 9*d.*

TABLE showing the Number of Persons sentenced to different Periods of Imprisonment.

Length of Sentence.	Males.		Females.		Total.
	Adults.	Juveniles.	Adults.	Juveniles.	
Not exceeding 7 days	4	7	2	—	13
Above 7, and not exceeding 14 days	74	3	24	—	101
„ 14 days, and not exceeding 1 month	51	4	14	—	69
„ 1 month „ „ 2 months	28	2	13	2	45
„ 2 months „ „ 3 „	12	1	4	—	17
„ 3 „ „ „ 6 „	22	1	7	—	30
„ 6 „ „ „ 1 year	18	—	3	—	21
„ 1 year „ „ 2 years	7	—	1	—	8
Two years	4	—	—	—	4

Accommodation for prisoners:—

	Males.	Females.
For criminals,—		
Cells certified - - -	40	10
„ not certified - - -	5	—
Punishment (used for males and females) - - - -	2	—
Receptions - - -	1	1
For debtors,—	nil.	

Fifty cells are warmed, ventilated, supplied with gas, and furnished with bells.

Effectual means are taken for keeping prisoners, when in association, under supervision.

Weekly Amount of Food supplied to Prisoners in each Class at Hard Labour.

Class.	Bread.		Meat.		Gruel.		Potatoes.		Soup.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.	oz.	oz.	pts.	pts.	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.	pts.	pts.
1st - -	7 14	6 9	—	—	—	—	1 8	1 2	—	—
2nd - -	7 14	6 9	—	—	14	14	2 4	1 8	—	—
3rd - -	8 14	7 14	9	6	14	14	3 12	2 10	2¼	2¼
4th - -	9 0	7 14	12	9	14	14	5 8	3 6	3	3
5th - -	9 2	8 0	12	9	14	14	6 0	4 8	3	3

(*continued.*)

Class.	Treacle in Gruel.		Cheese.		Suet Pudding.		Indian Meal.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.	lbs oz.
1st - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 2	0 12
2nd - - -	—	—	2	2	—	—	1 8	1 2
3rd - - -	—	—	3	3	1 8	1 2	—	—
4th - - -	1	1	4	3	2 4	1 8	—	—
5th - - -	2	2	4	3	2 4	1 8	—	—

Provisions and stores are supplied by contract. The average weekly cost per head for food is 2*s*.

Nineteen prisoners received extra diet by order of the surgeon, giving an aggregate number of 114 days.

Labour and Employment.

Hard Labour of the 1st Class.

The treadmills, at which six prisoners can work, separated by partitions, and under supervision.

Six hard-labour machines, the task required being 12,500 revolutions daily.

Hard Labour of the 2nd Class.

Picking coir and oakum, cleaning, washing, and making and repairing clothes.

Prisoners under long sentences, of orderly behaviour, after a considerable term has expired are selected by the governor, and approved by the visiting justices for the duties of the prison.

Prisoners are kept at labour for 9 hours, and $8\frac{3}{4}$ hours are allowed for sleep.

RELIGIOUS AND SCHOLASTIC INSTRUCTION.

No alterations. Every prisoner who may request the visits of a Dissenting minister is allowed to receive them.

HEALTH.

The surgeon attends daily, and examines every prisoner on admission; also twice a week. There has been a greater number of sick than usual, but all of little importance.

The provisions are of good quality, and the clothing and bedding are sufficient.

One prisoner became lunatic.

Punishment for prison offences have been inflicted 26 times, viz.:—

	Males.	Females.
Solitary or dark cells - -	13	2
Stoppage of diet - - -	11	—

The necessary alterations in the gaol having been completed, the Prison Act, 1865, has been complied with.

Three male and one female warder have been appointed in addition to the staff during the year.

TOWN PRISON AT SANDWICH.

—	Criminal Prisoners.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Prisoners committed during the year -	213	39	252
Average daily number in custody -	22	5	27
Re-committals - - - - - -	24	6	30
Greatest number of criminals at any one time - - - - - -	37	2	39

Total expenditure for the prison -	£584 4*s.* 2*d.*
Average annual cost per prisoner, after deducting the net profit on prisoners' earnings - - - -	£21 12*s.* 8*d.*

TABLE showing the Number of Persons sentenced to different Periods of Imprisonment during the Year.

Length of Sentence.	Males.		Females.		Total.
	Adults.	Juveniles.	Adults.	Juveniles.	
Not exceeding 7 days - - - -	15	1	5	—	21
Above 7, and not exceeding 14 days -	45	4	8	—	57
„ 14 days, and not exceeding 1 month	97	10	17	—	125
„ 1 month and not exceeding 2 months	23	—	1	1	24
„ 2 months „ „ 3 „	7	1	2	—	10
„ 3 „ „ „ 6 „	2	—	2	—	4
„ 6 „ „ „ 1 year	2	—	—	—	2
„ 1 year „ „ 2 years	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE showing the Nature and Total Value of Prisoners' Labour, the Cash received for it, and the Estimated Value of Work done for Prison use.

Number.	Males.	Cash received.	Estimated Value.	Total.
		£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*
10	Picking oakum - - - -	7 2 0	—	7 2 0
1	Mat making - - - -	15 2 0	—	15 2 0
	Making and mending clothing -	—	4 16 0	4 16 0
3	Cleaning prison, &c. - - -	—	—	—
	Treadmill - - - - - -	—	—	—
	Females.			
	Washing and repairing clothes -	—	24 10 0	24 10 0
	Cleaning prison, &c. - - - -	—	—	—
	Total - - -	22 4 0	29 6 0	51 10 0

Accommodation for prisoners:—

	Males.	Females.
For criminals,—		
Cells not certified - - -	14	4
Reception - - - -	1	—

All the cells have bells, but none of them are warmed or ventilated, or supplied with gas. Prisoners rise at 6 a.m. in summer, at daylight in winter, and go to bed at 8 p.m. all the year. Prisoners when in association are not under supervision.

WEEKLY AMOUNT of FOOD supplied to Prisoners in each Class at Hard Labour.

Class.	Bread.		Meat.		Gruel.		Potatoes.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.	oz.	oz.	pts.	pts.	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.
1st	7 0	7 0	—	—	14	14	—	—
2nd	10 8	7 14	—	—	14	14	—	—
3rd	8 12	7 14	6	6	14	14	4 0	4 0
4th	10 8	7 14	12	12	14	14	2 0	2 0
5th	9 10	7 14	16	12	11	11	7 0	3 0

(*continued.*)

Class.	Soup.		Sugar in Gruel.		Cocoa.		Sugar in Cocoa.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
	pts.	pts.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.
1st	—	—	5½	5½	—	—	—	—
2nd	1	1	5½	5½	—	—	—	—
3rd	2	2	5½	5½	—	—	—	—
4th	3	3	5½	5½	—	—	—	—
5th	3	3	3	3	2½	2½	2½	2½

Provisions and stores are supplied by contract.

The average weekly cost per head is 2*s.* 4*d.*

One prisoner received extra diet by order of the surgeon for ten days.

LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT.

Hard Labour.—1st Class.

There is a treadmill, on which 8 prisoners can work at one time, exclusive of reliefs. They are not under the observation of an officer while thus employed, and the power is not applied to any purpose.

Hard Labour.—2nd Class

Consists of oakum picking only.

Prisoners from either class are chosen by the governor for the service of the prison.

Prisoners are employed at labour for 10 hours in summer and 7 in winter. Twelve hours are allowed for sleep in summer and 13½ in winter.

RELIGIOUS AND SCHOLASTIC INSTRUCTION.

There is neither schoolmaster nor schoolmistress. All persons, according to their religious denominations, may, by

their own wishes or at the suggestions of the authorities, be visited by their own ministers.

Health.

The surgeon attends every second or third day as a rule, and in cases of illness, as often as necessary. The prisoners have been generally healthy. The provisions are good and sufficient, the bedding and clothing are also sufficient.

Forty-eight prisoners have had stoppage of diet as punishment for prison offences.

The prison in no respect fulfilling the requirements of the "Prisons Act, 1865," has been the subject of previous reports.

MERIONETHSHIRE.

DOLGELLY COUNTY PRISON.

—	Criminal Prisoners.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Prisoners committed during the year -	167	14	181
Average daily number in custody -	19	3	22
Re-committals - - - - -	27	2	29
Greatest number of criminals at any one time - - - -	33	6	39

Total expenditure for the prison - £682 3*s.* 8*d.*
Average annual cost per prisoner, after deducting the net profit on prisoners' earnings - - £31 0*s.* 2*d.*

Table showing the Number of Persons sentenced to different Periods of Imprisonment during the Year.

Length of Sentence.	Males.		Females.		Total.
	Adults.	Juveniles.	Adults.	Juveniles.	
Not exceeding 7 days - - -	24	1	4	—	29
Above 7, and not exceeding 14 days -	25	—	—	—	25
„ 14 days „ „ 1 month -	59	1	2	—	62
„ 1 month „ „ 2 months	20	—	1	—	21
„ 2 months „ „ 3 „ -	9	1	1	—	11
„ 3 „ „ „ 6 „ -	7	—	1	—	8
„ 6 „ „ „ 1 year -	4	—	4	—	8

TABLE showing the Nature and Total Value of Prisoners Labour, the Cash received for it, and the Estimated Value of Work done for Prison use.

Number.	Males.	Cash received.	Estimated Value.	Total.
Employed		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
6	Stone breaking	19 18 0	—	19 18 0
4	Picking oakum	4 10 0	—	4 10 0
2	Mat making	2 18 0	—	2 18 0
4	Assist in cooking, washing and cleaning the prison, and painting, &c.	—	7 6 4	7 6 4
	Females.			
1	Making, repairing, and washing prison clothing	—	4 0 0	4 0 0
	Total	27 6 0	11 6 4	38 12 4

The above is the cash received, less the cost of materials, for work done by prisoners.

Accommodation for prisoners :—

	Males.	Females.
For criminals,—		
Cells certified by an inspector for separate confinement for various periods	12	—
Cells not certified	8	3
Punishment cells, certified	1	—
For debtors,—		
Sleeping cells or rooms	1	—
Day rooms	1	—
Yards for exercise	1	—

Twenty cells are artificially warmed and ventilated, but the ventilation of the eight new cells is very defective, and they are not well warmed.

Twenty cells for males, and three for females, are supplied with gas and all are furnished with bells. From Lady Day to Michaelmas the prisoners rise at 5.45, and from Michaelmas to Lady Day at 6.45, and retire at 8 p.m. throughout the year. The prisoners are not under constant supervision, when in association or when breaking stones in the yard, as there is only one turnkey in the prison. Provisions are supplied by contract. The average weekly cost of food per head is 2*s.* 11¾*d.* Nine prisoners have received extra diet by order of the surgeon during the year making an aggregate of 264 days.

WEEKLY AMOUNT of FOOD supplied to Prisoners in each Class at Hard Labour.

Class.	Bread.		Meat.		Gruel.		Potatoes.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.	oz.	oz.	pts.	pts.	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.
1st	8 0	6 10	—	—	—	—	1 8	1 2
2nd	8 0	6 10	—	—	14	14	2 4	1 8
3rd	9 0	7 14	6	4	14	14	4 0	2 10
4th	10 14	7 14	8	6	14	14	4 8	3 6
5th	11 0	8 0	8	6	14	14	6 0	4 8

(*continued.*)

Class.	Soup.		Treacle in Gruel.		Cheese.		Suet Pudding.		Indian Meal.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
	pts.	pts.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.
1st	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 2	0 12
2nd	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	1 8	1 2
3rd	2½	2½	—	—	3	3	8	6	—	—
4th	3	3	1	1	4	3	12	8	—	—
5th	3	3	2	2	4	3	12	8	—	—

LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT.

Hard Labour of the 1st Class

Consists of stonebreaking. No definite task being required to be performed, as there is no officer to supervise the prisoners in the stone yard. There is one work-room in which 3 prisoners can be employed, but not under effectual supervision; the officer calls there now and then during the day.

Hard Labour of the 2nd Class.

Viz., matmaking and oakum picking. Well conducted prisoners of the 2nd class are selected by the governor, and approved of by the visiting justices, for prison services.

Prisoners are employed 9½ hours daily in winter and 10 in summer, and one hour is allowed them for instruction twice a week.

They are allowed 9¾ hours in summer and 10¾ in winter for sleep.

RELIGIOUS AND SCHOLASTIC INSTRUCTION.

No alteration in the duties of the chaplain or in those of the schoolmaster.

All prisoners of religious denominations differing from that of the Established Church are allowed to see the ministers of their own religious persuasions on expressing their wish to that effect.

HEALTH.

The surgeon attends the prison regularly twice a week, and oftener if necessary. No epidemic has occurred during the year. Most of the prisoners are admitted in a cachectic state, and many of them are the subjects of syphilitic disease in the secondary and tertiary form. The provisions are good in quality and the general dietary sufficient, but not more than sufficient for maintaining the health and strength of prisoners, especially those engaged in hard labour. The bedding and clothing are sufficient. One death occurred from disease of the heart.

Forty-one male prisoners, were awarded punishment for prison offences, viz.:—

	Males.
Solitary or dark cells	7
Stoppage of diet	34

One prisoner escaped when the alterations were made in the prison; he was recaptured and finished the term of his imprisonment.

Eight new cells for male prisoners have been erected, also one sick ward for males and one for females were added to the prison, and a few improvements were made in other parts of the building.

MIDDLESEX.

COLDBATH FIELDS COUNTY PRISON.

	Males only.
Criminal prisoners,—	
Prisoners committed during the year	13,302
Average daily number in custody	1,900
Re-committals	3,797

Greatest number of male criminals at any one time - 2,179

Total expenditure for the prison	£37,519 10*s.* 3*d.*
Average annual cost per prisoner, after deducting the net profit on prisoners' earnings	£19 7*s.* 3*d.*

TABLE showing the Number of Persons sentenced to different Periods of Imprisonment during the Year.

Length of Sentence.	Males; Adults and Juveniles.
Not exceeding 7 days	3,151
Above 7, and not exceeding 14 days	486
„ 14 days „ 1 month	2,690
„ 1 month „ 2 months	2,601
„ 2 months „ 3 „	1,067
„ 3 „ „ 6 „	1,514
„ 6 „ „ 1 year	772
„ 1 year „ 2 years	778
2 years and Penal Servitude of every duration	243

Total 13,302 male prisoners admitted during the year, of which number 1,196 were under 16 years of age, and committed for various terms.

TABLE showing the Nature and Total Value of Prisoners Labour, the Cash received for it, and the Estimated Value of Work done for Prison use.

Number.	Males.	Cash received.	Estimated Value.	Total.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	Oakum picking	550 3 0	—	550 3 0
	Tailoring, shoemaking, brush and basket making, &c.	181 6 10	—	181 6 10
	Tailoring	—	1444 17 0	1444 17 0
	Shoemaking	—	1038 10 1	1038 10 1
	Washing and needlework	—	900 0 0	900 0 0
	Grinding corn	—	400 0 0	400 0 0
	Pumping water	—	100 0 0	100 0 0
	Carpentering	—	753 9 6	753 9 6
	Bricklaying	—	212 5 0	212 5 0
	Plasterers	—	30 9 0	30 9 0
	Masons	—	44 19 6	44 19 6
	Painters	—	136 10 0	136 10 0
	Plumbers	—	45 7 0	45 7 0
	Labourers	—	166 16 0	166 16 0
	Glaziers	—	47 1 6	47 1 6
	Coopers	—	25 3 6	25 3 6
	Blacksmiths	—	219 13 6	219 13 6
	Bookbinders and printers	—	215 3 0	215 3 0
	Tinmen	—	69 16 0	69 16 0
	Brush and basket makers	—	201 6 0	201 6 0
	Upholsters	—	54 12 0	54 12 0
	Mat makers	—	54 12 0	54 12 0
	Slaters and surveyors	—	28 7 0	28 7 0
	Total	731 9 10	6188 17 7	6920 7 5

Accommodation for prisoners:—

	Males.
For criminals,—	
Cells certified by an inspector for separate confinement for various periods - -	1,023
Cells not certified - - - - -	776
Punishment cells, certified - - -	20
Reception cells - - - - -	69

There are 1,023 cells artificially warmed, and ventilated, supplied with gas and furnished with bells. The prisoners rise at 5.30 a.m., and retire at 9 p.m. Plank beds are used by those in punishment cells, and by those sentenced to hard labour for terms not exceeding 14 days. Effectual means are adopted for keeping prisoners when in association under constant supervision. Provisions are provided by contract. The average weekly cost of food per head is 2*s.* 4½*d.* 711 prisoners received extra diet by order of the surgeon during the year making an aggregate of 23,943 days.

Weekly Amount of Food supplied to Prisoners in each Class at Hard Labour.

Class.	Bread.	Meat.	Gruel.	Potatoes.	Soup.	Suet Pudding.	Cocoa.
	M.	M.	M.	M.	M.	M.	M.
	lbs. oz.	oz.	pts.	lbs. oz.	pts.	lbs. oz.	pts.
1st - -	8 12	16	7	2 8	3	1 0	7
2nd - -	8 12	16	14	1 0	3	0 8	—
3rd - -	8 12	8	14	1 8	2	1 0	—
4th - -	8 12	—	17½	—	—	—	—

Labour and Employment.

Hard Labour, 1st Class.

There is a treadmill, upon which 342 prisoners can work divided by partitions under the supervision of an officer at one time The power is applied to grinding corn, and pumping water from the well to the main tanks.

There are eight workrooms, in which about 350 prisoners are employed under constant supervision.

Hard Labour, 2nd Class.

(Viz.), Oakum picking, shoemaking, tailoring, washing, needlework, brush and basketmaking, printing, bookbinding,

and as carpenters, bricklayers, bakers, smiths, tinmen, and other trades, and as labourers and cleaners. Those prisoners with good-conduct badges, and who have not been confined in the prison more than once previously are selected by the governor, for the approval of visiting justices for prison services. Prisoners are employed from seven to 10 hours daily, and allowed 8½ hours for sleep.

Religious and Scholastic Instruction.

No alteration has been made in the duties of the chaplain or schoolmasters. Prisoners of religious denominations differing from the Established Church are allowed to see their respective ministers; and all Roman Catholic prisoners are seen by the visiting priest who has a chapel appropriated for the purpose of divine worship.

Health.

The surgeon attends the prison in the morning for nearly three hours, he again visits the prison in the evening, between 9 and 10. He examines every prisoner upon admission and decides what labour he is fit for. He inspects every prisoner once a week, and every part of the prison once a month. The health of the prisoners has been very good, and no epidemic has visited the prison.

The provisions are of good quality, and the general dietary sufficient, but not more than sufficient for maintaining the health and strength of prisoners, especially those engaged in hard labour. The clothing and bedding are sufficient; 26 prisoners died from natural causes, and 4 were pardoned on medical grounds.

The following punishments were inflicted for prison offences, viz.:—

	Males.
Whipping	40
Solitary or dark cells	71
Stoppage of diet	12,395
	12,506

Twelve cells have been condemned as unfit for use, and are to be taken down, 195 new cells and a new laundry have been built and will soon be ready for occupation.

WESTMINSTER COUNTY PRISON.

Criminal prisoners :—

	Females only.
Prisoners committed in the year	6,563
Average daily number in custody	711
Re-committals	3,916
Greatest number of female criminals at any one time	797

Total expenditure for the prison	£15,658 3*s.* 2*d.*
Average annual cost per prisoner, after deducting the net profit on prisoners' earnings	£21 4*s.* 3*d.*

TABLE showing the Number of Persons sentenced to different Periods of Imprisonment during the Year.

Length of Sentences.	Females.		Total.
	Adults.	Juveniles.	
Not exceeding 7 days	1,832	78	1,910
Above 7, and not exceeding 14 days	1,694	63	1,757
„ 14 days „ „ 1 month	1,354	35	1,389
„ 1 month „ „ 2 months	518	14	532
„ 2 months „ „ 3 „	456	10	466
„ 3 „ „ „ 6 „	264	4	268
„ 6 „ „ „ 1 year	122	2	124
„ 1 year „ „ 2 years	40	—	40
„ 2 years	29	—	29

TABLE showing the Nature and Total Value of Prisoners Labour, the Cash received for it, and the Estimated Value of Work done for Prison use.

Number.	Females.	Cash received.	Estimated Value.	Total.
		£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*
451	Oakum picking	362 18 0	—	362 18 0
56	Washing and mending	200 0 0	250 0 0	450 0 0
126	Needlework, knitting, &c.	16 10 7	854 15 4	871 5 11
6	Limewhiting	—	90 0 0	90 0 0
	Total	579 8 7	1194 15 4	1774 3 11

Accommodation for prisoners :—

For criminals,—	Females.
Cells certified by an inspector for separate confinement for various periods	772
Punishment cells, certified	9
Reception cells	40

There are 731 cells artificially warmed and ventilated, 762 supplied with gas, and 771 furnished with bells. The prisoners rise at 6.30 a.m., and retire at 8.30 p.m. all the year round. Prisoners are never in association without one or more officers to supervise them. The provisions and stores are supplied by contract. The average weekly cost of food per head is 2*s.* 0½*d.* 750 prisoners have received extra diet by order of the surgeon during the year, making an aggregate number of 12,848 days.

Weekly Amount of Food supplied to Prisoners in each Class at Hard Labour.

Class.	Bread.	Meat.	Gruel.	Potatoes.	Soup.	Treacle in Gruel.	Cheese.	Suet Pudding.	Indian Meal.
	F.	F.	F.	F.	F.	F.	F.	F.	F.
	lbs. oz.	oz.	pts.	lbs. oz.	pts.	oz.	oz.	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.
1st -	6 10	—	—	1 2	—	—	—	—	0 12
2nd -	6 10	—	14	1 8	—	—	2	—	1 2
3rd -	7 10	4	14	2 10	2½	—	3	0 6	—
4th -	7 10	6	14	3 6	3	1	3	0 8	—
5th -	8 2	6	14	4 8	3	2	3	0 8	—

Prisoners employed in the laundry, receive in addition to the above dietary table: bread, 18 ounces; cheese, 6 ounces; meat, 3 ounces; suet pudding, 16 ounces; cocoa, 6 pints, in place of gruel, 6 pints.

Labour and Employment.

Hard Labour of the 2nd Class

Consists of oakum picking, matmaking, washing, and needlework. Well behaved prisoners are selected by the matron for prison services. The prisoners are employed about 10 hours daily, and allowed about 10 hours for sleep.

Religious and Scholastic Instruction.

There has been no alteration made in the duties of the chaplain or in those of the schoolmistress during the year. Every facility is given to prisoners of religious denominations, differing from that of the Established Church to be visited by ministers of their own persuasions; and with regard to Roman Catholic prisoners a priest attends every day to visit them, he has a room fitted with a confessional for his use, and arrangements have been made for assembling the prisoners of that persuasion for instruction, and for the services of the Roman Catholic Church.

Health.

The surgeon visits the prison twice daily, and oftener if necessary. The general health of prisoners has been good, and no epidemic has occurred during the year. The provisions are good in quality, and the general dietary sufficient but not more than sufficient for maintaining the health and strength of prisoners, especially those engaged in hard labour. The clothing and bedding are sufficient. Six prisoners died from natural causes, two were pardoned on medical grounds, and four became lunatics during the year.

Punishment for prison offences was awarded to 2,826 prisoners, viz.:—

	Females.
Solitary dark or cells	75
Stoppage of diet	2,751

CLERKENWELL.—COUNTY HOUSE OF DETENTION.

	Criminal Prisoners.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Prisoners committed during year	7,482	2,393	9,875
Average daily number in custody	213	77	290
Re-committals	1,113	383	1,496
Greatest number of criminals at any one time	266	117	383

Total expenditure for the prison	£8,375 8*s.* 10*d.*
Average annual cost per prisoner, after deducting the net profit on prisoners' earnings	£28 17*s.* 7*d.*

Table showing the Number of Persons sentenced to different Periods of Imprisonment during the Year.

Length of Sentence.	Males.		Females.		Total.
	Adults.	Juveniles.	Adults.	Juveniles.	
Not exceeding 7 days	—	—	2	—	2
Above 7, and not exceeding 14 days	7	2	3	1	13
„ 14 days „ „ 1 month	59	7	38	2	106
„ 1 month „ „ 2 months	25	4	30	1	60
„ 2 „ „ „ 3 „	100	4	87	—	191
„ 3 „ „ „ 6 „	103	—	49	—	157
„ 6 months, and not exceeding 1 year	4	—	1	—	5

The remainder of the prisoners being for trial or remanded had not received sentence.

Accommodation for prisoners:—

For criminals,—	Males.	Females.
Cells certified by an inspector for separate confinement for various periods	252	97
Punishment cells certified	3	2
Reception cells	19	10

All but the reception cells are artificially warmed and ventilated, and all but the punishment cells are supplied with gas, all are furnished with bells. Prisoners rise at 6.45 a.m. and retire at 6 p.m., summer and winter. Effectual means are adopted for keeping prisoners under constant supervision. Provisions are supplied by contract. The average weekly cost of food per head is 2*s.* 3*d.* 176 prisoners have received extra diet by order of the surgeon during the year, making an aggregate of 1,888 days.

Labour and Employment.

The prisoners not having been tried there is no hard labour within the prison. Prisoners are selected by the governor or chief warder for prison services.

Prisoners are employed six hours daily and allowed 12¾ hours for sleep.

Religious and Scholastic Instruction.

No alteration has been made in the duties of the chaplain during the year.

Roman Catholic prisoners are offered the privilege of being visited by a minister of their own persuasion; and also of attending twice a week a service held by him in a room set apart for the purpose. Prisoners of other denominations must originate a request to see ministers of their persuasions.

Health.

The surgeon attends the prison twice daily, morning and evening, and examines every prisoner on admission also once a week. The general health of prisoners has been good, and no epidemic has appeared. The provisions are of good quality, and the general dietary sufficient and not more than sufficient for maintaining the health and strength of prisoners. The clothing and bedding are sufficient. One

prisoner died from natural causes, and three became lunatics.

626 male and 46 females were awarded stoppage of diet for prison offences.

NEWGATE.

	Criminal Prisoners.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Prisoners committed during year -	1,694	279	1,973
Average daily number in custody - -	90	18	108
Re-committals - - - - - - -	437	51	488
Greatest number of criminals at any one time - - - - - -	140	26	166

Total expenditure for the prison - £5,324 2*s.* 3*d.*
Average annual cost per prisoner, after deducting the net profit on prisoners' earnings - - - £49 2*s.* 1*d.*

The prisoners on conviction are removed elsewhere to undergo their sentence of imprisonment.

TABLE showing the Nature and total Value of Prisoners Labour, the Cash received for it, and the estimated Value of Work done for Prison use.

Number.	Males.	Cash received.	Estimated Value.	Total.
		£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*
	Oakum picking - - - - -	20 19 4	—	20 19 4

Accommodation for prisoners :—

	Males.	Females.
For criminals,—		
Cells certified by an inspector for separate confinement for various periods - - - - - -	123	45
Punishment cells, certified - -	6	2
Reception cells - - - -	10	6

The prisoners rise at 6 a.m., and retire at 8 p.m. The provisions are supplied by contract. The average weekly cost of food per head is 2*s.* 7½*d.* Only those under sickness, suckling, or sentence of death, receive extra diet.

Weekly Amount of Food supplied to Prisoners.

Class.	Bread.		Meat.		Gruel.		Potatoes.		Soup.		Treacle in Gruel.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.	oz.	oz.	pts.	pts.	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.	pts.	pts.	oz.	oz.
1st -	10 8	7 14	21	21	14	14	2 0	2 0	3	3	6	6

Labour and Employment.

Hard Labour, 1st Class.

None.

Prisoners sentenced to hard labour are removed after conviction to various houses of correction to undergo their sentence.

Hard Labour, 2nd Class.

For males, oakum picking, 3 lbs. per diem, and for females laundry work. These labours are performed by prisoners under sentence of penal servitude, while awaiting their removal to a government prison.

Prisoners awaiting trial are generally chosen by the governor or chief warder for prison services. The number of hours a prisoner is employed depends on the skill of the prisoner in picking his allowance of oakum. Prisoners are allowed from 8 p.m. to 6 a.m. for sleep.

Religious Instruction.

No alterations have been made in the duties of the chaplain during the year.

To prisoners not belonging to the Church of England every facility is given for seeing ministers of their own persuasions.

Health.

The surgeon visits the prison daily, and oftener if necessary, and examines each prisoner on admission, and the female convicts twice afterwards. Each prisoner is examined every week if necessary. The general health of the prisoners has been very good and there has been no epidemic.

The provisions are of good quality. The general dietary sufficient, but not more than sufficient, for maintaining the health and strength of prisoners. The bedding and clothing are sufficient.

Three prisoners died from natural causes during the year.

277 males and 1 female prisoners were awarded the following punishments for prison offences:—

	Males.	Females.
Solitary or dark cells - - -	6	1
Stoppage of diet - - -	271	—

Holloway House of Correction.

	Criminal Prisoners.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Prisoners committed during the year -	1,443	352	1,795
Average daily number in custody -	298	33	331
Re-committals - - - -	584	156	740
Greatest number of criminals at any one time - - - - - -	333	44	377

Total expenditure for the prison - £9,343 0*s.* 6*d.*

Average annual cost per prisoner, after deducting the net profit on prisoners' earnings - - £20 8*s.* 2*d.*

Table showing the Number of Persons sentenced to different Periods of Imprisonment during the Year.

Length of Sentence.	Males.		Females.		Total.
	Adults.	Juveniles.	Adults.	Juveniles.	
Not exceeding 7 days - - -	357	34	152	2	545
Above 7, and not exceeding 14 days -	167	17	66	1	251
„ 14 „ „ 1 month -	364	34	74	2	474
„ 1 month „ 2 months -	186	13	31	1	231
„ 2 months „ 3 „ -	172	5	23	2	202
„ 3 „ „ 6 „ -	97	—	7	—	104
„ 6 „ „ 1 year -	70	3	8	—	81
„ 1 year „ 2 years -	44	—	3	—	47
„ 2 years - - - -	4	—	3	—	7

TABLE showing the Nature and total Value of Prisoners Labour, the Cash received for it, and the estimated Value of Work done for Prison use.

Number.	Males.	Cash received.	Estimated Value.	Total.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
163	Brick making, mat making, and oakum picking	1599 14 5	—	1599 14 5
4	Carpenters, wood chopping, and book binding	10 19 9	203 12 3	214 12 0
17	Tailors and shoemakers	90 5 4	471 8 8	561 14 0
12	Gardeners and piggery	69 12 6½	61 6 2	130 18 8½
53	Treadwheel pumping water	—	273 15 0	273 15 0
5	Engineers, tinmen, bricklayers, labourers, turners, and coopers	0 18 7½	833 1 4½	834 0 0
9	Washers, cooks, stokers, and whitewashers	—	217 19 9	217 19 9
25	Barbers, painters, glaziers, and nurses; cleaning prison, 2 writers, 3 storemen, and 1 in library	—	470 14 3	470 14 3
10	Infirmary and punishment cases.			
298	Daily average.	1771 10 8	2531 11 5½	4303 2 1½
	Females.			
7	Oakum picking	10 15 0	—	10 15 0
8	Washing, &c.	55 16 0	246 12 0	302 8 0
10	Knitting and needlework	—	134 2 10	134 2 10
7	Nurse, cleaning prison, &c.	—	120 13 6	120 13 6
1	Infirmary	—	—	—
331	Daily average for both sexes. £	1838 1 8	3032 19 9½	4871 1 5½

Accommodation for prisoners:—

	Males.	Females.
For criminals,—		
Cells certified by an inspector for separate confinement for various periods	349	60
All the cells are certified by an inspector for prisoners employed out of their cells during the day.		
Punishment cells, certified	12	2
Reception cells	8	3

All the cells are artificially warmed and ventilated, furnished with bells, and supplied with gas, with the exception of the dark punishment cells. Prisoners rise at 5.30 a.m. and retire at 9 p.m. summer and winter, Sundays, Good Friday, and Christmas excepted, when they rise at 6.30 a.m. and retire at 8 p.m. Effectual means are adopted for keeping prisoners while in association under constant supervision by keeping them at such distances from each other so as to prevent any communication between them, and under the supervision of an officer who is held responsible that silence is observed. The provisions are supplied by

contract. The average weekly cost of food per head is 2*s.* 7¼*d.* 186 prisoners have received extra diet by order of the surgeon during the year, making an aggregate number of 10,151 days.

WEEKLY Amount of Food suplied to Prisoners in each Class at Hard Labour.

Class.	Bread.		Meat.		Gruel.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.	oz.	oz.	pts.	pts.
1st	10 8	7 0	—	—	14	14
2nd	12 4	7 14	—	—	14	14
3rd	10 8	7 14	6	6	14	14
4th	10 8	7 14	12	12	14	14
5th	10 8	7 14	16	12	14	14

(*continued.*)

Class.	Potatoes.		Soup.		Treacle in Gruel.		Cocoa.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.	pts.	pts.	oz.	oz.	pts.	pts.
1st	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	—
2nd	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	—
3rd	4 0	4 0	2	2	3	3	—	—
4th	2 0	2 0	3	3	3	3	—	—
5th	7 0	3 8	3	3	5½	5½	3	3

LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT.

Hard Labour, 1st Class.

There is a treadmill in use upon which 26 prisoners can work at one time, exclusive of reliefs, they are divided by partitions, and under the supervision of an officer. The power is applied to raising 7,000 gallons of water daily for the use of the prison, offices, houses, and quarters, which, at the price charged by the New River Company, viz., 7*s.* 6*d.* per tank, would amount to 273*l.* 15*s.* per annum. There is also mat making in looms, brick making and mat weaving machines. There are 150 work rooms.

Hard labour, 2nd class, viz., tailoring, shoemaking, oakum picking, smiths, tinmen, bricklayers, engineers, stokers, turners, washers, barbers, painters, cleaners, writers, and storemen, and such other trades as are required for the services of the prison.

Prisoners who have not been previously convicted are selected by the governor and approved by the visiting magistrates for prison services.

Prisoners are employed 10 hours in labour and are allowed 8½ hours for sleep.

Religious and Scholastic Instruction.

No alteration has been made in the duties of the chaplain, schoolmaster, or schoolmistress during the year. Every prisoner, other than those belonging to the Church of England, can see a minister of his or her own denomination.

Health.

The surgeon visits the prison daily, and in urgent cases twice daily. The provisions are good in quality, and the general dietary sufficient, but not more than sufficient, for maintaining the health and strength of prisoners, especially those engaged in hard labour. The clothing and bedding are sufficient. One prisoner died from natural causes, six were pardoned on medical grounds, and one became a lunatic.

The following punishments were inflicted for prison offences:—

	Males.	Females.
Whipping	1	—
Irons or handcuffs	16	2
Solitary or dark cells	208	4
Stoppage of diet	1,606	6
Other punishments	198	15
Total	2,029	27

A new stable and coach-house has been erected, shaft, flues, &c., &c. to laundry, enlarging and preparing house for two new steam boilers, and setting them in brickwork; also making iron smoke-flues for the same. Iron rails and gate to entrance, and 810 feet of new timber fencing fixed round the outer buildings contiguous to the prison.

The matron was superannuated on a pension of 62*l.* 8*s.* per annum, and is succeeded by the deputy matron. A female officer entertained but not yet appointed vice the deputy matron promoted.

WHITECROSS STREET DEBTORS' PRISON.

Total expenditure for the prison	-	£4,472	9*s.* 5*d.*
Average annual cost per prisoner	-	£49	16*s.* 3*d.*
Maintaining themselves -	-	£41	13*s.* 4*d.*

Accommodation for prisoners:—

	Males.	Females.
For debtors,—		
Sleeping compartments - -	337	27
Day rooms - - -	8	1
Yards for exercise - -	6	1

The bed wards are unlocked at 6 a.m. in the summer and 7 a.m. in the winter. The prisoners have access to their sleeping wards between the hours of 9 a.m. and 9 p.m.

Meat, bread, coals, and bedding are supplied by contract, other stores are not, and the average weekly cost of food per head has been 3*s.* 1½*d.*

Religious Instruction.

No material alteration has taken place during the year in the performance of Divine service by the chaplain. No arrangements have been made for supplying to prisoners other ministrations than those given by the chaplain, further than apprising them that facilities will be given them, should they so require, of being visited by ministers of their respective persuasions.

Health.

The surgeon visits the prison daily, and is generally in attendance from 12 to 2 o'clock. He visits the infirmary daily, and if necessary twice daily, and is accessible at all times if required. He examines every prisoner on his or her admission. The amount of illness during the past year has been about the usual average. The provisions are good and quite sufficient, except in certain cases of illness, when it is necessary to order extra diet. The clothing and bedding are sufficient.

MONMOUTHSHIRE.

COUNTY PRISON AT MONMOUTH.

	Criminal Prisoners.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Prisoners committed during the year -	99	13	112
Average daily number in custody -	27	6	33
Re-committals - - - - -	25	2	27
Greatest number of criminals at any one time - - - - -	72	12	84

Total expenditure for the prison -	£1,296	8*s.*	8*d.*
Average annual cost per prisoner, after deducting the net profit on prisoners' earnings - -	£39	5*s.*	8*d.*

TABLE showing the Number of Persons sentenced to different Periods of Imprisonment during the Year.

Length of Sentence.	Males.		Females.		Total.
	Adults.	Juveniles.	Adults.	Juveniles.	
Not exceeding 7 days - - -	20	—	3	—	23
Above 7, and not exceeding 14 days -	4	—	2	—	6
„ 14 days „ „ 1 month -	14	—	—	—	14
„ 1 month „ „ 2 months -	3	—	1	—	4
„ 2 months „ „ 3 „ -	3	—	2	—	5
„ 3 „ „ „ 6 „ -	20	—	2	—	22
„ 6 „ „ „ 1 year -	3	—	2	—	5

TABLE showing the Nature and total Value of Prisoners Labour, the Cash received for it, and the estimated Value of Work done for Prison use.

Number.	Males.	Cash received.	Estimated Value.	Total.
		£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*
23	- - - - -	15 17 0	44 0 0	59 7 0
	Females.			
6	- - - - -	—	44 9 6	44 9 6
		15 17 0	88 9 6	103 16 6

Accommodation for prisoners :—

	Males.	Females.
For criminals,—		
Cells certified by an inspector for separate confinement for various periods	2	4
Cells not certified	36	4
Punishment cells, not certified	1	—
Reception cells	5	—
For debtors,—		
Sleeping cells or rooms	1	1
Day rooms	1	1
Yards for exercise	1	1

There are 3 cells artificially warmed, 7 supplied with gas and furnished with bells. Prisoners rise at 6 a.m. and retire at 8 p.m. Prisoners are kept under constant supervision when in association. The provisions are supplied by contract. The average weekly cost of food per head is 3*s.* 2¾*d.* Six prisoners have received extra diet by order of the surgeon during the year, making an aggregate number of 263 days.

WEEKLY Amount of Food supplied to Prisoners in each Class at Hard Labour.

Class.	Bread.		Meat.		Gruel.		Potatoes.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
	lbs. oz	lbs. oz.	oz.	oz.	pts.	pts.	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.
1st	7 0	7 0	—	—	14	14	—	—
2nd	10 8	10 8	—	—	14	14	—	—
3rd	3 8	2 10	—	—	—	—	—	—
4th	4 4	3 6	16	16	—	—	1 8	1 0

(continued.)

Class.	Soup.		Milk.		Oatmeal.		Indian Meal.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
	pts.	pts.	pts.	pts.	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.
1st	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2nd	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3rd	—	—	10½	10½	6 2	4 6	3 8	2 0
4th	2	2	8½	8½	6 2	4 6	1 8	1 2

Labour and Employment.

Hard Labour of the 1st Class.

There is a treadmill upon which 10 prisoners can work at one time, divided by partitions and under constant supervision. The power is applied to no useful purpose. Stone-breaking at the rate of a ton per day, and oakum beating.

There are two day-rooms which might be used as work-rooms, in each of which 20 persons might be employed under effectual supervision.

Hard labour, 2nd class (viz.), oakum picking, wheeling and carrying coal and stone, washing, ironing, mangling, and needlework.

Prisoners who have served three months of their sentence with good conduct, are chosen by the visiting justices for prison services.

Prisoners are employed 9 hours in labour and allowed 10 hours for sleep.

Religious and Scholastic Instruction.

No alterations have been made during the year in the duties performed by the chaplain, schoolmaster, or schoolmistress.

Such arrangements for the visiting of prisoners not belonging to the Established Church are made as are laid down by Rule 33 of additional Regulations for the government of this gaol.

Health.

The surgeon attends the prison daily, and examines each prisoner weekly. The general condition of the prisoners has been good, and the prison has been free of any epidemic. The dietary is sufficient, but not more than sufficient. The clothing and bedding are sufficient. One death from natural causes.

21 males and 1 female were awarded solitary or dark cells for prison offences.

USK COUNTY PRISON.

—	Criminal Prisoners.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Prisoners committed during the year -	1,043	295	1,338
Average daily number in custody -	130	26	156
Re-committals - - - - - -	236	108	344
Greatest number of criminals at any one time - - - - -	177	47	224

Total expenditure for the prison - £3,538 14*s.* 10*d.*

Average annual cost per prisoner, after deducting the net profit on prisoners' earnings - - £22 8*s.* 4*d.*

TABLE showing the Number of Persons sentenced to different Periods of Imprisonment during the Year.

Length of Sentence.	Males.		Females.		Tota.
	Adults.	Juveniles.	Adults.	Juveniles.	
Not exceeding 7 days - - -	207	6	76	2	291
Above 7, and not exceeding 14 days -	168	6	55	4	233
„ 14 days „ „ 1 month -	256	12	85	5	367
„ 1 month „ „ 2 months -	117	—	16	—	133
„ 2 months „ „ 3 „ -	43	—	11	1	55
„ 3 „ „ „ 6 „ -	57	—	6	—	63
„ 6 „ „ „ 1 year -	22	—	4	—	26
„ 1 year „ „ 2 years -	4	—	—	—	4
„ 2 years - - - - -	—	—	1	—	1

TABLE showing the Nature and total Value of Prisoners Labour, the Cash received for it, and the estimated value of Work for Prison Use.

Number.	Males.	Cash received.	Estimated Value.	Total.
		£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*
28	Stone breaking - - -	—	240 0 0	240 0 0
2	Pumping water - - -	—	60 0 0	60 0 0
3	Tailoring and shoemaking - -	—	60 0 0	60 0 0
1	Carpentering - - - -	—	40 0 0	40 0 0
8	Cleaning and whitewashing - -	—	160 0 0	160 0 0
1	Gardening - - - -	—	20 0 0	20 0 0
32	Oakum picking - - - -	41 15 3	—	41 15 3
27	Treadmill - - - -	—	—	—
	Females.	41 15 3	580 0 0	621 15 3
4	Cleaning and whitewashing - -	—	36 0 0	36 0 0
7	Washing and ironing - - -	—	126 0 0	126 0 0
4	Knitting - - - -	—	36 0 0	36 0 0
5	Needlework - - - -	—	45 0 0	45 0 0
	Total - - -	41 15 3	823 0 0	864 15 3

Accommodation for prisoners:—

	Males.	Females.
For criminals,—		
Cells certified by an inspector for separate confinement for various periods	155	54
Punishment cells, certified	1	—
Reception cells	7	2
For debtors—		
Sleeping cells or rooms	1	2
Day rooms	1	1
Yards for exercise	1	1

Prisoners rise at 6 a.m. and retire at 9 p.m. all the year round, except Sundays when they rise at 6.30 a.m. Provisions are generally supplied by contract. The average weekly cost of food per head is 2*s.* 8½*d.* Eight prisoners have received extra diet by order of the surgeon during the year, making an aggregate number of 1,208 days.

Weekly Amount of Food supplied to Prisoners in each Class at Hard Labour.

Class.	Bread.		Meat.		Gruel.		Potatoes.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.	oz.	oz.	pts.	pts.	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.
1st	7 0	7 0	—	—	14	14	—	—
2nd	10 8	10 8	—	—	14	14	—	—
3rd	3 8	2 10	—	—	—	—	—	—
4th	4 4	3 6	8	8	—	—	1 8	1 0

(*continued.*)

Class.	Soup.		New Milk.		Oatmeal.		Indian Meal.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
	pts.	pts.	pts.	pts.	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.
1st	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2nd	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3rd	—	—	10½	10½	6 2	4 6	3 8	2 10
4th	2	2	8½	8½	6 2	4 6	1 8	1 2

For class 3 for 2nd class labour males, there is 5 lbs. 4 ozs. of oatmeal, and 3 lbs.1 oz. of Indian meal, and for class 4 there is 5 lbs. 4 ozs. of oatmeal and 1 lb. 5 ozs. of Indian meal for 2nd class labour males.

Labour and Employment.

Hard Labour, 1st Class.

There is a treadmill upon which 27 prisoners can work at one time, exclusive of relief, divided by partitions, and under the supervision of an officer. The power is applied to no useful purpose. There is also a crank for one prisoner used occasionally for raising water. Stonebreaking, one yard per day being required to be performed, but the supply of stone is very irregular. There are 38 worksheds all separate, in which 38 prisoners can be employed at one time under the supervision of an officer.

Hard Labour, 2nd Class.

(Viz.), oakum picking, tailoring, and shoemaking, carpentering, cleaning and whitewashing, gardening, washing, ironing, sewing and knitting. 2nd class prisoners are chosen by governor and approved of by visiting justices for prison services.

Prisoners are employed 11 hours in labour daily, and allowed 9 hours for sleep.

Religious and Scholastic Instruction.

There has been no material alteration in the duties of the chaplain, &c., during the year.

Health.

The surgeon visits the sick daily and other prisoners once a week, and oftener if required. The prisoners have been healthy, and the prison free from any epidemic. The provisions are of good quality, the dietary is found sufficient, but not more than sufficient. The clothing and bedding are sufficient. Two prisoners died from natural causes, and three became lunatics during the year.

Punishment for prison offences was awarded to 268 males and 13 females, viz.:—

	Males.	Females.
Solitary or dark cells - - -	12	1
Stoppage of diet - - -	256	12

The new buildings are now completed and will probably be brought into use at Christmas.

MONTGOMERYSHIRE.

COUNTY PRISON AT MONTGOMERY.

	Criminal Prisoners.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Prisoners committed during the year -	331	39	370
Average daily number in custody -	34	6	40
Re-committals - - -	100	10	110
Greatest number of criminals at any one time - - - - -	57	5	62

Total expenditure for the prison * £1,175 16*s.* 8*d.*

Average annual cost per prisoner, after deducting the net profit on prisoners' earnings - - £26 14*s.* 8*d.*

TABLE showing the Number of Persons sentenced to different Periods of Imprisonment during the Year.

Length of Sentence.	Males.		Females.		Total
	Adults.	Juveniles.	Adults.	Juveniles.	
Not exceeding 7 days - - -	87	2	9	1	99
Above 7, and not exceeding 14 days -	66	—	9	—	75
„ 14 days „ „ 1 month -	12	—	4	—	16
„ 1 month „ „ 2 months -	38	—	2	—	40
„ 2 months „ „ 3 „ -	11	—	—	—	11
„ 3 „ „ „ 6 „ -	19	—	—	—	19
„ 6 „ „ „ 1 year -	16	—	—	—	16
„ 1 year „ „ 2 years -	7	—	2	—	9
Penal Servitude - - - -	2	—	2	—	4

* In addition to this sum, the County Treasurer has during the year ending September 29th, 1869, paid the sum of 130*l.* 13*s.* 10*d.* interest for moneys borrowed, and 1,317*l.* 4*s.* for cost of new buildings.

TABLE showing the Nature and Total Value of Prisoners' Labour, the Cash received for it, and the estimated Value of Work done for Prison use.

Number.	Males.	Cash received.	Estimated Value.	Total.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
16	Treadmill, grinding corn for hire and pumping water for the use of the prison	12 12 4	20 16 0	33 8 4
3	Breaking stones	8 16 3	1 0 0	9 16 3
1	Mats	1 17 4	0 5 0	2 2 4
2	Cleanings	—	10 8 0	10 8 0
3	Tailoring, clogging, carpentering, and limewashing	—	15 12 0	15 12 0
	Unemployed	—	—	—
	Females.	23 5 11	48 1 0	71 6 11
5	Baking, washing, ironing, and sewing	—	26 0 0	26 0 0
	Unemployed	—	—	—
	Total	23 5 11	74 1 0	97 6 11

Accommodation for prisoners :—

	Males.	Females.
For criminals,—		
Cells certified by an Inspector for separate confinement for various periods	28	—
Punishment cells, certified	2	—
Punishment cells, not certified	—	1
Reception cells	2	—

Thirty-two cells are artificially warmed and ventilated, 30 supplied with gas, and 32 furnished with bells. Prisoners rise at 5.45 a.m. in summer and 7 a.m. in winter, and retire at 8 p.m. all the year round. Effectual means are are adopted for keeping prisoners when in association under constant supervision. Provisions are supplied by contract. The average weekly cost of food per head is 2*s.* 9*d.* 13 prisoners have received extra diet by order of the surgeon during the year making an aggregate of 1,056 days.

WEEKLY AMOUNT of FOOD supplied to Prisoners of each Class at Hard Labour.

Class.	Bread.		Meat.		Gruel.		Potatoes.		Soup.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.	oz.	oz.	pts.	pts.	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.	pts.	pts.
1st -	7 0	7 0	—	—	14	14	—	—	—	—
2nd -	10 8	7 14	2	2	14	14	—	—	1	1
3rd -	8 12	7 14	10	8	14	14	4 0	3 0	2	2
4th -	9 10	7 14	18	14	14	14	2 0	2 0	3	3
5th -	9 10	7 14	18	14	14	14	7 0	3 8	3	3

LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT.

Hard labour 1st class. There is a treadmill upon which 24 prisoners can work at one time exclusive of relief, they are divided by partitions and under the supervision of an officer, the power is applied to pumping water and to grind corn for hire, and also for the use of the prison. Stone-breaking, the largest size required to be performed is 2 tons, the second size 1 ton, third size 10 cwt., and fourth size 2 cwt.

Hard labour 2nd class (viz.), matmaking, clogging, tailoring, brickmaking, carpentering, cleaning, and lime-washing.

Prisoners who are physically disqualified from performing hard labour, well conducted prisoners, and those who are not sentenced to hard labour, are selected by the governor and approved by the visting justices. Prisoners are employed 10 hours in summer and 9 in winter daily, and are allowed 9 hours for sleep.

RELIGIOUS AND SCHOLASTIC INSTRUCTION.

There has been no alteration in the duties of the chaplain during the year.

Every prisoner of religious denomination differing from the Established Church has at all times the privilege of seeing a minister of his or her own persuasion, on making application to the chaplain or governor.

HEALTH.

The surgeon and his assistant attends the prison five times a week, and oftener if necessary.

The health of the prisoners has been generally good, and no epidemic has occurred. The provisions are good

in quality, and the general dietary sufficient, but not more than sufficient. The clothing and bedding are sufficient. One prisoner died from natural causes.

Eighteen males and 3 females were awarded solitary or dark cells, and 16 males stoppage of diet for prison offences.

With the exception of the cells already certified nearly all the prison has been taken down, and 30 cells rebuilt and nearly completed.

NORFOLK.

NORWICH COUNTY PRISON.

	Males.
Criminal prisoners,—	
Prisoners committed during the year - -	854
Average daily number in custody - - -	108
Re-committals - - - - - - -	206
Greatest number of criminals at any one time -	129

Total expenditure for the prison -	£2,985 18*s.* 0*d.*
Average annual cost per prisoner, after deducting the net profit on prisoners' earnings - - -	£25 5*s.* 7*d.*

TABLE showing the Number of Persons sentenced to different Periods of Imprisonment during the Year.

Length of Sentence.	Males.		Total.
	Adults.	Juveniles.	
Not exceeding 7 days - - - - -	139	1	140
Above 7, and not exceeding 14 days - - -	164	3	167
„ 14 days „ „ 1 month - - -	249	—	249
„ 1 month „ „ 2 months - - -	102	—	102
„ 2 months „ „ 3 „ - - -	82	—	82
„ 3 „ „ „ 6 „ - - -	35	—	35
„ 6 „ „ „ 1 year - - -	23	—	2
„ 1 year „ „ 2 years - - -	4	—	

TABLE showing the Nature and Total Value of Prisoners' Labour, the Cash received for it, and the estimated Value of Work for Prison use.

Number.	Males.	Cash received.	Estimated Value.	Total.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
*	Mats and matting	170 9 5	—	170 9 5
	Hair picking	46 5 7	—	46 5 7
	Sack and bag sewing	25 1 10	—	25 1 10
	Shoemaking	7 11 6	—	7 11 6
	Oakum picking	6 3 0	—	6 3 0
	Shoemaking	—	19 1 1	19 1 1
	Tailors work	—	21 2 8	21 2 8
	Bricklayers work	—	19 16 10	19 16 10
	Carpenters work	—	30 3 0	30 3 0
	Painters work	—	14 18 0	14 18 0
	Total	255 11 4	105 1 7	360 12 11

Accommodation for prisoners :—

	Males.
For criminals,—	
Cells certified by Inspector for separate confinement for various periods	134
Cells not certified	37
Reception cells	4
For debtors,—	
Sleeping cells or rooms	49
Day rooms	7
Yards for exercise	3

Prisoners rise at 6 and retire at 9 all the year round Effectual means are adopted for keeping prisoners, when in association, under constant supervision.

Provisions are supplied by contract. The average weekly cost of food per head is 2*s.* 4½*d.*

Four prisoners have received extra diet by order of the surgeon during the year making an aggregate number of 298 days.

WEEKLY AMOUNT of FOOD supplied to Prisoners, in each Class at Hard Labour.

Class.	Bread.	Meat.	Gruel.	Potatoes.	Soup.	Treacle in Gruel.
	M.	M.	M.	M.	M.	M.
	lbs. oz.	oz.	pints.	lbs. oz.	pts.	oz.
1st	7 0	—	14	—	—	5
2nd	10 8	—	14	—	1	5
3rd	8 12	6	14	4 0	2	5
4th	10 8	12	14	2 0	3	5
5th	9 10	16	14	7 0	3	5

* The exact number that has been employed in industrial employment cannot be given in consequence of all being employed after the treadwheel cease, but it would be from 35 to 40.

Labour and Employment.

Hard labour 1st class. There is a treadmill upon which 46 prisoners can work at one time, exclusive of relief, each divided by partitions, and under the strict observation of an officer. The power is applied to raising water for prison and shirehall. Cocoa matting weaving.

Hard labour 2nd class (viz.), door mat, sack and bag making, oakum and hair picking, and shoemaking.

Prisoners who are not sentenced to hard labour, or are physically unfit to perform hard labour, are selected by the governor for prison services; they are employed 10 hours and allowed 9 hours for sleep daily.

Religious and Scholastic Instruction.

No alteration has been made in the duties of the chaplain or schoolmaster.

When any prisoner differing from the Established Church expresses a wish to see a minister of his or her own persuasion, a minister of their own denomination is immediately sent for.

Health.

The surgeon attends at the prison daily, and oftener if necessary, and examines every prisoner on admission. The health of the prisoners has been very good. The provisions are of good quality, and the general dietary sufficient, but not more than sufficient, to maintain the health and strength of prisoners. The clothing and bedding are sufficient. One prisoner died from natural causes.

Seventy-two prisoners were awarded stoppage of diet for prison offences.

NORWICH CITY GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

—	Criminal Prisoners.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Prisoners committed during the year -	371	75	446
Average daily number in custody -	64	6	70
Re-committals - - - - -	110	114	124
Greatest number of criminals at any one time - - - - -	78	12	90

Total expenditure for the prison in -	£1,545 2*s.* 10*d.*
Average annual cost per prisoner, after deducting the net profit on prisoners' earnings - - - -	£20 19*s.* 1*d.*

TABLE showing the Number of Persons sentenced to different Periods of Imprisonment during the Year.

Length of Sentence.	Males.		Females.		Total.
	Adults.	Juveniles.	Adults.	Juveniles.	
Not exceeding 7 days - - -	27	5	7	1	40
Above 7, and not exceeding 14 days -	43	1	16	3	63
„ 14 days „ „ 1 month -	82	6	21	1	110
„ 1 month „ „ 2 months -	39	1	6	—	46
„ 2 months „ „ 3 „ -	45	3	9	—	57
„ 3 „ „ „ 6 „ -	24	—	1	—	25
„ 6 „ „ „ 1 year -	12	—	2	—	14
„ 1 year „ „ 2 years -	2	—	—	—	2
Penal Servitude - - - -	6	—	—	—	6

TABLE showing the nature and Total Value of Prisoners' Labour, the Cash received for it, and the Estimated Value of Work done for Prison use.

Number.	Males.	Cash received.	Estimated Value.	Total.
		£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*
22	Bag and sack making, weaving, mat-making, shoemaking - -	78 2 7	—	78 2 7
	Shoemaking for prison - - -	—	20 0 0	20 0 0
10	Tailors, bricklayers, carpenters, turners and braziers, brushmakers, labourers - - - -	—	140 0 0	140 0 0
28	Treadmill and cranks - - -	—	—	—
	Sick unemployed - - -	—	—	—
	Females.			
6	Washing, laundry, making, mending, laundry - - - -	—	34 16 6	34 16 6
	Total - - -	78 2 7	194 16 6	272 19 1

The whole of the ordinary repairs of the prison have been executed by prison labour with the exception of a small amount of plumbers' and gas-fitters' work, amounting to 12*l.* 16*s.*, including materials.

Accommodation for prisoners :—

For criminals,—	Males.	Females.
Cells certified by an inspector for separate confinement for various periods - - - - -	88	23
Punishment cells, certified - -	1	1
Reception cells - - - -	6	1
For debtors,—		
Sleeping rooms or cells - -	5	—
Day rooms - - - -	2	1
Yards for exercise - -	2	—

Prisoners retire at 9 in the summer, and 8 in the winter.

Sixteen cells are fitted with plank beds, but they have not been used. Prisoners when in association are kept under constant supervision. Provisions and stores are supplied by contract. The average weekly cost of food per head is 2*s.* 1*d.* prisoners have received extra diet by order of the surgeon during the year, making an aggregate of 86 days.

The last dietary issued in 1864, and recommended by the Secretary of State to be adopted and so certified.

Labour and Employment.

Hard Labour, 1st Class.

There is a treadmill, upon which 28 persons can work, divided by partitions, and under constant supervision. The power is applied to raising water for the prison.

There are 4 cranks applied to no use, and used by boys under 16 years of age and adults not certified by the surgeon for treadmill labour.

Five small rooms formerly used as day rooms are now fitted with looms, one in each room and one room as a carpenter's shop.

Hard Labour, 2nd Class.

(Viz.) weaving, matting, matmaking, picking coir hair, shoemaking, tailors, sack and bag making, bricklayers, carpenters, brickmaking, and any other employment for the prison use.

Prisoners not sentenced to hard labour and those of long periods, of good conduct, are selected by the governor for prison services.

Prisoners are employed 10 hours in summer and 8 in winter, and are allowed 8 hours in summer and 10½ hours in winter for sleep.

Religious and Scholastic Instruction.

No alterations in the duties of the chaplain or schoomaster. On prisoners' request, the privilege is granted of being visited by ministers of their own persuasion.

Health.

The surgeon visits the prison daily, and sees every prisoner once a week. The general condition of the prisoners is healthy. The provisions are of good quality and the general dietary sufficient according to dietary scale for length of imprisonment. The clothing and bedding are sufficient; in extremely cold weather an extra blanket is supplied when it is deemed necessary.

The following punishments were inflicted for prison offences:—

	Males.	Females.
Whipping	1	—
Solitary or dark cells	20	4
Stoppage of diet	31	4
Other punishments	4	2
Total	56	10

SWAFFHAM COUNTY GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

—	Criminal Prisoners.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Prisoners committed in the year	391	7	398
Average daily number in custody	58	—	58
Re-committals	166	1	167
Greatest number of criminals at any one time	85	—	85

Total expenditure for the prison	£1,849 9*s.* 0*d.*
Average annual cost per prisoner, after deducting the net profit on prisoners' earnings	£29 15*s.* 6*d.*

TABLE showing the Number of Persons sentenced to different Periods of Imprisonment during the Year.

Length of Sentence.	Males.		Total.
	Adults.	Juveniles.	
Not exceeding 7 days	56	2	58
Above 7, and not exceeding 14 days	81	—	81
„ 14 days „ „ 1 month	91	7	98
„ 1 month „ „ 2 months	41	1	42
„ 2 months „ „ 3	31	3	34
„ 3 „ „ „ 6 „	20	—	20
„ 6 „ „ „ 1 year	11	—	11
„ 1 year „ „ 2 years	1	—	1
Penal Servitude	3	—	3

TABLE showing the Nature and Total Value of Prisoners' Labour, the Cash received for it, and the Estimated Value of Work done for Prison use.

Number.	Males.	Cash received.	Estimated Value.	Total.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
17	Weaving, mat making, sack making, and picking oakum (net profit)	163 1 10	—	163 1 10
7	Washing, tailoring, and work done for prison	—	87 15 11	87 15 11
20	Treadmill and pumps	—	—	—
	Unemployed	—	—	—
	Total	163 1 10	87 15 11	250 17 9

Accommodation for prisoners:—

	Males.
For criminals—	
Cells certified by an inspector for separate confinement for various periods	70
Punishment cells, certified	1
Reception cells, ordinary cells included in above number	4

Prisoners rise at 5.50 in summer and an hour later in winter, and retire at 9 p.m. always. Plank beds are used in dark and ordinary cells for prisoners under punishment. Prisoners are kept under constant supervision when in association. The provisions are supplied by contract. The average weekly cost of food per head is 2*s.* 11¼*d.* Two prisoners have received extra diet by order of the surgeon during the year, making an aggregate of 100 days.

WEEKLY AMOUNT of FOOD supplied to Prisoners in each Class at Hard Labour.

Class.	Bread.	Meat.	Gruel.	Potatoes.	Soup.
	M.	M.	M.	M.	M.
	lbs. oz.	oz.	pts.	lbs. oz.	pts.
1st - - -	7 0	—	14	—	—
2nd - - -	8 12	—	14	2 8	2
3rd - - -	9 10	6	14	2 0	3
4th - - -	10 8	12	14	2 0	3
5th - - -	9 10	16	14	7 0	3

LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT.

Hard Labour, 1st Class.

There is a treadmill upon which 20 prisoners can work at one time, divided by partitions and under supervision.

There are also 8 connected cranks in separate compartments used for pumping water for the supply of the prison, and one heavy matting loom and two frames.

Hard Labour, 2nd Class.

Viz., sacking, weaving, sackmaking, and picking oakum by task work, tailoring, shoemaking, and washing. Prisoners are selected by the governor and approved by the visiting justices for prison services.

Prisoners are employed about 7 hours in mid-winter and 9 hours in summer, exclusive of exercise, school, and chapel, and are allowed from 9 p.m. to 5.30 a.m. in summer and one hour longer in winter for sleep.

RELIGIOUS AND SCHOLASTIC INSTRUCTION.

No alteration has taken place in the duties of the chaplain or schoolmaster during the year. There are very few Roman Catholics. Every prisoner desiring to be visited by a minister of any denomination differing from that of the Established Church is at liberty to see him. No request of the kind has been made.

HEALTH.

The surgeon sees every fresh prisoner, and visits the sick daily, and all the prisoners every week.

The health of the prisoners is good. The provisions are of good quality, and the general dietary sufficient, but not

more than sufficient. The bedding and clothing are sufficient. One prisoner died from natural causes, and one was pardoned on medical grounds.

Forty-nine prisoners were awarded punishment for prison offences, viz. :—

	Males.
Solitary or dark cells	16
Stoppage of diet	33

WYMONDHAM COUNTY GAOL AND BRIDEWELL FOR FEMALES.

	Criminal Prisoners.
	Females.
Prisoners committed during the year	176
Average daily number in custody	21½
Re-committals	33
Greatest number of criminals at any one time	30

Total expenditure for the prison	£708 2*s.* 8*d.*
Average annual cost per prisoner, after deducting the net profit on prisoners' earnings	£29 2*s.* 1¼*d.*

TABLE showing the Number of Persons sentenced to different Periods of Imprisonment during the Year.

Length of Sentence.	Females.		Total.
	Adults.	Juveniles.	
Not exceeding 7 days	26	—	26
Above 7, and not exceeding 14 days	35	—	35
„ 14 days „ „ 1 month	59	—	59
„ 1 month „ „ 2 months	20	—	20
„ 2 months „ „ 3 „	13	—	13
„ 3 „ „ „ 6 „	8	—	8
„ 6 „ „ „ 1 year	3	—	3

TABLE showing the Total Value of Prisoners' Labour, the Cash received for it, and the Estimated Value of Work done for Prison use.

Number.	Females.	Cash received.	Estimated Value.	Total.
—	———	£ s. d. 82 2 10	£ s. d. 30 0 0	£ s. d. 112 2 10

Accommodation for prisoners:—

For criminals—	Females.
Cells certified by an inspector for separate confinement for various periods - -	30
Punishment cells, certified - - -	2
Reception cells - - - -	1

Twenty-nine cells are provided with gas and 31 furnished with bells. Prisoners rise at 6 a.m. in the summer and 6.30 a.m. in the winter, and retire at 9 p.m. all the year through. When in association the prisoners are constantly attended by an officer. The provisions are supplied by contract. The average weekly cost of food per head is 2*s.* 10½*d.* Two prisoners have received extra diet by order of the surgeon during the year, making an aggregate of 95 days.

WEEKLY AMOUNT of FOOD supplied to Prisoners in each Class at Hard Labour.

Class.	Bread.	Meat.	Gruel.	Potatoes.	Soup.	Sugar in Gruel.	Cocoa.
	F.	F.	F.	F.	F.	F.	F.
	lbs. oz.	oz.	pts.	lbs. oz.	pts.	oz.	pts.
1st - -	7 14	—	14	—	—	2½	—
2nd - -	7 14	3	14	3 0	1	2½	—
3rd - -	7 14	12	14	4 6	2	2½	—
4th - -	7 14	21	14	2 9	3	2½	—
5th - -	7 14	21	14	3 8	3	4½	3

LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT.

Hard Labour, 2nd Class.

Viz., washing, ironing, making and mending linen for Norwich Castle and the prison, and picking oakum. The matron selects any well-conducted prisoner of long sentence for prison services. Prisoners are employed 10 hours

daily, and are allowed 9 hours in the summer and 9½ hours in the winter.

Religious Instruction.

No alteration in the duties of the chaplain during the year. Prisoners not of the Established Church may on application to the chaplain be visited by a minister of their own denomination, but it is a privilege very rarely embraced.

Health.

The surgeon attends at the prison and examines the prisoners twice a week. General condition of the prisoners as to health, very good. The provisions are of good quality, and the general dietary sufficient, but not more than sufficient for maintaining the health of the prisoners. The clothing and bedding are sufficient.

Thirty-two prisoners were awarded punishment for prison offences, viz.:—

	Females.
Solitary or dark cells - -	2
Stoppage of diet - - -	30

Prisoners on admission and discharge must pass through the matron's quarters, which is objectionable. A separate entrance for prisoners might with facility be made directly into the prison.

YARMOUTH BOROUGH GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

—	Criminal Prisoners.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Prisoners committed during the year -	219	51	270
Average daily number in custody -	33	6	39
Re-committals - - - -	78	23	101
Greatest number of criminals at any one time. - - - - -	46	12	58

Total expenditure for the prison -	£811 16*s.* 9*d.*
Average annual cost per prisoner, after deducting the net profit on prisoners' earnings - -	£20 10*s.* 10*d.*

TABLE showing the Number of Persons sentenced to different Periods of Imprisonment during the Year.

Length of Sentence.	Males.		Females.		Total.
	Adults.	Juveniles.	Adults.	Juveniles.	
Not exceeding 7 days - - -	5	6	—	—	11
Above 7, and not exceeding 14 days -	6	4	—	—	10
„ 14 days and not exceeding 1 month -	30	19	14	—	63
„ 1 month „ „ 2 months	46	5	22	1	74
„ 2 months „ „ 3 „	31	2	—	—	33
„ 3 „ „ „ 6 „	11	1	5	—	17
„ 6 „ „ „ 1 year -	16	2	—	—	18
„ 1 year „ „ 2 years -	3	—	—	—	3

TABLE showing the Nature and Total Value of Prisoners's Labour, the Cash received for it, and the estimated Value of Work done for Prison use.

Number.	Males.	Cash received.	Estimated Value.	Total.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
9	Mat making, picking hair, wool, and oakum - - - -	10 15 6	—	10 15 6
3	Tailoring, shoemaking, and cleaning, &c. - - - -	—	65 0 0	65 0 0
5	Prisoners on remand, sick, and on admission not employed - -	—	—	—
16	Treadmill - - -	—	—	—
33		10 15 6	65 0 0	75 15 6
Daily average.	Females.			
4	Washing, cleaning, making and repairing prison clothing - -	—	62 8 0	62 8 0
	Total - - -	10 15 6	127 8 0	138 3 6

Accommodation for prisoners:—

	Males.	Females.
For criminals,—		
Cells certified by an inspector for separate confinement for various periods - - - -	12	4
Cells not certified - -	5	3
Punishment cells, not certified	1	—
Reception cells - -	1	—
For debtors,—		
Sleeping cells or rooms -	1	—
Day rooms - - -	1	—
Yards for Exercise - - -	1	—

Prisoners rise at 6 a.m. in summer and 6.30 a.m. in winter, and go to bed at 8.30 p.m. all the year round.

Provisions are supplied by contract, except Indian meal and potatoes, which are purchased by the governor. The average weekly cost of food per head is 2*s.* 4*d.*

Three prisoners have received extra diet by order of the surgeon during the year, making an aggregate of 64 days.

WEEKLY amount of FOOD supplied to Prisoners in each Class at Hard Labour.

Class.	Bread.		Meat.		Gruel.		Potatoes.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.	oz.	oz.	pts.	pts.	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.
1st -	8 0	6 10	—	—	—	—	1 8	1 2
2nd -	8 0	6 10	—	—	14	14	2 4	1 8
3rd -	9 0	7 10	6	4	14	14	3 12	2 10
4th -	9 12	7 10	8	6	14	14	4 8	3 6
5th -	9 14	8 2	8	6	14	14	6 0	4 8

(*continued.*)

Class.	Soup.		Treacle in Gruel.		Cheese.		Suet Pudding.		Indian Meal.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
	pts.	pts.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.
1st -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 2	0 12
2nd -	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	1 8	1 2
3rd -	2¼	2¼	—	—	3	3	0 8	0 6	—	—
4th -	3	3	1	1	4	3	0 12	0 8	—	—
5th -	3	3	2	2	4	3	0 12	0 8	—	—

LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT.

Hard Labour of the 1st Class

Consists of a treadmill upon which eight persons can work at one time, exclusive of relief. They are divided by partitions, and always under supervision. The power is not applied to any purpose. There are three work-rooms in which six prisoners can be employed in each, while so employed they are not under effectual supervision.

Hard Labour of the 2nd Class.

Viz., Mat and matting making and weaving, oakum, hair and wool picking, pumping water for the use of the prison, cleaning, making, and repairing prison clothing, for the males, and washing, cleaning, knitting, and making and

repairing prison clothing, for the females. Prisoners who are physically incapable of performing hard labour and those of have served hard labour portion of sentence are selected by the gaoler for prison services.

Religious and Scholastic Instruction.

No alteration in the chaplain's duties during the year.

Prisoners of religious denominations differing from the Established Church have the privilege of being visited by his or her own minister, on making request to that effect.

Health.

The surgeon attends the prison four times a week, and oftener, if necessary. The health of the prisoners has been very good. The provisions are good in quality, and the general dietary sufficient, but not more than sufficient; the bedding and clothing are sufficient. One prisoner died from natural causes, and one was pardoned on medical grounds.

There were 72 males and 33 females punished for prison offences, viz.:—

	Males.	Females.	
Solitary or dark cells - -	9	2	times.
Stoppage of diet - - -	63	31	

One prisoner escaped during the year, and was re-captured at Ipswich for another offence, was tried there and sentenced to seven years penal servitude.

OXFORDSHIRE.

OXFORD COUNTY PRISON.

	Criminal Prisoners.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Prisoners committed during the year -	840	110	950
Average daily number in custody - -	104	9	113
Re-committals - - - - - -	317	28	345
Greatest number of criminals at any one time - - - - - -	148	3	151

Total expenditure for the prison -	£3,305 8*s.* 4*d.*
Average annual cost per prisoner, after deducting the net profit on prisoners' earnings - -	£29 5*s.* 0*d.*

TABLE showing the Number of Persons sentenced to different Periods of Imprisonment during the Year.

Length of Sentence.	Males.		Females.		Total.
	Adults.	Juveniles.	Adults.	Juveniles.	
Not exceeding 7 days - - - - -	206	3	37	3	249
Above 7, and not exceeding 14 days - -	186	6	12	1	205
„ 14 days „ „ 1 month -	227	12	16	—	255
„ 1 month „ „ 2 months -	101	2	6	—	109
„ 2 months „ „ 3 „ -	44	4	12	2	62
„ 3 „ „ „ 6 „ -	24	1	9	—	34
„ 6 „ „ „ 1 year -	28	—	4	—	32
„ 1 year „ „ 2 years -	13	—	2	—	15
„ 2 years - - - - - -	2	—	—	—	2

TABLE showing the Nature and Total Value of Prisoners' Labour, the Cash received for it, and the estimated Value of Work done for Prison use.

Number.	Males.	Cash received.	Estimated Value.	Total.
		£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*
24	Oakum picking, tailoring, shoemaking and wood chopping for the prison - - - - -	12 12 6	120 0 0	132 12 6
	Females.			
7	Washing, ironing, mending, and making - - - - -	—	40 0 0	40 0 0
	Total - - -	12 12 6	160 0 0	172 12 6

Accommodation for prisoners :—

	Males.	Females.
For criminals,—		
Cells certified by an inspector for separate confinement for various periods - - - -	114	24
Cells not certified - - -	123	—
Punishment cells, certified - -	8	2
Reception cells - - -	7	2
For debtors—		
Sleeping cells or rooms - -	19	1
Day rooms - - - -	2	1
Yards for exercise - - -	2	1

All the cells for criminals are warmed and ventilated. 114 for males and 24 for females are supplied with gas and furnished with bells.

Prisoners rise at 5.55 a.m. in the summer and 7.15 a.m. in the winter, and retire at 8 p.m. all the year round.

Prisoners are kept under constant supervision when in association. Provisions are supplied by contract. The average weekly cost of food per head is 2*s.* 1*d.*, males, and 1*s.* 9*d.*, females. Four prisoners have received extra diet by order of the surgeon during the year, making an aggregate of 64 days.

WEEKLY AMOUNT of FOOD supplied to Prisoners in each Class at Hard Labour.

Class.	Bread.		Meat.		Gruel.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.	oz.	oz.	pts.	pts.
1st - - -	14 0	14 0	—	—	14	14
2nd - - -	10 8	8 0	3	3	14	14
3rd - - -	8 12	8 0	12	12	14	14
4th - - -	10 8	8 0	21	21	14	14
5th - - -	9 10	8 0	25	21	14	14

(*continued.*)

Class.	Potatoes.		Soup.		Treacle in Gruel.		Cocoa.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.	pts.	pts.	oz.	oz.	pts.	pts.
1st - - -	—	—	—	—	5½	5½	—	—
2nd - - -	—	—	—	—	5½	5½	—	—
3rd - - -	4 0	4 0	2	2	5½	5½	—	—
4th - - -	2 0	2 0	3	3	5½	5½	—	—
5th - - -	7 0	3 8	3	3	4	4	3	3

LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT.

Hard Labour of the 1st Class

Consists of a treadmill upon which 14 prisoners can work, divided by partitions, and always under constant observation. The power is applied to no useful purpose. Shot drill, the ground is adapted for 20 prisoners, and the labour is enforced two hours daily; also 10 hard labour machines, 1,800 revolutions being required to be performed per hour also the capstan is in use as a kind of hard labour.

Hard Labour of the 2nd Class.

Viz., oakum picking, tailoring, shoemaking, and wood-chopping.

Well conducted prisoners with sentence of six months and upwards, who have served the first three months of their sentence, are chosen by the governor for prison services. Prisoners are employed nine hours in summer and 7½ hours in winter, and allowed 10 hours in summer and 11¼ hours in winter for sleep.

Religious and Scholastic Instruction.

No alteration in the duties of the chaplain, during the year. When a prisoner states that he dissents from the Established Church and that he desires to see a minister of his own persuasion one is immediately sent for.

Health.

The surgeon attends the prison daily and oftener if necessary. The general health of the prisoners good. The provisions are good in quality, and the general dietary sufficient, but not more than sufficient for maintaining the health and strength of prisoners. The bedding and clothing are sufficient. Two prisoners died from natural causes, and three became lunatics.

There were 406 males and one female awarded solitary or dark cells for prison offences.

OXFORD CITY PRISON.

	Criminal Prisoners.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Prisoners committed during the year -	276	52	328
Average daily number in custody - -	26	3	29
Re-committals - - - - - -	77	28	105
Greatest number of criminals at any one time - - - - - -	42	11	53

Total expenditure for the prison - - £606 0*s.* 11*d.*

Average annual cost per prisoner, after deducting the net profit on prisoners' earnings - - - £20 3*s.* 3*d.*

TABLE showing the Number of Persons sentenced to different Periods of Imprisonment during the Year.

Length of Sentence.	Males.		Females.		Total.
	Adults.	Juveniles.	Adults.	Juveniles.	
Not exceeding 7 days - - - -	39	4	12	—	55
Above 7, and not exceeding 14 days -	40	—	8	1	49
„ 14 days „ „ 1 month -	61	1	10	—	72
„ 1 month „ „ 2 months -	26	1	5	—	32
„ 2 months „ „ 3 „ -	12	—	—	—	12
„ 3 „ „ „ 6 „ -	13	—	2	—	15
„ 6 „ „ „ 1 year -	3	—	—	—	3
Penal Servitude of every duration - -	4	—	—	—	4

TABLE showing the Nature and Total Value of Prisoners' Labour, the Cash received for it, and the estimated Value of Work done for Prison use.

Number.	Males.	Cash received.	Estimated Value.	Total.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
10	Treadmill and shot drill - -	—	—	—
4	Picking coir and oakum - - -	1 7 0	—	1 7 0
4	Mat making - - - -	20 0 3	1 10 0	21 10 3
1	Tailoring - - - - -	—	7 0 0	7 0 0
1	Shoemaking - - - -	—	8 10 0	8 10 0
	Females.			
1	Washing and ironing - - -	—	6 10 0	6 10 0
1	Making and mending - - -	—	5 0 0	5 0 0
1	Knitting and cleaning - -	—	4 0 0	4 0 0
	Total - - -	21 7 3	32 10 0	53 17 3

Accommodation for prisoners:—

	Males.	Females.
For criminals,—		
Cells not certified - - -	28	17
Punishment cells, not certified -	1	1
For debtors—		
Sleeping cells or rooms - -	1	—
Day rooms - - - -	1	—
Yards for exercise - - -	1	—

None of the cells are either warmed, lighted, ventilated, or furnished with bells. The prisoners rise at 6 a.m. in summer and retire at 6.45 p.m., and in winter they rise at 7.15 a.m. and retire at 4 p.m.

The convicted prisoners when out of their cells are under the constant supervision of officers, but untried prisoners,

when few in number, are not under *constant* supervision. Consumable stores are supplied by contract, other stores are supplied by order from visiting justices. The average weekly cost of food per head is 2*s* 5½*d*.

Six prisoners have received extra diet by order of the surgeon during the year on an aggregate of 124 days.

WEEKLY AMOUNT of FOOD supplied to PRISONERS in each Class at HARD LABOUR.

Class.	Bread.		Meat.		Gruel.		Potatoes.		Soup.		Cocoa.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.	oz.	oz.	pts.	pts.	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.	pts.	pts.	pts.	pts.
1st - -	7 0	7 0	—	—	14	14	—	—	—	—	—	—
2nd - -	10 8	7 14	—	—	14	14	—	—	1	1	—	—
3rd - -	9 10	7 14	6	6	14	14	3 0	3 0	3	3	—	—
4th - -	10 8	7 14	12	12	14	14	2 0	2 0	3	3	—	—
5th - -	9 10	7 14	16	12	11	11	7 0	3 8	3	3	3	3

LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT.

Hard labour 1st class consists of a treadmill upon which 8 prisoners can work at one time, exclusive of relief, and under constant supervision. The power is applied to no useful purpose. Shot drill is also in use, the ground is adapted for 12 prisoners, and two hours daily the labour is enforced. There is one workroom in which six prisoners can be employed under effective supervision.

Hard labour 2nd class (viz.), mat making, plaiting coir, picking oakum, tailoring, and shoemaking. Prisoners of good conduct are selected by the governor for approval of visiting justices for prison services. Prisoners are employed 9 hours in summer and 6 in winter, and are allowed 11¼ hours in summer and 15¼ hours in winter for sleep.

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION.

No alteration in the duties of the chaplain. Prisoners not of the Established Church are visited at their request by ministers of their respective persuasions.

HEALTH.

The surgeon visits the prison daily, and examines the sick and newly admitted prisoners. The general health of the prisoners has been good. The provisions are of good quality, and the general dietary sufficient, but not more

than sufficient for maintaining the health and strength of prisoners, especially those engaged in hard labour. The clothing and bedding are sufficient.

Sixty males and eight females were punished for prison offences (viz.):—

	Males.	Females.
Irons or handcuffs - - -	4	—
Solitary or dark cells - - -	27	4
Stoppage of diet - - -	29	4
Total - -	60	8

No material alteration in the staff of the prison except an extra turnkey is employed when the number of prisoners exceeds the average.

PEMBROKESHIRE.

HAVERFORDWEST COUNTY PRISON.

	Criminal Prisoners.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Prisoners committed during the year -	344	64	408
Average daily number in custody -	42	5	47
Re-committals - - - -	74	19	93
Greatest number of criminals at any one time - - - - -	70	11	81

Total expenditure for the prison -	£1,331 10*s.* 10*d.*
Average annual cost per prisoner, after deducting the net profit on prisoners' earnings - -	£28 3*s.* 0*d.*

TABLE showing the Number of Persons sentenced to different Periods of Imprisonment during the Year.

Length of Sentence.	Males.		Females.		Total.
	Adults.	Juveniles.	Adults.	Juveniles.	
Not exceeding 7 days - - -	45	11	18	—	74
Above 7, and not exceeding 14 days -	82	6	14	1	103
„ 14 days „ „ 1 month -	100	4	12	1	117
„ 1 month „ „ 2 months -	27	—	9	—	36
„ 2 months „ „ 3 „ -	10	—	4	—	14
„ 3 „ „ „ 6 „ -	13	—	1	—	14
„ 6 „ „ „ 1 year -	9	—	—	—	9
„ 1 year „ „ 2 years -	4	—	—	—	4
2 years and above and Penal Servitude -	3	—	1	—	4

TABLE showing the Nature and Total Value of Prisoners' Labour, the Cash received for it, and the estimated Value of Work done for Prison use.

Number.	Males.	Cash received.	Estimated Value.	Total.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
—	Picking oakum - - -	8 8 0	—	8 8 0
4	Cleaning and whitewashing the prison, 5s. per week - - -	—	13 0 0	13 0 0
	Females.			
2	Washing and mending the prison clothing, 10s. per week - - -	—	26 0 0	26 0 0
	Total - - - -	8 8 0	39 0 0	47 8 0

Acommodation for prisoners :—

For criminals,—	Males.	Females.
Cells certified by an Inspector for separate confinement for various periods - - - - - -	49	8
Cells not certified - - - -	8	0
Punishment cells, certified - -	2	—
Punishment cells, not certified -	2	—

Three of the certified cells are used for reception cells.

For debtors,—	Males.
Ordinary cells are used.	
Day rooms - - - - - - -	2
Yards for exercise - - - - -	1

Fifty-seven cells are warmed, lighted, ventilated, and furnished with bells. Prisoners rise at 6 a.m. in summer and at 7 a.m. in winter, and retire at 8 p.m. all the year. So far as the number of officers and the construction of the prison will

permit, the separate system is carried out. Prisoners are never in association without an officer being with them. The provisions and stores are supplied by contract. The average weekly cost of food per head is 2*s.* 6½*d.*

Five prisoners have received extra diet by order of the surgeon during the year, making an aggregate of 127 days.

WEEKLY AMOUNT of FOOD supplied to Prisoners in each Class at Hard Labour.

Class.	Bread (Barley).		Meat (cooked).		Gruel.		Potatoes.		Soup.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.	oz.	oz.	pts.	pts.	lbs.	lbs.	pts.	pts.
1st - - -	14 0	10 8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2nd - - -	14 0	10 8	—	—	14	14	7	7	—	—
3rd - - -	14 0	10 8	9	9	14	14	7	7	3	3

LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT.

Hard labour 1st class. There is a treadmill upon which 11 persons can work at one time, exclusive of relief. They are divided by partitions on the wheel, and are always under the observation of an officer while at work and while resting. The power is applied to no useful purpose. There is also a crank at which two prisoners can work at one time. The power is applied to raising water for the use of the prison.

Hard labour 2nd class (viz.), picking oakum and preparing fuel (*i. e.* the peculiar "bales" of the country).

Prisoners with long sentences who have been on the treadmill for at least three months, and who have behaved well are selected by the governor for prison services.

The prisoners are employed 10 hours in summer and 7½ hours in winter, and are allowed 10 hours in summer and 11 in winter for sleep. The gas is allowed in the cells till 8 p.m.

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION.

There has been no alteration in the duties of the chaplain during the year.

There is no schoolmaster or schoolmistress in this prison.

The Roman Catholic priest is permitted to visit prisoners of that persuasion, and to hold services.

Dissenting ministers can visit prisoners, if the prisoners wish, on application to and approval of visting justices.

Health.

The surgeon attends the prison twice a week, and oftener if necessary. The general condition of the prisoners as to health has been remarkabiy good. The provisions are good in quality, and the general dietary sufficient, but not more than sufficient to maintain the health and strength of prisoners, especially those engaged in hard labour. The bedding is tolerably sufficient, also the clothing.

Forty-four males and four females were punished for prison offences (viz.):—

	Males.	Females.
Solitary or dark cells - -	14	—
Stoppage of diet - - -	30	4
Total - -	44	4

The chaplain died during the year, and was succeeded by his son.

SHROPSHIRE.

SHREWSBURY COUNTY PRISON.

	Criminal Prisoners.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Prisoners committed during the year -	1,456	261	1,717
Average daily number in custody -	128	29	157
Re-committals - - - - - -	473	91	564
Greatest number of criminals at any one time - - - - - -	153	25	178

Total expenditure for the prison - £4,306 15*s.* 11*d.*
Average annual cost per prisoner, after deducting the net profit on prisoners' earnings - - - £26 14*s.* 1*d.*

TABLE showing the Number of Persons sentenced to different Periods of Imprisonment during the Year.

Length of Sentence.	Males.		Females.		Total.
	Adults.	Juveniles.	Adults.	Juveniles.	
Not exceeding 7 days - - -	459	24	90	2	575
Above 7, and not exceeding 14 days -	222	16	54	—	292
„ 14 days „ „ 1 month -	221	17	35	1	274
„ 1 month „ „ 2 months -	128	2	19	1	150
„ 2 months „ „ 3 „ -	70	3	20	—	93
„ 3 „ „ „ 6 „ -	35	—	11	—	46
„ 6 „ „ „ 1 year -	18	—	6	—	24
„ 1 year „ „ 2 years -	4	—	1	—	5
„ 2 years - - - -	—	—	2	—	2

TABLE showing the Nature and Total Value of Prisoners Labour, the Cash received for it, and the Estimated Value of Work done for Prison use.

Number.	Males.	Cash received.	Estimated Value.	Total.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
—	Oakum picking - - - -	8 7 0	—	8 7 0
10	Mat making - - - -	37 14 10	—	37 14 10
1	Shoemaking - - - -	—	3 16 0	3 16 0
1	Carpenter - - - -	—	9 5 6	9 5 6
1	Mason - - - - -	—	9 12 0	9 12 0
1	Painter - - - - -	—	18 0 0	18 0 0
3	Tailors - - - -	—	33 4 7	33 4 7
	Females.			
14	Making, mending, and brushing clothes	—	76 10 6½	76 10 6½
	Total - - -	46 1 10	150 8 7½	196 10 5½

Accommodation for prisoners:—

	Males.	Females.
For criminals—		
Cells certified - - - -	159	35
Punishment cells, certified - -	3	1
Reception cells - - - -	11	2
For debtors,—		
Sleeeping cells or rooms - -	8	1
Day rooms - - - -	3	—
Yards for exercise - - -	2	—

Of the cells for criminals, 204 are warmed and ventilated, 194 are supplied with gas, and 198 furnished with bells. Prisoners rise at 6 a.m. in summer and 7 a.m. in winter, and go to bed at 8.30 p.m.

Plank beds are used by all male prisoners under 21 days, and for the first 21 days of those under three months, at the discretion of the governor.

Effectual means are taken for keeping prisoners when in association under constant supervision.

WEEKLY AMOUNT of FOOD supplied to Prisoners in each Class at Hard Labour.

Class.	Bread.		Meat.		Gruel.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.	oz.	oz.	pts.	pts.
1st	7 0	7 0	—	—	—	—
2nd	10 8	7 14	—	—	14	14
3rd	8 12	7 14	6	6	14	14
4th	10 8	7 14	12	12	14	14
5th	9 10	7 14	16	12	14	14

(*continued.*)

Class.	Potatoes.		Soup.		Sugar in Cocoa.		Cocoa.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.	pts.	pts.	oz.	oz.	pts.	pts.
1st	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2nd	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
3rd	3 0	3 0	3	3	—	—	—	—
4th	2 0	2 0	3	3	—	—	—	—
5th	7 0	3 0	3	3	2¼	2¼	3	3

Provisions and stores are supplied by contract. The average weekly cost per prisoner is 3*s.* 2¼*d.* And by order of the surgeon 131 prisoners have received extra diet, making an aggregate of 3,479 days.

LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT.

Hard labour of the 1st Class.

The treadwheel at which 24 prisoners can be employed. The power is not applied to any useful purpose. Shot drill, at which 68 prisoners can be engaged; and 8 hours in summer and 6½ in winter are enforced. One hard labour machine in female compartment, 6,000 revolutions the daily task required; 24 cranks, the power of which is applied to pumping water. There are four rooms, exclusive of the laundry, one prisoner employed in each, prisoners when in association are under effectual supervision.

Hard labour of the 2nd Class.

Mat making, tailoring, clogmaking, carpentering, bricklaying, painting, oakum picking, washing, and mangling; all clothing, uniforms, linen garments, &c., are made in the prison.

The duties of the prison are performed by prisoners of the 3rd and 2nd class, having served six and three months respectively, selected by the governor, preference being given to the former class.

Prisoners are employed at labour, 9½ hours in summer, and 8 hours in winter; 9 hours are allowed for sleep in summer, and 10½ in winter.

No alterations have been made in the duties of the chaplain, schoolmaster or schoolmistress. Prisoners of religious denominations differing from the Established Church, may see the ministers of their respective persuasions twice in each week on application to the governor.

Health.

The surgeon visits daily, and examines all the prisoners twice a week.

The general health has been good.

The provisions are of good quality, and not more than sufficient for those engaged at hard labour.

The clothing and bedding are also sufficient. There were two deaths, one pardon on medical grounds, and two lunatics.

Punishment for prison offences has been inflicted as follows, viz.:—

	M.	F.
Whipping	1	—
Irons or handcuffs	—	1
Solitary or dark cells	38	7
Stoppage of diet	73	17
	112	25

A new punishment cell for females and a new bath for males have been completed.

The deputy governor resigned in February, and one of the subaltern officers appointed in his room, and one of the senior warders was dismissed in October, and the vacancy filled up.

The governor states that the discipline and state of the prison continues most satisfactory. The re-committals have

somewhat decreased, and the punishments have not increased proportionally with the number of prisoners, when it is considered that out of 1,700 prisoners, 1,100 sentences do not exceed one month, and those committed being chiefly vagrants and others whose time in prison is too short to allow any good influence to be obtained over them, it must, he thinks, be allowed that the punishments are remarkably few.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

COUNTY PRISON AT TAUNTON.

	Criminal Prisoners.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Prisoners committed during the year -	419	87	506
Prisoners from the county of Middlesex and other prisons under contract -	151	14	165
Re-committals - - - - - -	147	31	178
Greatest numb er of criminals at any one time - - - - - -	133	21	154
Average daily number in custody -	103	8	111

Total expenditure for the prison -	£4,485	5*s.* 6½*d.*
Average annual cost per prisoner, after deducting the net profit on prisoners' earnings - - - -	£38	4*s.* 6½*d.*

TABLE showing the Number of Persons sentenced to different Periods of Imprisonment during the Year.

Length of Sentence.	Males.		Females.		Total.
	Adults.	Juveniles.	Adults.	Juveniles.	
Not exceeding 7 days - - -	73	9	27	1	110
Above 7, and not exceeding 14 days -	64	5	10	—	79
„ 14 days „ „ 1 month -	114	11	18	1	144
„ 1 month „ „ 2 months -	46	3	15	—	64
„ 2 months „ „ 3 „ -	23	1	4	—	28
„ 3 „ „ „ 6 „ -	21	—	3	—	24
„ 6 „ „ „ 1 year -	10	—	—	—	10
„ 1 year „ „ 2 years -	4	—	1	—	5
„ 2 years - - - - -	5	—	2	—	7

TABLE showing the Nature and Total Value of Prisoners' Labour, the Cash received for it, and the estimated Value of Work done for Prison use.

Number.	Males.	Cash received.	Estimated Value.	Total.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
9	Treadwheel	3 10 2	18 1 0	21 11 2
4	Shaft-pump	—	15 4 6	15 4 6
5	Flax and rope beating	17 1 6	—	17 1 6
17	Stone breaking	70 11 5	2 2 5	72 13 10
5	Oakum picking	3 5 7	—	3 5 7
3	Shoemaking	—	61 16 10	61 16 10
6	Tailoring	—	110 13 10	110 13 10
20	Mat making and weaving	27 7 5½	—	27 7 5½
1	Cleaning	—	15 18 0	15 18 0
1	Carpenter	—	12 0 0	12 0 0
12	Labourers	—	44 19 0	44 19 0
		121 16 1½	280 15 7	402 11 8½
	Females.			
1	Oakum picking	0 13 1	—	0 13 1
1	Cleaning	—	9 3 0	9 3 0
1	Washing	4 17 6	32 17 4	37 14 10
1	Needlework	—	15 18 0	15 18 0
	Total	127 6 8½	338 13 11	466 0 7½

Accommodation for prisoners:—

	Male.	Female.
For criminals,—		
Cells certified	161	42
Punishment cells, certified	4	3
Reception cells	3	3
For debtors,—		
Sleeping cells or rooms	3	1
Day rooms	2	1
Yards for exercise	2	1

Prisoners rise at 6 a.m. and go to bed at 8 p.m. throughout the year. Plank beds (without bed or mattrass) are used by males of classes, 1, 2, and 3, for the first two months. Prisoners when in association are always under supervision.

WEEKLY AMOUNT of FOOD supplied to Prisoners in each Class at Hard Labour.

Class.	Bread.		Meat.		Gruel.		Potatoes.		Soup.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.	oz.	oz.	pints.	pints.	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.	pints.	pints.
1st	8 0	6 10	—	—	—	—	1 8	1 2	—	—
2nd	8 0	6 10	—	—	1¼	1¼	2 4	1 8	—	—
3rd	9 0	7 10	6	4	1¼	1¼	3 12	2 10	2¼	2¼
4th	9 14	7 10	8	6	1¼	1¼	4 8	3 6	3	3
5th	10 0	8 2	8	6	1¼	1¼	6 0	4 8	3	3

(*continued.*)

Class.	Treacle in Gruel.		Cheese.		Suet Pudding.		Indian Meal.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.
1st - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 2	0 12
2nd - - - -	—	—	2	2	—	—	1 8	1 2
3rd - - - -	—	—	3	3	8	6	—	—
4th - - - -	1	1	4	3	12	8	—	—
5th - - - -	2	2	4	3	12	8	—	—

Provisions and stores are supplied by contract. Average weekly cost of food per prisoner is 2*s.* 0¾*d.*, excluding sick allowances; sick allowances inclusive, 2*s.* 4¼*d.*

229 prisoners have received extra diet by order of the surgeon, giving an aggregate of 8,119 days.

Labour and Employment.

Hard labour of the 1st Class

Consists of treadmill, on which 27 men can be employed, divided by partitions and under observation. The power being applied to grinding corn. Hard labour machines, 12,000 revolutions being the daily task required. A crank pump for six prisoners stone-breaking, not tasked, flax-beating by swingle, and flax beating by crank, and rope beating.

There is a room or shed in which 10 prisoners can be employed at flax-dressing, divided by partitions, and under the supervision of officers.

Hard labour of the 2nd Class.

Oakum or rope picking, tailoring, shoemaking, mat-making, and weaving. The duties of the prison are performed by misdemeanants, or prisoners who have served three months at hard labour, or who are unfit for hard labour; they are selected by the governor, and approved by the visiting justices.

Religious and Scholastic Instruction.

No alterations have been made in the duties of the chaplain, schoolmaster or schoolmistress.

Roman Catholics are visited by a minister of their denomination whether they desire it or not. Other dissenters are so visited if they desire it.

Health.

The surgeon visits the prison almost daily. The prisoners have been very healthy. The dietary in most cases sufficient, in others not so. Clothing and bedding sufficient; in cold weather extra bedding required. One death occurred from natural causes, and seven became lunatics; of these seven, two were from the county Middlesex (under contract), and were suspected to be insane immediately after reception.

Punishment for prison offences has been inflicted as follows, viz.:—

	M.	F.
Irons or handcuffs	3	—
Solitary or dark cells	11	—
Stoppage of diet	30	1
Other punishments	3	—
	47	1

SHEPTON MALLET COUNTY PRISON.

	Criminal Prisoners.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Prisoners committed during the year	733	87	820
Average daily number in custody	98	9	107
Re-committals	265	24	289
Greatest number at any one time	117	19	136

Total expenditure for the prison - £3,224 1*s.* 5*d.*

Average annual cost per prisoner, after deducting the net profit on prisoners' earnings - - - - £28 2*s.* 6¾*d.*

TABLE showing the Number of Persons sentenced to different Periods of Imprisonment.

Length of Sentence.	Males.		Females.		Total.
	Adults.	Juveniles.	Adults.	Juveniles.	
Not exceeding 7 days	86	10	15	2	113
Above 7, and not exceeding 14 days	134	12	11	2	159
„ 14 days „ „ 1 month	205	12	22	3	242
„ 1 month „ „ 2 months	80	2	7	1	90
„ 2 months „ „ 3 „	55	—	5	1	61
„ 3 „ „ „ 6 „	50	2	3	—	55
„ 6 „ „ „ 1 year	17	—	—	2	19
„ 1 year „ „ 2 years	14	—	—	—	14

TABLE showing the Nature and Total Value of Prisoners' Labour, the Cash received for it, and the estimated Value of Work done for Prison use.

Number.	Males.	Cash received.	Estimated Value.	Total.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
9	Mat making	84 4 7	—	84 4 7
24	Stonebreaking	70 13 8	—	70 13 8
10	Rope beating and oakum picking	40 10 1	—	40 10 1
22	Treadmill	10 3 0½	9 1 9	19 14 9½
2	Tailoring	0 3 9	38 1 7	38 5 4
1	Carpentering	2 1 0	28 4 0	30 5 0
2	Shoemaking	—	30 19 7	30 19 7
1	Weaving	—	4 2 0½	4 2 0½
2	Mason's work	—	22 10 0	22 10 0
1	Blacksmith	—	10 12 0	10 12 0
1	Painter	—	7 8 0	7 8 0
1	Whitewasher	—	15 6 0	15 6 0
4	Labourers and pumpers	—	31 0 0	31 0 0
6	Services of prison	—	46 10 0	46 10 0
12	Unemployed	—	—	—
	Females.			
2	Oakum picking	6 0 6	—	6 0 6
4	Washing	—	107 0 8½	107 0 8½
3	Needlework	—	30 5 3½	30 5 3½
1	Knitting	—	0 17 0	0 17 0
	Total	214 6 7½	381 17 11½	596 4 7

Accommodation for prisoners:—

	Males.	Females.
For criminals,—		
Cells certified	129	48
Cells not certified	18	—
Punishment cells, certified	7	2
Reception cells	8	2
For debtors,—		
Sleeping cells or rooms	5	1
Day rooms	1	1
Yards for exercise	1	1

Prisoners rise at 6 a.m. and go to bed at 8 p.m., summer and winter. Plank beds are used by prisoners of the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd classes for the first two months. Prisoners when in association are always under supervision.

WEEKLY AMOUNT of FOOD supplied to Prisoners in each Class at Hard Labour.

Class.	Bread.		Meat.		Gruel.		Potatoes.		Soup.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.	oz.	oz.	pts.	pts.	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.	pts.	pts.
1st - -	8 0	6 10	—	—	—	—	1 8	1 2	—	—
2nd - -	8 0	6 10	—	—	1¼	1¼	2 4	1 8	—	—
3rd - -	9 0	7 10	6	4	1¼	1¼	3 12	2 10	2¼	2½
4th - -	9 14	7 10	8	6	1¼	1¼	4 8	3 6	3	3
5th - -	10 0	8 2	8	6	1¼	1¼	6 0	4 8	3	3

(*continued.*)

Class.	Treacle in Gruel.		Cheese.		Suet Pudding.		Indian Meal.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.
1st - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 2	0 12
2nd - - -	—	—	2	2	—	—	1 8	1 2
3rd - - -	—	—	3	3	0 8	0 6	—	—
4th - - -	1	1	4	3	0 12	0 8	—	—
5th - - -	2	2	4	3	0 12	0 8	—	—

Provisions and stores are supplied by contract. The average weekly cost per head for food is 1*s.* 8*d.*, and 63 prisoners have received extra diet by order of the surgeon, making an aggregate of 2,337 days.

LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT.

Hard Labour of the 1st Class

Consists of a treadmill, on which 33 prisoners can work separately, exclusive of reliefs, divided by partitions and always under supervision. The power is applied to grinding corn. Ten hard labour machines, the task being 12,500 revolutions a day. Four cranks for raising water; stonebreaking, but no particular task is assigned, and rope beating.

There are two work rooms for laundry and washing, giving accommodation for 8 and 13 prisoners respectively.

Hard Labour of the 2nd Class.

Oakum picking, tailoring, shoemaking, mat making, and weaving.

The duties of the prison are performed by prisoners not sentenced to hard labour (when possible), selected by the governor. 10 hours are employed at labour, and 10 allowed for sleep.

Religious and Scholastic Instruction.

No alterations have taken place in the duties of the chaplain. The duties of the schoolmaster have been slightly modified, viz., 2nd and 3rd class prisoners and those committed for 3 months and under, being no longer instructed in a class of six, daily for one hour, but separately in their cells for the same period, and half an hour of daily separate instruction for 1st class prisoners being intermitted. The schoolmistress teaches as hitherto. Ready access to prisoners is given to ministers of denominations differing from the Established Church, on a desire being expressed to receive their ministration.

Health.

The surgeon attends daily, and examines prisoners once a month, after first examining them on admission. The health of the prisoners is good. The provisions are of good quality, and the dietary is sufficient, but not more than sufficient, for hard labour. The clothing and bedding are also sufficient.

Prisoners over sixty are not compelled to sleep on plank beds, and no prisoner is put on them in severe weather. There was one death, and four became lunatics.

Punishment for prison offences have been inflicted as follows, viz.:—

	M.	F.
Solitary or dark cells	25	7
Stoppage of diet	31	9
	56	16

BATH CITY PRISON.

—	Criminal Prisoners.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Prisoners committed during the year -	280	123	403
Average daily number in custody -	39	17	56
Re-committals - - - - - -	78	37	115
Greatest number of criminals at any one time - - - - - -	49	18	67

Total expenditure for the prison - £2,330 9*s.* 6*d.*

Average annual cost per prisoner, after deducting the net profit on prisoners' earnings - - £45 0*s.* 0*d.*

TABLE showing the Number of Persons sentenced to different Periods of Imprisonment.

Length of Sentences.	Males.		Females.		Total.
	Adults.	Juveniles.	Adults.	Juveniles.	
Not exceeding 7 days - - - -	64	5	31	3	103
Above 7 and not exceeding 14 days -	29	10	20	4	63
„ 14 days „ „ 1 month -	58	7	22	1	88
„ 1 month „ „ 2 months -	33	3	19	—	55
„ 2 months „ „ 3 „ -	15	2	13	—	30
„ 3 „ „ „ 6 „ -	9	—	1	—	10
„ 6 „ „ „ 1 year -	4	—	3	—	7
„ 1 year „ „ 2 years -	—	—	—	—	—
7 years - - - - - -	3	—	—	—	3

TABLE showing the Nature and total Value of Prisoners Labour, the Cash received for it, and the estimated Value of Work done for Prison use.

—	Males.	Cash received.	Estimated Value.	Total.
		£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*
	Stone breaking - - - -	17 10 10	—	17 10 10
	Oakum picking - - - -	10 5 5	—	10 5 0
	Cleaning prison - - -	—	7 0 0	7 0 0
	Treadwheel - - - -	—	—	—
	Making and mending prison clothes -	—	5 10 0	5 10 0
	Females.			
	Picking oakum - - - -	8 0 0	—	8 0 0
	Cleaning prison - - -	—	5 0 0	5 0 0
	Laundry work - - - -	—	22 0 0	22 0 0
	Making and mending prison clothes -	—	5 0 0	5 0 0
	Total - - -	35 15 10	44 10 0	80 5 10

Accommodation for prisoners :—

	Males.	Females.
For criminals,—		
Cells certified	78	33
„ punishment, certified	1	1
„ not certified	2	1
For debtors,—		
Sleeping cells or rooms	1	1
Day rooms	1	1
Yards for exercise	1	1

Prisoners rise at 5.30 a.m. and go to bed at 9 p.m. throughout the year.

Plank beds are used by prisoners sentenced to 1st class hard labour, during the first two months of imprisonment.

Weekly Amount of Food supplied to Prisoners in each Class at Hard Labour.

Class.	Bread.		Meat.		Gruel.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.	oz.	oz.	pts.	pts.
1st	7 0	7 0	—	—	14	14
2nd	10 8	7 14	—	—	14	14
3rd	8 12	7 14	6	6	14	14
4th	10 8	7 14	12	12	14	14
5th	9 10	7 14	16	12	14	14

(*continued.*)

Class.	Potatoes.		Soup.		Sugar in Gruel.		Cocoa.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.	pts.	pts.	oz.	oz.	pts.	pts.
1st	—	—	—	—	10½	10½	—	—
2nd	—	—	1	1	10½	10½	—	—
3rd	4 0	4 0	2	2	10½	10½	—	—
4th	2 0	2 0	3	3	10½	10½	—	—
5th	7 0	3 8	3	3	10½	10½	3	3

Provisions and stores are supplied by contract. The average weekly cost per head is 3*s.* 5¼*d.* And 24 prisoners have by order of the surgeon received extra diet, making an aggregate of 711 days.

Labour and Employment.

Hard Labour, 1st Class.

For prisoners of this class there is a treadwheel at which 18 men, divided by partitions, can work at a time under supervision. The power is applied to raising water. And

crushing stones, and they are also employed at stone-breaking, but are not tasked.

Hard Labour, 2nd Class.

Oakum picking and cleaning the prison. The duties of the prison are performed by prisoners of the 2nd class, and when necessary of 1st class, selected by the governor and approved by the visiting justices. Prisoners are employed 9 hours at labour, and 8½ hours are allowed for sleep.

Religious Instruction.

Not any alterations in the chaplain's duties. Prisoners declaring themselves of a religious denomination differing from the Established Church, have the option of being visited by ministers of their respective persuasions.

Health.

The surgeon visits every prisoner daily, and at other times as often as required. The general health of the prisoners has been good.

The provisions are good in quality and sufficient in quantity, and the clothing and bedding are also sufficient. Two prisoners died from natural causes, one was pardoned on medical grounds, and one became lunatic.

Punishment for prison offences as follows, viz. :—

	Males.	Females.
Irons or handcuffs	1	—
Solitary or dark cells	5	—
Stoppage of diet	17	1
Total	23	1

SUFFOLK.

BURY ST. EDMUND'S COUNTY PRISON.

—	Criminal Prisoners.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Prisoners committed during the year	488	47	535
Average daily number in custody	67	4	71
Re-committals	144	5	149
Greatest number of criminals at any one time	103	11	114

Total expenditure for the prison -	£2,207 3*s.* 1*d.*
Average annual cost per prisoner, after deducting the net profit on prisoners' earnings - -	£31 1*s.* 6*d.*

TABLE showing the Number of Persons sentenced to different Periods of Imprisonment.

Length of Sentence.	Males.		Females.		Total.
	Adults.	Juveniles.	Adults.	Juveniles.	
Not exceeding 7 days - - -	89	14	13	2	118
Above 7, and not exceeding 14 days -	87	5	6	1	99
„ 14 days „ „ 1 month -	120	3	10	—	133
„ 1 month „ „ 2 months -	64	—	1	—	65
„ 2 months „ „ 3 „ -	36	—	4	—	40
„ 3 „ „ „ 6 „ -	26	—	1	—	27
„ 6 „ „ „ 1 year -	8	—	4	—	12
„ 1 year „ „ 2 years -	8	—	—	—	8

TABLE showing the Nature and Total Value of Prisoners Labour and the Cash received for it.

—	Cash received.	Estimated Value.	Total.
	£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*
Bran from corn mills - - -	5 4 9	—	5 4 9

Accommodation for prisoners:—

	Males.	Females.
For criminals,—		
Cells certified - -	37	—
„ not certified - - -	46	16
„ punishment, certified - -	1	2
„ reception - - -	3	1
For debtors,—		
Sleeping cells or rooms - -	9	1
Day rooms - - - -	2	—
Yards for exercise - - -	2	—

Prisoners rise at 6 a.m. and go to bed at 8 p.m. When in association, prisoners are under effectual supervision.

Provisions and stores are supplied by contract, and the average weekly cost per prisoner is 2*s.* 0½*d.* Five prisoners by order of the surgeon have received extra diet, making an aggregate of 240 days. The dietary is that of 1864.

Labour and Employment.

Hard Labour, 1st Class,

Consists of a treadwheel, at which 44 prisoners can be employed, they are not divided by partitions when on the wheel, but are under supervision. The power is applied to raising water, and two cranks for grinding corn. There are no work-rooms except for tailoring (2nd class hard labour).

Hard Labour, 2nd Class,

Consists of tailoring, shoemaking, and cleaning. The best conducted prisoners are selected by the governor, and approved by the visiting justices, for the duties of the prison. Prisoners are employed for 8 hours in winter and 10 in summer.

Religious and Scholastic Instruction.

Not any alteration in the duties of the chaplain or schoolmaster. Prisoners of religious denominations differing from the Established Church have (as always) the privilege of being visited by ministers of their respective persuasions.

Health.

The surgeon attends almost daily and examines all the prisoners every other day. Their general health has been excellent. The diet, clothing, and bedding, are sufficient. One prisoner died from natural causes, one was pardoned on medical grounds, and two became lunatic.

Punishment for prison offences has been inflicted, as follows:—

	Males.	Females.
Solitary or dark cells	12	3
Stoppage of diet	11	—
Total	23	3

IPSWICH COUNTY PRISON.

	Criminal Prisoners.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Prisoners committed during the year -	397	57	454
Average daily number in custody -	60	4	64
Re-committals - - - - - -	159	11	170
Greatest number of criminals at any one time - - - - - -	77	7	84

Total expenditure for the prison - £1,867 1*s.* 4*d.*

Average annual cost per prisoner, after deducting the net profit on prisoners' earnings - - £27 17*s.* 3*d.*

TABLE showing the Number of Persons sentenced to different Periods of Imprisonment.

Length of Sentence.	Males.		Females.		Total.
	Adults.	Juveniles.	Adults.	Juveniles.	
Not exceeding 7 days - - -	46	9	9	3	67
Above 7, and not exceeding 14 days -	46	2	12	—	60
„ 14 days „ „ 1 month -	106	6	8	—	120
„ 1 month „ „ 2 months -	68	—	7	1	76
„ 2 months „ „ 3 „ -	23	3	3	—	29
„ 3 „ „ „ 6 „ -	18	—	3	—	21
„ 6 „ „ „ 1 year -	19	—	1	—	20
„ 1 year „ „ 2 years -	4	—	—	—	4
„ 2 years - - - -	8	—	—	—	8

TABLE showing the Nature and total Value of Prisoners Labour, the Cash received for it, and the estimated Value of Work done for Prison use.

Males.	Cash received.	Estimated Value.	Total.
	£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*
Picking oakum, hair, &c. - -	28 9 5	—	28 9 0
Shoemaking - - -	—	52 0 0	52 0 0
Tailoring - - - -	—	52 0 0	52 0 0
Carpentering - - -	—	20 0 0	20 0 0
Bricklaying, whitewashing, &c. -	—	45 0 0	45 0 0
	28 9 5	169 0 0	197 9 5
Females.			
Washing, sewing, &c. - - -	—	45 0 0	45 0 0
Total - - -	28 9 5	214 0 0	242 9 5

Accommodation for prisoners:—

	Males.	Females.
For criminals,—		
Cells not certified - - -	108	28
„ punishment, not certified -	5	1
„ reception - - -	5	1
For debtors,—		
Sleeping cells or rooms - -	10	—
Day rooms - - - -	2	1
Yards for exercise - -	1	—

140 cells are warmed and ventilated, 119 are supplied with gas, and 127 are furnished with bells. Prisoners rise at 5.30 a.m. and go to bed at 8.30 p.m. in summer, and rise at 6 a.m. and go to bed at 8.30 p.m. in winter. They are at all times under supervision when in association.

Weekly Amount of Food supplied to Prisoners in each Class at Hard Labour.

Class.	Bread.		Meat.		Gruel.		Potatoes.		Soup.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.	oz.	oz.	pts.	pts.	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.	pts.	pts.
1st - -	8 0	6 10	—	—	—	—	1 8	1 2	—	—
2nd - -	8 0	6 10	—	—	7	7	2 4	1 8	—	—
3rd - -	9 7	7 10	13½	13½	14	14	3 12	2 10	2¼	2¼
4th - -	9 14	7 10	18	18	14	14	4 8	3 6	3	3
5th - -	10 0	8 2	18	18	14	14	6 0	4 8	3	3

(*continued.*)

Class.	Treacle in Gruel.		Cheese.		Suet Pudding.		Indian Meal.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.
1st - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 2	0 12
2nd - - -	—	—	1	1	—	—	1 8	1 2
3rd - - -	—	—	2	2	1 8	1 2	—	—
4th - - -	¾	¾	3	2	2 4	1 8	—	—
5th - - -	1½	1½	3	2	2 4	1 8	—	—

Provisions and stores are supplied by contract. The average cost per prisoner for food is 2*s.*, and 17 prisoners have by order of the surgeon received extra diet, making an aggregate of 276 days.

Labour and Employment.

Hard Labour, 1st Class.

Prisoners of this class are employed at hard-labour machines, of which there are 30, and the daily task required is 10,000 revolutions. There is one work-room in which three men are employed.

Hard Labour, 2nd Class.

Picking oakum and general work of the prison.

The prison duties are performed by all classes, selected by the governor. Prisoners are employed at work for 8 hours, and 9 hours are allowed for sleep.

Religious and Scholastic Instruction.

No alteration has been made.

Any prisoner of a different denomination from the Established Church can have the privilege of being visited by ministers of their own persuasion, on expressing a wish to that effect.

Health.

The surgeon attends daily, and visits every prisoner twice a week. Prisoners generally healthy. The dietary, clothing, and bedding are sufficient. Two prisoners became lunatic.

Old cranks have been repaired and new ones provided, sufficient to carry out 1st class labour.

Punishment for prison offences has been inflicted as follows:—

	Males.	Females.
Whipping - - -	1	—
Solitary or dark cells - -	27	1
Stoppage of diet - - -	123	4
Total - - - -	151	5

IPSWICH BOROUGH PRISON.

	Criminal Prisoners.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Prisoners committed during year -	189	41	230
Average daily number in custody -	25	4	29
Re-committals - - - - -	31	8	39
Greatest number at any one time -	35	3	38

Total expenditure for the prison - £772 4*s.* 4*d.*
Average annual cost per prisoner, after deducting the net profit on prisoners' earnings - - £26 12*s.* 3*d.*

TABLE showing the Number of Persons sentenced to different Periods of Imprisonment during the Year.

Length of Sentence.	Males.		Females.		Total.
	Adults.	Juveniles.	Adults.	Juveniles.	
Not exceeding 7 days - - -	32	6	10	1	49
Above 7, and not exceeding 14 days -	34	6	5	—	45
„ 14 days „ „ 1 month -	37	4	3	1	45
„ 1 month „ „ 2 months -	9	—	2	—	11
„ 2 months „ „ 3 „ -	13	—	1	—	14
„ 3 „ „ „ 6 „ -	7	—	2	—	9
„ 6 „ „ „ 1 year -	4	—	—	—	4
„ 1 year „ „ 2 years -	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE showing the Nature and total Value of Prisoners Labour, the Cash received for it, and the estimated Value of Work done for Prison use.

Males.	Cash received.	Estimated Value.	Total.
	£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d*
Crank labour - - - - -	—	—	—
Oakum picking - - - - -	18 4 6	—	18 4 6
Females.			
Oakum picking, washing, making, and mending linen - - - -	—	—	—
Total - - -	18 4 6	—	18 4 6

Accommodation for prisoners :—

	Males.	Females.
For criminals,—		
Cells not certified - - -	25	12
„ punishment, not certified -	1	—
For debtors,—		
Sleeping cells or rooms - -	4	—
Day rooms - - - -	1	—
Yards for exercise - - -	1	—

All the cells are warmed, ventilated, supplied with gas, and furnished with bells. Prisoners rise at 6 a.m. and go to bed at 9 p.m. And when in association, they are under supervision. Bread and flour are supplied by contract. The average weekly cost per prisoner is 2*s.* 0½*d.* Five prisoners, by order of the surgeon, have received extra diet, making an aggregate of 190 days.

Class.	Bread.		Gruel.		Potatoes.		Soup.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.	pts.	pts.	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.	pts.	pts.
1st - - -	8 0	6 10	—	—	1 8	1 2	—	—
2nd - - -	8 0	6 10	7	7	2 4	1 8	—	—
3rd - - -	9 0	7 10	14	14	3 12	2 10	2¼	2¼
4th - - -	9 14	7 10	14	14	4 8	3 6	3	3
5th - - -	10 0	8 2	14	14	6 0	4 8	3	3

(*continued.*)

Class.	Treacle in Gruel.		Cheese.		Suet Pudding.		Indian Meal.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.
1st - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 2	0 12
2nd - - -	—	—	1	1	—	—	1 8	1 2
3rd - - -	—	—	2	2	1 8	1 2	—	—
4th - - -	1	1	3	2	2 4	1 8	—	—
5th - - -	2	2	3	2	2 4	1 8	—	—

Labour and Employment.

Hard Labour, 1st Class

Consists of working two hard-labour machines, the task being from 8,000 to 16,000 revolutions a day.

Hard Labour, 2nd Class.

Oakum picking. The duties of the prison are performed by those prisoners who have been longest in confinement,

if suitable, selected under the sanction of the visiting justices. About 9 hours are employed at labour and 9 allowed for sleep.

Religious and Scholastic Instruction.

Not any alterations in the chaplain's duties or in those of schoolmaster or schoolmistress. Prisoners of religious denominations differing from the Established Church have every opportunity afforded them of availing themselves of the privilege of being visited by ministers of their respective persuasions.

Health.

The surgeon visits the prison twice a week, and daily when necessary. The general health has been better than usual. The provisions are very good in quality, and sufficient in quantity for maintaining the strength and weight of the prisoners. Should much diminution in weight be observed, more food is allowed. The clothing and bedding are ample. Three male prisoners have been discharged on medical grounds for old standing diseases.

Punishment for prison offences has been inflicted as follows:—

	Males.	Females.
Whipping - - - -	1	—
Solitary or dark cells - -	24	1
Stoppage of diet - - -	27	—
Total - - -	52	1

SURREY.

COUNTY PRISON, HORSEMONGER LANE.

—	Criminal Prisoners.		
	Total.	Females.	Males.
Prisoners committed during the year -	3,316	1,159	3,475
Average daily number in custody -	112	35	147
Re-committals - - - - -	982	410	1,392
Greatest number at any one time -	178	48	226

Total expenditure for the prison :—
Extraordinary expenses £844 12*s.* 10*d.*
Ordinary expenses - £5,896 11*s.* 4*d.*
£6,741 4*s.* 2*d.*

Average annual cost per prisoner, after deducting the net profit on prisoners earnings - - - - £35 1*s.* 11*d.*

TABLE showing the Number of Persons sentenced to different Periods of Imprisonment.

Length of Sentence.	Males.		Females.		Total.
	Adults.	Juveniles.	Adults.	Juveniles.	
Not exceeding 7 days - - -	390	49	382	2	823
Above 7, and not exceeding 14 days -	187	11	96	2	296
„ 14 days „ „ 1 month -	196	7	46	1	250
„ 1 month „ „ 2 months -	27	1	11	—	39
„ 2 months „ „ 3 „ -	24	—	6	—	30
„ 3 „ „ „ 6 „ -	35	—	1	—	36
„ 6 „ „ „ 1 year -	5	—	—	—	5
„ 1 year „ „ 2 years -	1	—	—	—	1

TABLE showing the Nature and Total Value of Prisoners' Labour, the Cash received for it, and the Estimated Value of Work done for Prison use.

—	Males.	Cash received.	Estimated Value.	Total.
		£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*
	Picking oakum - - - -	9 3 0	—	9 3 0
	Bricklayers, carpenters, painters, glaziers' work, repairing and cleaning prison - - - -	—	—	—
	Females.			
	Washing prisoner's bedding and clothes, making and mending articles of clothing for prison use, and cleaning prison - - -	—	—	—
	Total - - -	9 3 0	—	9 3 0

Accommodation for prisoners:—

	Males.	Females.
For criminals,—		
Cells certified	144	44
Punishment cells, certified	1	1
Reception cells	8	9
For debtors—		
Sleeping cells or rooms	57	4
Day rooms	2	1
Yards for exercise	2	1

Prisoners rise at 6 a.m. and go to bed at 9 p.m. all the year. Prisoners during exercise are constantly attended by prison officers, and when in association are frequently visited by them.

Provisions and stores are supplied by contract, except when the quantity required is small. The average weekly cost of food per prisoner is 2*s.* 6*d.*, and but one prisoner has had extra diet by order of the surgeon, on an aggregate of 270 days.

Labour and Employment.

There is no hard labour, as prisoners are not committed to this prison under that sentence. The services of the prison are performed by prisoners under summary convictions not sentenced to hard labour, selected by the governor. Untried prisoners at their own request are frequently so employed. Nine hours are allowed for sleep.

Religious and Scholastic Instruction.

No alterations have been made in the duties of the chaplain, schoolmaster, or schoolmistress. A communication is made to ministers of religious denomination differing from the Established Church at the request of prisoners desiring their ministrations.

Health.

The surgeon attends daily, and examines all the prisoners. The prisoners are generally healthy. The provisions are of good quality, and sufficient for maintaining the health and strength of the prisoners.

The clothing and bedding are sufficient.

Two deaths have occurred from natural causes, one prisoner committed suicide, and seven became lunatic.

Punishments for prison offences have been inflicted as follows:—

	Males.	Females.
Solitary or dark cells - - -	2	6
Stoppage of diet - - - -	58	14
	60	20

WANDSWORTH.—COUNTY HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

	Criminal Prisoners.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Prisoners committed during the year -	3,563	1,007	4,570
Average daily number in custody -	634	129	763
Re-committals - - - - - -	1,372	419	1,791
Greatest number of prisoners at any one time - - - - - -	714	162	876

Total expenditure for the prison - £26,979 19*s.* 2*d.*

Average annual cost per prisoner, after deducting the net profit on prisoners' earnings - - £25 12*s.* 7*d.*

TABLE showing the Number of Persons sentenced to different Periods of Imprisonment during the Year.

Length of Sentence.	Males.		Females.		Total.
	Adults.	Juveniles.	Adults.	Juveniles.	
Not exceeding 7 days - - -	389	95	223	2	709
Above 7, and not exceeding 14 days -	462	111	211	6	790
„ 14 days „ „ 1 month -	833	203	260	19	1,315
„ 1 month „ „ 2 months -	424	74	98	3	599
„ 2 months „ „ 3 „ -	341	62	60	6	469
„ 3 „ „ „ 6 „ -	285	30	88	2	405
„ 6 „ „ „ 1 year -	203	3	23	1	230
„ 1 year „ „ 2 years -	45	2	5	—	52
„ 2 years - - -	1	—	—	—	1

TABLE showing the Nature and Total Value of Prisoners' Labour, the Cash received for it, and the Estimated Value of Work done for Prison use.

Number.	Males.	Cash received.	Estimated Value.	Total.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	Flour and bran made and sold	396 10 9		
	Oakum picked and sold	278 0 0		
	Mats made and sold	134 0 0	—	865 4 8
	Sundry trades	51 13 11		
	Sacks made and sold	5 0 0		
14	Tailors	—	95 0 0	
11	Shoemakers	—	78 0 0	
2	Mechanics	—	66 0 0	
276	Labourers, cooks, gardeners, white-washers, &c.	—	270 0 0	
15	Bakers, basket makers, bookbinders, bricklayers, carpenters, coopers, painters	—	212 0 0	1154 0 0
72	Pumping water	—	140 0 0	
3	Clerks, printers, &c.	—	117 0 0	
135	Grinding wheat for prison	—	176 0 0	
	Females.			
18	Making clothes, knitting, &c.	—	28 0 0	
30	Washing, ironing, and mangling	—	260 0 0	356 0 0
20	Repairing clothes	—	52 0 0	
45	Picking coir	—	16 0 0	
	Total	—	—	2375 4 8

Accommodation for prisoners:—

	Males.	Females.
For criminals,—		
Cells certified	745	244
Cells not certified	1	1
Cells, punishment, certified	14	8
Cells, punishment, not certified	16	8

Prisoners rise at 5.30 a.m. and go to bed at 9 p.m. all the year. Plank beds are used for male prisoners for the first month, and for all prisoners under punishment. Prisoners when in association are under efficient supervision.

WEEKLY AMOUNT of FOOD supplied to Prisoners in each Class at Hard Labour.

Class.	Bread.		Meat.		Gruel.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.	oz.	oz.	pts.	pts.
1st	7 0	7 0	—	—	14	14
2nd	10 8	7 14	—	—	14	14
3rd	8 12	7 14	12	12	14	14
4th	10 8	7 14	21	21	14	14
5th	9 10	7 14	25	21	11	11

(*continued.*)

Class.	Potatoes.		Soup.		Treacle in Gruel.		Cocoa.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.	pts.	pts.	oz.	oz.	pts.	pts.
1st - - -	—	—	—	—	4½	4½	—	—
2nd - - -	—	—	1	1	4½	4½	—	—
3rd - - -	4 0	4 0	2	2	4½	4½	—	—
4th - - -	2 0	2 0	3	3	4½	4½	—	—
5rh - - -	7 0	3 8	3	3	4½	4½	3	3

Provisions and stores are partly supplied by contract. The average weekly cost per prisoner is 2*s.* 7½*d.*, and by order of the surgeon 337 prisoners have received extra diet, making an aggregate of 14,606 days.

Labour and Employment.

Hard Labour, 1st Class

Consists of 100 hard-labour machines, from 8,000 to 15,000 revolutions according to strength being the daily task. Pumping water, at which 36 men can be employed, grinding corn by crank, giving employment to 18; and 27 single-handed corn mills.

Hard Labour, 2nd Class.

Mat and sack making, picking and tubbing-up oakum, bricklaying, baking, various trades, washing and laundry work, coir picking, needlework, knitting, cooking, and cleaning. The duties of the prison are performed by well-behaved prisoners who have served not less than three months of their time; they are selected by the governor for the approval of the visiting justices. 10 hours are employed at labour and 8 are allowed for sleep.

Religious and Scholastic Instruction.

Not any alteration in the duties of the chaplain, schoolmaster, or mistress. A Roman Catholic priest attends from time to time, and ministers of other denominations can be seen by prisoners who apply to the governor for permission to see them.

Health.

The surgeon is resident, and usually visits the prison four times daily. The general condition of the prisoners as to

health is good. The provisions are of good quality, and in the opinion of the surgeon the dietary is sufficient to support the strength of the prisoners at hard labour on moderate sentences, but in many instances, not sufficient in cases of 9, 12, and 18 months standing, it being needful generally to have recourse to extra diet or to remit the hard labour. The clothing and bedding are sufficient.

One additional sub-warder has been added to the staff of the prison.

There have been 10 deaths from natural causes, 2 committed suicide, 4 pardoned on medical grounds, 11 became lunatic.

Punishment for prison offences :—

	Males.	Females.
Whipping - - - - -	9	—
Irons or handcuffs - - -	1	6
Solitary or dark cells - - -	123	26
Stoppage of diet - - - -	758	128
	891	160

SUSSEX.

LEWES.—COUNTY PRISON.

—	Criminal Prisoners.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Prisoners committed during the year -	1,164	290	1,454
Average daily number in custody - -	177	36	213
Re-committals - - - -	301	75	376
Greatest number of prisoners at any one time - - - - -	205	53	258

Total expenditure for the year - - £6,282 16*s.* 5*d.*

Average annual cost per prisoner, after deducting the net profit on prisoners' earnings - - - - - £27 12*s.* 3*d.*

TABLE showing the Number of Persons sentenced to different Periods of Imprisonment during the Year.

Length of Sentence.	Males.		Females.		Total.
	Adults.	Juveniles.	Adults.	Juveniles.	
Not exceeding 7 days	192	29	81	2	304
Above 7, and not exceeding 14 days	216	38	70	6	330
„ 14 days „ „ 1 month	246	27	40	7	320
„ 1 month „ „ 2 months	105	19	20	4	148
„ 2 months „ „ 3 „	70	7	13	3	93
„ 3 „ „ „ 6 „	75	3	23	—	101
„ 6 „ „ „ 1 year	50	—	6	—	56
„ 1 year „ „ 2 years	11	—	2	—	13
Penal Servitude of every duration	12	—	1	—	13

TABLE showing the Nature and Total Value of Prisoners' Labour, the Cash received for it, and the Estimated Value of Work done for Prison use.

Number.	Males.	Cash received.	Estimated Value.	Total.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
61	Crank labour	—	—	—
43	Oakum, coir, and wool picking	5 9 8	—	5 9 8
19	Mat and mop making	47 2 2	—	47 2 2
7	Tailoring and shoemaking	—	180 0 0	180 0 0
2	Gardening, painting, and carpentering	—	50 0 0	50 0 0
4	Other industrial labour	—	50 0 0	50 0 0
8	Cooking and cleaning	—	—	—
33	Awaiting trial, deserters, remanded, want of sureties, excused by surgeon	—	—	—
177				
	Females.			
5	Cleaning prison	—	—	—
11	Oakum, coir, and wool picking		Included above.	
6	Laundry work	—	45 0 0	45 0 0
3	Needlework	—	22 0 0	22 0 0
9	Awaiting trial, want of sureties, excused by surgeon	—	—	—
2	Other industrial labour	—	—	—
36	Total	52 11 10	347 10 0	400 1 10

Accommodation for prisoners:—

	Males.	Females.
For criminals,—		
Cells certified	216	73
Punishment cells, certified	4	3
Reception cells	6	3
For debtors,—		
Sleeping cells or rooms	20	—
Day rooms	3	1
Yards for exercise	3	1

In summer prisoners rise at 5.30 and go to bed at 8 p.m., in winter at 6 or 6.30 a.m. (according to the daylight) and to bed at 8 p.m. Plank beds are used for all reconvicted prisoners for the first 14 days, and for first convictions whose sentences are for 14 days or under, for the first 7 days (applicable only to those sentenced to hard labour.) Prisoners are always under supervision when in the yards or crank-sheds, and when associated for medical reasons are visited as occasion requires.

Class.	Bread.		Meat.		Gruel.		Potatoes.		Soup.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.	oz.	oz.	pts.	pts.	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.	pts.	pts.
1st	10 8	8 12	—	—	14	12	—	—	—	—
2nd	10 8	8 12	—	—	14	12	—	—	3	2½
3rd	10 8	8 12	—	—	14	12	3 8	3 0	3	2½
4th	10 8	8 12	—	—	18	12	7 0	6 0	7	6
5th	10 8	8 12	6	5	14	12	7 0	6 0	6	5
6th	10 8	8 12	12	10	14	12	7 0	6 0	5	4

Provisions and stores are supplied by contract chiefly; minor supplies by purchase. The average weekly cost per prisoner is 2*s.* 4*d.*, and 88 prisoners have by order of the surgeon received extra diet, making an aggregate of 4,982 days.

Labour and Employment.

Hard Labour, 1st Class.

Hard labour machines, of which there are 68, and 12,500 revolutions is the daily task.

Hard Labour, 2nd Class.

Oakum picking and matmaking, wool and coir picking, tailoring and shoemaking for prison use, occasional gardening, carpentering, painting, &c., cooking, cleaning the prison; and for females, laundry, needlework, and knitting.

The prison duties are performed by prisoners of good conduct after the allotted period of 1st class hard labour has been completed, or by those who are unfit for such labour, and they are selected under the governor's directions. Prisoners are employed at labour from 6 to 8 hours. From 9½ to 10½ hours are allowed for sleep.

Religious and Scholastic Instruction.

No alterations in the duty of the chaplain, schoolmaster, or mistress. The Roman Catholic chaplain visits prisoners of that persuasion once a week. Prisoners of any other denominations can be visited by their respective ministers on expressing a wish to that effect.

Health.

The surgeon attends daily, and inspects every prisoner once a week. The general health has been good. The provisions are excellent in quality and sufficient in quantity. The clothing and bedding are also sufficient. There have been four deaths from natural causes, one execution, two pardons on medical grounds, and four lunatics.

One prisoner escaped on the 31st August, and has not recaptured. The prison has been enlarged by the addition of 46 male and 24 female cells, and is undergoing further enlargement for male criminals.

Punishment for prison offences as follows:—

	M.	F.
Whipping	1	—
Solitary or dark cells	219	13
Stoppage of diet	30	1
	250	14

COUNTY PRISON PETWORTH.

	Criminal Prisoners.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Prisoners committed during the year	640	81	721
Average daily number in custody	94	10	104
Re-committals	200	18	218
Greatest number at any one time	115	19	134

Total expenditure for the prison - £2,680 8s. 2*d.*

Average annual cost per prisoner, after deducting the net profit on prisoners' earnings - £24 16*s.* 2*d.*

TABLE showing the Number of Persons sentenced to different Periods of Imprisonment.

Length of Sentence.	Males.		Females.		Total.
	Adults.	Juveniles.	Adults.	Juveniles.	
Not exceeding 7 days	71	1	12	—	84
Above 7, and not exceeding 14 days	133	4	12	—	149
„ 14 days „ „ 1 month	203	8	24	1	236
„ 1 month „ „ 2 months	65	4	7	4	80
„ 2 months „ „ 3 „	51	1	6	2	60
„ 3 „ „ „ 6 „	27	1	6	—	34
„ 6 „ „ „ 1 year	24	—	—	—	24
„ 1 year „ „ 2 years	2	—	1	—	3
„ 2 years	1	—	—	—	1

TABLE showing the Nature and total Value of Prisoner's Labour, the Cash received for it, and the estimated Value of Work done for Prison use.

—	Males.	Cash received.	Estimated Value.	Total.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	Factory profit	100 0 0	—	100 0 0
	Artizans work in prison	—	100 0 0	100 0 0
	Cleaning prison	—	15 12 0	15 12 0
	Pumping water	—	31 4 0	31 4 0
	Grinding corn for prison	—	5 0 0	5 0 0
	Cooking	—	4 11 0	4 11 0
	Nursing, &c.	—	4 11 0	4 11 0
	Females.			
	Laundry work	—	52 0 0	52 0 0
	Cleaning, nursing, &c.	—	7 16 0	7 16 0
	Total	100 0 0	220 14 0	320 14 0

Accommodation for prisoners :—

	Males.	Females.
For criminals,—		
Cells certified	99	19
Cells not certified	6	—
Punishment cells, certified	2	1
For debtors,—		
Sleeping cells or rooms, Day rooms, Yards for exercise	Taken from above one for each sex.	

Male prisoners rise at 5 a.m. in summer and go to bed at 9 p.m., and in winter they rise at 6 a.m. and go to bed at 9 p.m. Female prisoners rise at 6 a.m. and go to bed at 9 p.m. in summer, and in winter they rise at 6.30 a.m. and go to bed at 8.30 p.m. Plank beds are used for re-con-

victed males under 60 years of age on a second conviction for the first 14 days, and on subsequent convictions for the first month. Effectual means are taken to supervise prisoners when in association

WEEKLY AMOUNT of FOOD supplied to Prisoners in each Class at Hard Labour.

Class.	Bread.		Meat.		Gruel.		Potatoes.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.	oz.	oz.	pints	pints	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.
1st - - -	7 8	7 8	—	—	7	7	—	—
2nd - - -	11 0	11 0	—	—	14	14	—	—
3rd - - -	10 10	8 0	12	12	14	14	3 0	3 0
4th - - -	10 12	8 2	20	20	14	14	3 8	3 8
5th* - - -	10 12	8 2	20	20	14	14	6 0	6 0

(*continued.*)

Class.	Soup.		Treacle in Gruel.		Cheese.		Suet Pudding.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
	pints	pints	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.
1st - - -	—	—	¾	¾	1	1	—	—
2nd - - -	—	—	1½	1½	1	1	—	—
3rd - - -	3	3	1½	1½	2	1	0 8	0 4
4th - - -	5	5	1½	1½	3	2	0 10	0 6
5th* - - -	5	5	1½	1½	4	3	0 12	0 8

Provisions and stores are supplied by contract. The average weekly cost of food per head is 2*s.* 3*d.* 49 prisoners have by order of the surgeon received extra diet, making an aggregate of 1,824 days.

LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT.

Hard Labour of the 1st Class

Consists of the treadmill, on which 16 men can work under supervision. The power is not applied to any purpose. 12 hard labour machines, the maximum task required being 14,000 revolutions per diem. Also weaving and ship's fender making.

Hard Labour of the 2nd Class

Consists of industrial employment of all kinds, oakum picking, laundry work and sewing, &c.

* 5th class prisoners receive 2 oz. of meat and ½ pint soup additional (on soup days, 5 days in the week) after the first six months of imprisonment under sentence.

The duties of the prison are performed by well-conducted and suitable prisoners, who have gone through the penal stage. They are chosen by the governor and approved by the visiting justices.

The prisoners are employed between 9 and 10 hours, and 8 hours are allowed for sleep in summer and 9 in winter.

Religious and Scholastic Instruction.

No alteration in the duties of the chaplain or school master. There is no schoolmistress, but the matron kindly instructs the females. Every facility is afforded to prisoners not members of the Established Church for being visited by ministers of their respective denominations.

Health.

The surgeon attends daily, examines all prisoners on admission, and each prisoner once a week, and oftener if necessary. The health of the prisoners has been generally good. The provisions are of good quality, and sufficient, though not more than sufficient; as also are the clothing and bedding.

Punishment for prison offences :—

	Males.	Females.
Solitary or dark cells - -	54	1
Stoppage of diet - - -	23	—
	77	1

WARWICKSHIRE.

WARWICK COUNTY PRISON.

—	Criminal Prisoners.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Prisoners committed during the year -	1,371	178	1,549
Average daily number in custody -	195	28	223
Re-committals - - - - -	370	64	434
Greatest number of criminals at any one time - - - - -	249	42	291

Total expenditure for the prison -	£6,117 9*s.* 7*d.*
Average annual cost per prisoner, after deducting the net profit on prisoners' earnings - -	£26 1*s.* 9*d.*

TABLE showing the Number of Persons sentenced to different Periods of Imprisonment.

Length of Sentence.	Males.		Females.		Total.
	Adults.	Juveniles.	Adults.	Juveniles.	
Not exceeding 7 days - - -	129	5	28	1	163
Above 7, and not exceeding 14 days -	179	14	33	4	230
„ 14 days „ „ 1 month -	291	18	49	6	364
„ 1 month „ „ 2 months -	87	5	13	—	105
„ 2 months „ „ 3 „ -	89	2	13	2	106
„ 3 „ „ „ 6 „ -	47	1	5	—	53
„ 6 „ „ „ 1 year -	38	—	3	—	41
„ 1 year „ „ 2 years -	12	—	—	—	12

TABLE showing the Nature and total Value of Prisoners' Labour, the Cash received for it, and the estimated Value of Work done for Prison use.

Number.	Males.	Cash received.	Estimated Value.	Total.
		£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*
67	Mats and matting making -	300 0 0	—	300 0 0
35	Oakum picking and brush making -			
13	Shoemaking - - - -	—	36 18 2	36 18 2
18	Crank pumping - - - -	—	100 0 0	100 0 0
7	Cell crank - - - -	—	—	—
4	Tailors - - - - -	—	70 14 7	70 14 7
6	Carpenters, bricklayers, painters, smiths, and fitters - - -	—	212 3 10	212 3 10
3	Gardeners, chopping wood - -	—	32 11 9	32 11 9
4	Cooks, baker, and stoker - -	—	124 0 0	124 0 0
13	General cleaning - - - - -	—	—	—
2	Sick - - - - -	—	—	—
	Females.			
7	Oakum picking - - - -	—	—	—
7	Washing - - - -	—	201 16 10	201 16 10
7	Making and mending - - -	—	47 4 5	47 4 5
5	General cleaning - - -	—	—	—
1	Sick - - - - -	—	—	—
	Total - - -	300 0 0	825 9 7	1125 9 7

	M.	F.
For criminals,—		
Cells certified	251	44
Cells, punishment, certified	7	3
Cells, reception	7	3
For debtors,—		
Sleeping cells or rooms	43	2
Day rooms	3	2
Yards for exercise	3	1

Prisoners rise in summer at 5.30 a.m. and go to bed at 8 p.m., and in winter rise at 6.30 a.m. and go to bed at 9 p.m. All convicted prisoners sleep on plank-beds for the first calendar month. Prisoners when in association are always under supervision.

WEEKLY AMOUNT of FOOD supplied to Prisoners in each Class at Hard Labour.

Class.	Bread.		Meat.		Gruel.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.	oz.	oz.	prs.	pts.
1st	7 0	7 0	—	—	14	14
2nd	10 8	7 14	—	—	14	14
3rd	8 12	7 14	6	6	14	14
4th	10 8	9 10	12	12	14	14
5th	9 10	8 12	6	12	11	11

(*continued.*)

Class.	Potatoes.		Soup.		Treacle in Gruel.		Cocoa.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.	pts.	pts.	oz.	oz.	pts.	pts.
1st	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2nd	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
3rd	4 0	4 0	2	2	—	—	—	—
4th	2 0	2 0	3	3	—	—	—	—
5th	7 0	3 8	3	3	2¼	2¼	3	3

Provisions and stores are supplied by contract, and the average weekly cost of food per head is 2*s.* 2¼*d.* Three prisoners have been allowed extra diet by order of the surgeon, making an aggregate of 433 days.

LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT.

Hard Labour of the 1st Class.

Prisoners of this class are employed at hard labour machines, of which there are 19 in use; 1,000 revolutions

being the daily task required. At a crank pump at which 18 prisoners can be employed. And in making mats and matting with heavy beater.

There are work-rooms in which prisoners are occasionally employed.

Hard Labour of the 1st Class.

Picking oakum, tailoring, shoemaking, brushmaking, and making light mats.

The duties of the prison are performed by prisoners who have earned good conduct marks, selected by the governor with the sanction of the visiting justices. 9½ hours are employed in labour, and the same time allowed for sleep.

Religious and Scholastic Instruction.

No alteration in the duties of the chaplain. Additional facilities have been given for the attendance of prisoners at school. The rule now prevailing is, that all prisoners whose term of imprisonment exceeds one month shall, in the discretion of the chaplain, be allowed to receive instruction in school on their admission into prison. The clause of the Act, 1865, which relates to the visiting of prisoners of religious denominations differing from the Established Church, by their respective ministers, is complied with.

Health.

The surgeon attends daily, and oftener if necessary, and inspects every prisoner once every week. General health of prisoners very good. The provisions are of good quality and the diet sufficient to maintain the health of the prisoners. The clothing and bedding are sufficient. One death from natural causes has occurred. Two prisoners pardoned on medical grounds, and six have become lunatic.

There has been no alteration made in the buildings. Plank beds have been introduced for all convicted female prisoners for the first calendar month of imprisonment. Prisoners committed for contempt and fraud by the county courts are treated as untried prisoners. Three male warders have been added to the staff in consequence of increase in the number of county prisoners and of the reception of a number of prisoners under contract from the counties of Middlesex and Montgomery.

Punishment for prison offences as follows, viz.:—

	Males.	Females.
Whipping - - - -	1	—
Solitary or dark cells - -	224	14
	225	14

BOROUGH PRISON AT BIRMINGHAM.

	Criminal Prisoners.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Prisoners committed during the year -	2,574	714	3,288
Average daily number in custody -	362	90	452
Re-committals - - - - - -	1,120	251	1,371
Greatest number of criminals at any one time - - - - - -	438	109	547

Total expenditure for the prison - - £10,655 12*s.* 2*d.*

Average annual cost per prisoner after deducting the net profit on prisoners' earnings - - - £21 14*s.* 10½*d.*

TABLE showing the Number of Persons sentenced to different Periods of Imprisonment.

Length of Sentence.	Males.		Females.		Total.
	Adults.	Juveniles.	Adults.	Juveniles.	
Not exceeding 7 days - - -	664	119	267	16	1,066
Above 7, and not exceeding 14 days -	398	41	100	7	546
„ 14 days „ „ 1 month -	460	42	95	8	605
„ 1 month „ „ 2 months	205	24	46	10	285
„ 2 months „ „ 3 „	108	31	42	18	199
„ 3 „ „ „ 6 „	173	13	46	1	233
„ 6 „ „ „ 1 year -	55	3	14	—	72
„ 1 year „ „ 2 years -	23	—	3	—	26
Penal Servitude - - - -	39	—	9	—	48
Deserters, acquittals, for trial at assizes, and admitted to bail - - -	169	7	31	1	208
	2,294	280	653	61	3,288

TABLE showing the Nature and Total Value of Prisoners' Labour, the Cash received for it, and the estimated Value of Work done for Prison use.

Number.	Males.	Cash received.	Estimated Value.	Total.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
12	Smiths' work and carpenters	2 4 8	118 16 0	121 0 8
18	Shoemaking	3 12 5	106 14 6	110 6 11
20	Tailoring	20 4 10	98 19 9	119 4 7
170	Mat department	714 12 4	66 3 10	780 16 2
3	Painting, whitewashing, &c.	2 0 6	32 12 6	34 13 0
5	Gardening	—	93 12 0	93 12 0
5	Cooking	—	39 4 0	39 4 0
2	Baking	—	107 4 0	107 4 0
40	Stone breaking	40 0 0	144 0 0	184 0 0
20	Pumping water	—	52 0 0	52 0 0
		782 14 9	859 6 7	1642 1 4
	Females.			
20	Washing	—	618 11 6	618 11 6
20	Sewing and knitting	7 17 8	154 18 10	162 16 6
40	Making mats and picking oakum	36 12 4	—	36 12 4
	Total	827 4 9	1632 16 11	2460 1 8

Accommodation for prisoners:—

	Males.	Females.
For criminals,—		
Cell certified	363	103
Cells not certified	17	—
Punishment cells, certified	14	4
Reception cells	9	4
For debtors—		
Sleeping cells or rooms	27	4
Day rooms	3	3
Yards for exercise	1	1

The prisoners rise at 5.30 a.m. and go to bed at 9 p.m. All male prisoners sentenced to six weeks and under sleep on plank beds, unless excused by the surgeon. Prisoners when in association are always under supervision.

WEEKLY AMOUNT of FOOD supplied to Prisoners in each Class at Hard Labour.

Class.	Bread.		Meat.		Gruel.		Potatoes.		Soup.		Suet Pudding.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
	lbs.oz.	lbs.oz.	oz.	oz.	pts.	pts.	lbs.oz.	lbs. oz.	pts.	pts.	lbs.oz.	lbs.oz.
1st	8 0	6 10	—	—	14	14	1 8	1 2	—	—	1 2	0 12
2nd	8 0	6 10	—	—	14	14	2 4	1 8	¾	¾	1 8	1 2
3rd	8 15	7 9	6	4	14	14	3 12	2 10	3	3	0 8	0 6
4th	9 13	7 9	8	6	14	14	4 8	3 6	4	4	0 12	0 8
5th	9 14	8 0	8	6	14	14	6 0	4 8	4	4	0 12	0 8

Provisions and stores are supplied by contract, and the average weekly cost for food per prisoner has been 2*s.* 0¾*d.*

609 prisoners have received extra diet by order of the surgeon, total aggregate 38,842 days.

Labour and Employment.

Hard labour 1st class, consists of pumping water by a crank, at which 20 prisoners can work at a time, and breaking stones, as the stones are broken very small, a box measuring 3 square feet is considered a fair day's work for each. There are work rooms, but they are only used by prisoners placed in association by order of the surgeon, and the prisoners are under supervision.

Hard labour 2nd class, shoemaking, tailoring, upholstery, carpentry, matmaking, weaving matting, picking oakum, painting, and whitewashing for males; needlework, making heald mats, picking oakum, and washing for females. The services of the prison are performed by prisoners of long sentences and good conduct, selected by the governor. Prisoners are employed at labour from 8 to 9 hours daily, and about 8½ hours are allowed for sleep.

Religious and Scholastic Instruction.

No alteration has been made in the duties of the chaplain, schoolmaster, or schoolmistress.

A Roman Catholic minister has been appointed, and any prisoner can, on application, see a minister of the denomination to which he belongs.

Health.

The surgeon attends twice a day, and inspects every prisoner once a week. The health of the prisoners has been generally good. The provisions of good quality, but in the opinion of the surgeon, barely sufficient. The clothing and bedding are sufficient.

Four prisoners have died from natural causes, and three became lunatic.

Punishment for prison offences has been inflicted as follows, viz.:—

	Males.	Females.
Irons or handcuffs	2	4
Solitary or dark cells	385	61
Stoppage of diet	37	27
Total	424	92

Not any alteration in the buildings, &c., except that the sheds for stonebreaking have been completed.

WILTSHIRE.

COUNTY PRISON AT SALISBURY.

	Criminal Prisoners.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Prisoners committed during the year -	204	29	233
Average daily number in custody -	32	2	34
Re-committals - - - - -	4	2	6
Greatest number of criminals at any one time - - - - -	51	6	57

Total expenditure for the prison - £1,548 13*s.* 7*d.*

Average annual cost per prisoner, after deducting the net profit on prisoners' earnings - - £45 0*s.* 0*d.*

TABLE showing the Number of Persons sentenced to different Periods of Imprisonment during the Year.

Length of Sentence.	Males.		Females.		Total.
	Adults.	Juveniles.	Adults.	Juveniles.	
Not exceeding 7 days - - -	20	4	7	—	31
Above 7, and not exceeding 14 days -	27	5	8	—	40
„ 14 days „ „ 1 month -	30	3	3	2	38
„ 1 month „ „ 2 months -	28	—	3	—	31
„ 2 months „ „ 3 „ -	13	—	1	—	14
„ 3 „ „ „ 6 „ -	30	—	—	—	30
„ 6 „ „ „ 1 year -	7	—	—	—	7
„ 1 year „ „ 2 years -	13	—	2	—	15

TABLE showing the Nature and Total Value of Prisoners' Labour, the Cash received for it, and the estimated Value of Work done for Prison use.

Number.	Males.	Cash received.	Estimated Value.	Total.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	Bran and pollard sold	12 10 6	—	12 10 6
32	Grinding for public	6 17 6	—	6 17 6
	Vegetables grown in garden	—	15 15 6	15 15 6
	Oakum sold	71 10 8	—	71 10 8
	Females.			
2	Cleaning, washing, and mending	—	3 0 0	3 0 0
	Total	90 18 8	18 15 6	109 14 2

NOTE.—There could be no profit on the oakum sold, as a great portion of it had been picked over and over to keep the prisoners employed, as the closing of the gaol was expected every quarter.

Accommodation for prisoners:—

	Males.	Females.
For criminals,—		
Cells not certified	75	12
Reception cells	2	—
For debtors,—		
Sleeping cells or rooms	21	—
Day rooms	2	—
Yards for exercise	2	—

89 cells are warmed, 62 with hot water and 27 by a stove and fire places; and 67 are supplied with gas.

Prisoners rise at 6 a.m. in summer and at daylight in winter, and throughout the year they go to bed at 10 p.m. Convicted prisoners, 1st class, sleep on plank beds for the first month of their imprisonment. Prisoners are under effectual supervision.

WEEKLY AMOUNT of FOOD supplied to PRISONERS in each Class at Hard Labour.

Class.	Bread.		Meat.		Gruel.		Potatoes.		Soup.		Cheese.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
	lbs.oz.	lbs.oz.	oz.	oz.	pts.	pts.	lbs.oz.	lbs.oz.	pts.	pts.	oz.	oz.
1st	10 8	10 8	—	—	1½	1½	—	—	—	—	—	—
2nd	10 8	10 8	6	6	1½	1½	3 8	3 8	2	2	9	9
3rd	10 8	10 8	6	6	1½	1½	7 0	7 0	2	2	9	9

Punishment class, 1st day, 1 lb. of bread; 2nd day, 1¼ lbs.; 3rd day, 1½ lbs.

Provisions and stores are supplied by contract, except in certain cases, during the last quarter, in consequence of the continuance of the gaol being undecided. The average weekly cost of food per head has been 2*s.* 9*d.*, and 33 prisoners by order of the surgeon have received extra diet, the aggregate number of days being 364. The extra diet thus ordered consited chiefly of the substitution of tea for gruel.

Labour and Employment.

Hard labour, 1st class. A crank mill for grinding wheat and other grain for the public, as well as grinding corn for the prison; 15 men work at it at a time. A capstan for pumping water for prison use at which four can be employed, also rope beating for picking. There is a shop for one shoemaker and another for one prisoner packing oakum.

Hard labour, 2nd class. Oakum picking, cleaning, whitewashing, washing, sewing, knitting, mending, shoemaking, tailoring, painting, and gardening.

The duties of the prison are performed by prisoners selected by the magistrates and governor. 1st class prisoners work for 10 hours; 2nd class for 10 hours, reducible by industry to 9 hours; 3rd, 4th, and 5th classes for 9 hours. Eight hours are allowed for sleep.

Religious and Scholastic Instruction.

Not any alteration in the duties of the chaplain.

There is no schoolmaster. Prisoners are permitted to see their respective ministers on application.

Health.

The surgeon attends daily, and examines the prisoners twice a week. The health of the prisoners has been good. The provisions are of good quality, and the general dietary quite sufficient, and not more than sufficient, for those engaged at hard labour. The clothing and bedding are also sufficient.

Punishment for prison offences, as follows:

	Males.	Females.
Solitary or dark cells - - -	—	1
Stoppage of diet - - - -	82	—

The governor and matron have been superannuated. The clerk and a warder have resigned. The chief warder has been made governor *pro tem.* and his wife matron.

The prison is now closed.

COUNTY PRISON AT DEVIZES.

	Criminal Prisoners.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Prisoners committed during the year -	617	101	718
Average daily number in custody -	87	13	100
Re-committals - - - - -	126	16	142
Greatest number of criminals at one one year - - - - -	121	19	140

Total expenditure for the prison - £3,240 15*s.* 6*d.*

Average annual cost per prisoner, after deducting the net profit on prisoners' earnings - - £32 2*s.* 0*d.*

TABLE showing the Number of Persons sentenced to different Periods of Imprisonment.

Length of Sentence.	Males.		Females.		Total.
	Adults.	Juveniles.	Adults.	Juveniles.	
Not exceeding 7 days - - - -	69	5	10	—	84
Above 7, and not exceeding 14 days -	98	6	16	—	120
„ 14 days „ „ 1 month -	150	6	30	3	189
„ 1 month „ „ 2 months -	64	1	14	1	80
„ 2 months „ „ 3 „ -	49	—	7	—	56
„ 3 „ „ „ 6 „ -	50	1	3	—	54
„ 6 „ „ „ 1 year -	14	—	4	—	18
„ 1 year „ „ 2 years -	10	—	2	—	12

TABLE showing the Nature and total Value of Prisoners Labour, the Cash received for it, and the estimated Value of Work done for Prison use.

Number.	Males.	Cash received.	Estimated Value.	Total.
		£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*
298	Treadwheel - - - -	25 15 6	13 15 4	39 10 10
454	Picking oakum - - -	35 4 3	—	35 4 3
4	Shoemaking - - - -	—	10 0 0	10 0 0
6	Tailoring - - - -	—	10 0 0	10 0 0
	Females.			
77	Washing, mending, and making clothes	—	100 0 0	100 0 0
	Total - - -	60 19 9	133 15 4	194 14 1

Accommodation for prisoners:—

	Males.	Females.
For criminals,—		
Cells certified - - - -	189	33
„ punishment, certified - -	7	4
„ reception - - -	3	1
For debtors,—		
One of the wards and yards, and 16 cells out of the above numbers.		

Prisoners rise at 6 a.m. in summer and at daylight in winter, and go to bed at 10 p.m. throughout the year. Plank beds are used during the first month by convicted prisoners. Prisoners are kept under effectual supervision.

Provisions and stores are supplied by contract. The average weekly cost of food per prisoner amounts to 3*s*. By order of the surgeon 44 prisoners have received extra diet, giving an aggregate of 1039 days.

Weekly Amount of Food supplied to Prisoners in each Class at Hard Labour.

Class.	Bread.		Meat.		Gruel.		Potatoes.		Soup.		Cheese.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
	lbs.oz.	lbs.oz.	oz.	oz.	pts.	pts.	lbs.oz.	lbs.oz.	pts.	pts.	oz.	oz.
1st -	10 8	10 8	—	—	14	14	—	—	—	—	—	—
2nd -	10 8	10 8	9	9	14	14	3 8	3 8	2	2	6	6
3rd -	10 8	10 8	9	9	14	14	7 0	7 0	2	2	6	6
4th -	10 8	10 8	9	9	14	14	7 0	7 0	2	2	6	6
5th -	10 8	10 8	9	9	14	14	7 0	7 0	2	2	6	6

Labour and Employment.

Hard Labour, 1st Class,

Consists of a treadmill, at which 48 prisoners can work at a time, exclusive of reliefs. They are divided by partitions, and are always under supervision. The power is applied to grinding corn. There is also one crank-pump for supplying the prison with water, at which two men work at a time.

Hard Labour, 2nd Class.

Oakum picking, shoemaking, and tailoring. The services of the prison are performed by fourth class prisoners selected by the governor. Prisoners of the first class work work 10 hours daily, all other classes 9 hours, and 8 hours are allowed for sleep.

Religious and Scholastic Instruction.

Not any alterations have been made during the year. Prisoners of other denominations are allowed to be visited by a minister of their own persuasion but none have availed themselves of the privilege except Roman Catholics, and that rarely.

Health.

The surgeon visits the prison daily, and twice a week examines every prisoner. The general health of the prisoners has been good. The provisions are of good quality, and the general dietary, except in a few instances, sufficient, but not more than sufficient, for maintaining the health and strength of the prisoners. The clothing and bedding are also sufficient.

One prisoner committed suicide.

Punishment for prison offences has been inflicted as follows:

	Males.	Females.
Whipping	1	—
Irons or handcuffs	1	—
Solitary or dark cells	86	10
Stoppage of diet	211	—
Total	299	10

One male and one female have been added to the number of officers.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

COUNTY AND CITY PRISON.

	Criminal Prisoners.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Prisoners committed during the year	1,425	382	1,807
Average daily number in custody	202	37	239
Re-committals	439	115	554
Greatest number at any one time	242	34	276

Total expenditure for the prison	£10,546	2*s.* 6*d.*
Average annual cost per prisoner, after deducting the net profit on prisoners' earnings	£26	1*s.* 9*d.*

TABLE showing the Number of Persons sentenced to different Periods of Imprisonment.

Length of Sentences.	Males.		Females.		Total.
	Adults.	Juveniles.	Adults.	Juveniles.	
Not exceeding 7 days	253	96	26	5	380
Above 7, and not exceeding 14 days	289	29	90	7	415
„ 14 days „ „ 1 month	347	17	74	4	442
„ 1 month „ „ 2 months	109	10	24	3	146
„ 2 months „ „ 3 „	78	—	12	—	90
„ 3 „ „ „ 6 „	56	—	18	—	74
„ 6 „ „ „ 1 year	60	1	15	—	76
„ 1 year „ „ 2 years	16	—	1	—	17

TABLE showing the Nature and total Value of Prisoners Labour, the Cash received for it, and the estimated Value of Work done for Prison use.

Number.	Males.	Cash received.	Estimated Value.	Total.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
20	Mat making	152 3 4	—	152 3 4
30	Picking oakum			
70	Grinding corn for public			
2	Shoemaking	—	84 2 8	84 2 8
2	Tailoring			
70	Grinding corn for prison	—	56 8 7	56 8 7
2	Baking	—	46 3 6	46 3 6
1	Blacksmiths' work	—	37 9 3	37 9 3
1	Painting	—	36 4 0	36 4 0
		152 3 4	260 8 0	412 11 4
	Females.			
18	Picking oakum	12 5 3	—	12 5 3
8	Needlework	—	103 6 1	103 6 1
4	Washing	—	64 18 0	64 18 0
4	Laundry	—	47 19 0	47 19 0
	Total	164 8 7	476 11 1	640 19 8

Accommodation for prisoners:

	Males.	Females.
For criminals,—		
Cells certified	222	60
„ not certified (not used)	20	1
„ punishment, certified	6	2
„ punishment, not certified (not used)	6	—
„ reception	13	4
For debtors,—		
Sleeping cells or rooms	26	2
Day rooms	3	1
Yards for exercise	3	1

Prisoners rise at 6 a.m. and go to bed at 8 p.m. throughout the year. Plank beds are used for male prisoners (criminals) for the first month of their sentence.

No two prisoners are allowed to be together without the presence of an officer.

WEEKLY AMOUNT of Food supplied to Prisoners in each Class at Hard Labour.

Class.	Bread.		Meat.		Gruel.		Potatoes.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.	oz.	oz.	pts.	pts.	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.
1st	8 0	6 10	—	—	—	—	1 8	1 2
2nd	8 0	6 10	—	—	14	14	2 4	1 8
3rd	9 0	7 10	6	4	14	14	3 12	2 10
4th	9 14	7 10	8	6	14	14	4 8	3 6
5th	10 0	8 2	8	6	14	14	6 0	4 8

(*continued.*)

Class.	Soup.		Treacle in Gruel.		Cheese.		Suet Pudding.		Indian Meal.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
	pts.	pts.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.
1st	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 2	0 12
2nd	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	1 8	1 2
3rd	2¼	2¼	—	—	3	3	0 8	0 6	—	—
4th	3	3	1	1	4	3	0 12	0 8	—	—
5th	3	3	2	2	4	3	0 12	0 8	—	—

Provisions and stores are supplied by contract, and the average weekly cost per head is 2*s.* ¼*d.* By order of the surgeon 118 prisoners have received extra diet, making an aggregate of 3101 days.

LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT.

Hard Labour, 1st Class,

Consists of a treadmill for grinding corn, on which 35 prisoners can work at one time, and another treadmill for raising water, at which 12 prisoners can work. Prisoners are divided by partitions on the wheels, and are always under supervision. There is also a pump on the crank principle, employing 7 prisoners in separate compartments, but it is only used to supply water required for the female prison.

Hard Labour, 2nd Class.

Tasked daily labour in the cells, picking oakum or coir, or mat making, tailoring, shoemaking, and employment in the service of the prison, for which duties convicted prisoners, sentenced to long terms of imprisonment are selected by the governor and approved by the visiting justices as a reward for good behaviour and industry in the earlier period of their sentence.

Religious and Scholastic Instruction.

No alteration in the duties of the chaplain or in those of the schoolmaster or mistress. A Roman Catholic chaplain (who receives a salary) attends the Roman Catholic prisoners. Prisoners not Roman Catholics can have the ministrations of dissenting ministers.

Health.

The surgeon attends daily. The health of the prisoners generally has been very good. Provisions good and sufficient, so also are the clothing and bedding.

Five deaths have occurred from natural causes, and seven prisoners have become lunatic.

48 cells for males, and 8 cells and an infirmary for females are in course of erection, and will be finished in the course of a few weeks.

Punishment for prison offences has been inflicted as follows, viz.:—

	Males.	Females.
Whipping - - - - -	6	—
Solitary or dark cells - - -	255	19
Total - - - -	261	19

ABLE showing the ACCOMMODATION for CRIMINALS in CERTIFIED and UNCERTIFIED CELLS, the AVERAGE DAILY NUMBER in CUSTODY, the DEATHS, PARDONS on MEDICAL GROUNDS, and LUNATICS during the Year, in the Prisons of the Southern District.

Prisons.	Cells certified.		Cells uncertified.		Average Daily Number in Custody.	Deaths.	Pardons on Medical Grounds.	Lunatics.
	M.	F.	M.	F.				
ANGLESEA.								
aumaris County Prison -	18	4	—	—	13¼	—	—	—
BEDFORDSHIRE.								
dford County Prison -	145	16	9	7	169	3 and 1 suicide.	1	—
BERKSHIRE.								
ading County Prison -	185	29	—	—	140	—	—	2
BRECONSHIRE.								
econ County Prison - -	40	—	8	8	35	—	—	—
BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.								
lesbury County Prison -	220	17	—	—	131·88	1	1	2
CAMBRIDGESHIRE.								
mbridge County Prison -	—	—	97	—	43	—	—	—
„ Borough „ -	37	18	—	—	46	1 suicide	—	—
e of Ely Prison at Ely -	35	6	2	2	22½	—	—	—
„ „ Wisbeach	42	10	—	—	25	—	1	—
CARDIGANSHIRE.								
rdigan County Prison -	—	—	14	2	—	—	—	—
CARMARTHENSHIRE.								
rmarthen County Prison -	—	—	21	—	30	—	—	1
CARNARVONSHIRE.								
rnarvon County Prison -	24	—	—	2	34	1	—	1
CORNWALL.								
dmin County Prison -	141	59	—	—	84	1	—	5
DENBIGHSHIRE.								
thin County Prison - -	—	—	84	16	51	1	—	—
DEVONSHIRE.								
eter County Prison - -	261	70	—	—	193	3	3	—
ymouth Borough Prison -	44	23	—	—	62	1	—	—
vonport „ „ -	59	18	—	—	66	—	—	—
rnstaple „ „ -	—	—	10	9	9½	—	—	—
verton „ „ -	22	6	—	—	6$\frac{20}{365}$	—	—	—
DORSETSHIRE.								
rchester County Prison -	—	—	133	26	106	1 executed.	1	2
ole Town Prison - -	—	—	7	2	3½	—	—	—
ESSEX.								
ringfield County Prison -	219	38	56	—	248	1 death	1	—
ord „ „ -	—	—	48	5	29	—	—	—

Table showing the Accommodation for Criminals, &c.—*continued.*

Prisons.	Cells certified.		Cells uncertified.		Average Daily Number in Custody.	Deaths.	Pardons on Medical Grounds.	Lunatic
	M.	F.	M.	F.				
FLINTSHIRE.								
Flint County Prison	—	—	16	3	38	1	—	—
GLAMORGANSHIRE.								
Cardiff County Prison	107	48	—	—	163	3	—	—
Swansea „ „	140	45	10	—	151	—	—	—
GLOUCESTERSHIRE.								
Gloucester County Prison	200	45	91	6	221	4	2	—
Bristol City Prison	—	—	148	42	118	—	1	—
„ „ Bridewell	36	—	18	25	50	—	—	1
HAMPSHIRE								
Winchester County Prison	315	59	—	—	320	2 and 1 executed.	2	8
Portsmouth Borough Prison	—	—	47	21	89	—	—	—
Southampton Town „	66	35	—	—	78	2 and 1 suicide.	1	—
HEREFORDSHIRE.								
Hereford County Prison	80	17	6	6	70	2 deaths	—	1
„ City „	22	8	—	—	26	1	—	—
HERTFORDSHIRE.								
Hertford County Prison	145	19	—	—	114	2	—	2
St. Alban's Liberty „	74	10	—	—	47	—	—	—
HUNTINGDONSHIRE.								
Huntingdon County Prison	60	9	23	—	55	1 and 1 suicide.	1	—
KENT.								
Maidstone County Prison	384	118	14	—	458	4 deaths	—	3
Canterbury „ „	126	—	17	3 rooms	97	3	—	—
Dover Town Prison	40	10	5	—	39	—	—	1
Sandwich Town Prison	—	—	14	4	27	—	—	—
MERIONETHSHIRE.								
Dolgelly County Prison	12	—	8	3	22	1	—	—
MIDDLESEX.								
Coldbath Fields County Prison	1023	—	776	—	1900	26	4	—
Westminster „	—	772	—	—	711	6	2	4
Clerkenwell County House of Detention.	252	97	—	—	290	1	—	3
Newgate	123	45	—	—	108	3	—	—
Holloway House of Correction	349	60	—	—	331	1	6	1
Whitecross Street Debtors' Prison.	Sleeping compartments for 337 males and 27 females, 9 day rooms and 6 exercise yards.							
MONMOUTHSHIRE.								
Monmouth County Prison	2	4	36	4	33	1	—	—
Usk „ „	155	54	—	—	156	2	—	3
MONTGOMERYSHIRE.								
Montgomery County Prison	28	—	—	—	40	1	—	—

Table showing the Accommodation for Criminals, &c.—*continued.*

Prisons.	Cells certified.		Cells uncertified.		Average Daily Number in Custody.	Deaths.	Pardons on Medical Grounds.	Lunatics.
	M.	F.	M.	F.				
NORFOLK.								
Norwich County Prison	134	—	37	—	108	1	—	—
„ City Gaol	88	23	—	—	70	—	—	—
Swaffham County Gaol	70	—	—	—	58	1	1	—
Wymondham County House of Correction for Females.	—	30	—	—	21½	—	—	—
Yarmouth Borough Gaol	12	4	5	3	39	1	1	—
OXFORDSHIRE.								
Oxford County Prison	114	24	123	—	113	2	—	3
Oxford City „	—	—	28	17	29	—	—	—
PEMBROKESHIRE.								
Haverfordwest County Prison	49	8	8	—	47	—	—	—
RADNORSHIRE.								
Presteign County Prison	Closed.							
SHROPSHIRE.								
Shrewsbury County Prison	159	35	—	—	157	2	1	2
SOMERSETSHIRE.								
Taunton County Prison	161	42	—	—	111	1	—	7
Shepton Mallet „	129	48	18	—	107	1	—	4
Bath City Prison	78	33	—	—	56	2	1	1
SUFFOLK.								
Bury St. Edmund's County Prison.	37	—	46	16	71	1	1	2
Ipswich County Prison	—	—	108	28	64	—	—	2
Ipswich Borough „	—	—	25	12	29	—	3	—
SURREY.								
Horsemonger Lane County Prison.	144	44	—	—	147	2 and 1 suicide.	—	7
Wandsworth County Prison	745	244	1	1	763	10 and 2 suicides.	4	11
SUSSEX.								
Lewes County Prison	216	73	—	—	213	4 deaths	2	4
Petworth „ „	99	19	6	—	104	—	—	—
WARWICKSHIRE.								
Warwick County Prison	251	44	—	—	223	1	2	6
Birmingham Borough Prison	363	103	17	—	452	4	—	3
WILTSHIRE.								
Salisbury County Prison	75	12	—	—	34	—	—	—
Devizes „ „	189	33	—	—	100	1 suicide	—	—
WORCESTERSHIRE.								
Worcester County Prison	222	60	20	1	239	5 deaths	—	7

LONDON:
Printed by GEORGE E. EYRE and WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
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FORTY-EIGHTH REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTORS-GENERAL

ON THE

GENERAL STATE OF

THE PRISONS OF IRELAND,

1869;

WITH APPENDIX.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

DUBLIN:
PRINTED BY ALEXANDER THOM, 87 & 88, ABBEY-STREET,
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1870.

CONTENTS.

GENERAL REPORT.

Page

GENERAL REPORT ON THE PRISONS OF IRELAND, . . . vii

APPENDIX.

PART I. TABLES, ... 1

PART II. SEPARATE REPORTS ON PRISONS BY INSPECTORS-GENERAL:

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Antrim Gaol, at Belfast; Antrim, Ballymena, and Ballymoney Bridewells, ... 71

County of Armagh Gaol, at Armagh; Ballybot, Lurgan, Markethill, and Newtownhamilton Bridewells, ... 84

County of Cavan Gaol, at Cavan; Bailieborough, Ballyconnell, and Cootehill Bridewells, ... 96

County of Donegal Gaol, at Lifford; Buncrana, Donegal, Glenties, and Letterkenny Bridewells, ... 105

County of Down Gaol, at Downpatrick; Newry and Newtownards Bridewells, 117

County of Fermanagh Gaol, at Enniskillen; Newtownbutler Bridewell, . 126

County of Leitrim Gaol, at Carrick-on-Shannon; Ballinamore and Manorhamilton Bridewells, ... 135

County of Londonderry Gaol, at Londonderry; Coleraine, Magherafelt, and Newtownlimavady Bridewells, ... 144

County of Longford Gaol, at Longford, ... 156

County of Louth Gaol, at Dundalk; Ardee Bridewell, . . . 166

County of the Town of Drogheda Gaol, ... 175

County of Mayo Gaol, at Castlebar; Ballina, Ballinrobe, Belmullet, Swineford, and Westport Bridewells, ... 183

County of Meath Gaol, at Trim; Kells and Navan Bridewells, . . 196

County of Monaghan Gaol, at Monaghan; Carrickmacross, Castleblayney, and Clones Bridewells, ... 207

County of Roscommon Gaol, at Roscommon; Athlone, Boyle, Castlerea, and Strokestown Bridewells, ... 218

County of Sligo Gaol, at Sligo; Ballymote Bridewell, ... 229

County of Tyrone Gaol, at Omagh; Clogher, Dungannon, and *Strabane Bridewells, ... 238

County of Westmeath Gaol, at Mullingar: Moate Bridewell, . . 248

* Strabane Bridewell closed, by order of Privy Council, from 1st September, 1869.

Part II. SEPARATE REPORTS ON PRISONS—*concluded.*

South District.

	Page
County of Carlow Gaol, at Carlow,	259
County of Clare Gaol, at Ennis; Ennistimon, Killaloe, Kilrush, Sixmilebridge, and Tulla Bridewells,	268
County of Cork Gaol, at Cork; Bandon, Bantry, Charleville, Clonakilty, Dunmanway, Fermoy, Kanturk, Kinsale, Macroom, Mallow, Middleton, Mitchelstown, Queenstown, Skibbereen, and Youghal Bridewells,	279
City of Cork Gaol; Cork Bridewell,	303
County and Town of Galway Gaol, at Galway; Ballinasloe, Clifden, Eyrecourt, Gort, Loughrea, Oughterard, Portumna, Tuam, and Woodford Bridewells,	315
County of Kerry Gaol, at Tralee; Caherciveen, Castleisland, Dingle, Kenmare, Killarney, Listowel, Milltown, and Tarbert Bridewells,	339
County of Kildare Gaol, at Naas,	356
County and City of Kilkenny Gaol, at Kilkenny; Callan, Thomastown, and Urlingford Bridewells,	368
King's County Gaol, at Tullamore; Parsonstown Bridewell,	384
County of Limerick Gaol, at Limerick; Bruff, Croom,* Glin,* Kilfinane,* Newcastle,* and Rathkeale Bridewells,	396
City of Limerick Gaol,	413
Queen's County Gaol, at Maryborough; Abbeyleix, Borris-in-Ossory, and Stradbally Bridewells,	426
County of Tipperary (North Riding) Gaol, at Nenagh; Borrisokane, Newport, Roscrea, Templemore, and Thurles Bridewells,	438
County of Tipperary (South Riding) Gaol, at Clonmel; Caher, Carrick-on-Suir, Cashel, Clogheen, and Tipperary Bridewells,	452
County and City of Waterford Gaol, at Waterford; Dungarvan and Lismore Bridewells,	469
County of Wexford Gaol, at Wexford; Enniscorthy, Gorey, and New Ross Bridewells,	484
County of Wicklow Gaol, at Wicklow; Baltinglass and Tinnahely Bridewells,	498

Dublin District.

County of Dublin Gaol, at Kilmainham,	509
City of Dublin—Richmond Bridewell,	524
,, Grangegorman Penitentiary,	538
,, Four Courts Marshalsea,	549

Inspectors-General for { South District, John Lentaigne. / North and Dublin District, Hon. Charles F. Bourke.

* These bridewells were closed, by order of the Privy Council, from the 31st of December, 1869.

Office of Inspectors-General of Prisons,
Dublin Castle,

June, 1870.

Sir,

We have the honour to transmit our Report on the progress of Prison Discipline, and on the state of the Gaols in Ireland, for the year ending 31st December, 1869.

We have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient, humble Servants,

John Lentaigne, } *Inspectors-General*
Charles F. Bourke, } *of Prisons.*

To the Right Honorable

Chichester P. Fortescue, M.P.,

Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland,
&c., &c.

FORTY-EIGHTH REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTORS-GENERAL OF PRISONS IN IRELAND.

Forty-eighth Report.

THE annexed statistical tables for the year ending 31st December, 1869, are compiled from returns furnished to us by the authorities of the different gaols under our inspection, to which we beg to add such observations as we consider will furnish an elucidation of the various matters which they contain, and assist in the comparison of the prison statistics of the last and former years.

1869 *compared with* 1868—

Numbers of prisoners committed, and daily average number in custody.

Exclusive of Debtors.

- Number confined—Males, Increase, 517; Females, Decrease, 615. Total Decrease, ... 98
- Commitments—Males, Increase, 830; Females, Decrease, 452. Total Increase, ... 378
- Daily average Number confined—Males, Increase, 39; Females, Decrease, 45. Total Decrease, ... 7
- Individuals committed—Males, Increase, 532; Females, Decrease, 526. Total Increase, ... 6
- Individuals committed for *first* time—Males, Increase, 375; Females, Decrease, 217. Total Increase, ... 158
- Commitments—Males, Increase, 4·98 per cent.; Females, Decrease, 3·57 per cent. Total Increase per cent., ... 1·28
- Individuals committed—Males, Increase, 3·8 per cent.; Females, Decrease, 8·19 per cent.

DEBTORS.—Males, Decrease, 31; Females, Decrease, 6.

JUVENILES, *i.e.*, Prisoners not exceeding 16 years of age:—

- Commitments—Males, Decrease, 160; Females, Decrease, 23. Total Decrease, ... 183
- Individuals—Males, Decrease, 176; Females, Decrease, 25. Total Decrease, ... 201

When we compare the tables for the year 1869 with those for 1868 we observe an increase in the former year under all the several heads for adult males with the exception of debtors—viz., "the number of all classes confined," "number of commitments," "daily average number confined," and "individuals committed," both "old offenders" and those in charge for the first time. We find, however, a decrease in numbers of every class of female inmates of the gaols during 1869. The daily averages were lower, the commitments and recommitments fewer, and the number of individuals of that sex in custody less than in 1868, yet, in consequence of the increased number of adult males com-

Forty-eighth Report.

mitted during the year, there is an actual increase in 1869, as shown in the total number of prisoners of both sexes committed to the various gaols throughout the country for the year 1869. At the same time, from the great reduction in the daily average number of females in charge, a small decrease appears in the averages of all classes of criminals of both sexes in custody during the year.

Female prisoners.

As regards female prisoners, we have to repeat the observations made by us in our report for 1869, viz., "That abandoned women committed for loitering in the streets and similar offences against public order now constitute the great majority of the prisoners of that sex in custody." In our separate reports on the several gaols which we visited, it will be seen how large a proportion of females of this class were in custody during the year, and the number of recommitments in each case.

Increase in the numbers of males caused by the many drunkards, vagrants, and military offenders committed.

The large increase in the number of individual males committed this year arises from an increase in the number of drunkards, military offenders, and vagrants; but we find a decided decrease in the number of individual females committed for the first time during the year.

Juveniles fewer in 1869 than in 1868.

It is satisfactory to observe that the beneficial results from recent legislation, which we anticipated in our report for 1868, are being realized, and that offenders of both sexes under 16 years of age were fewer in 1869 than in the year 1868; we are therefore strengthened in our hopes that with a proper working of the Reformatory and Industrial Schools Acts, juvenile offenders will yearly diminish in number.

Debtors.

There was likewise a decrease in the number of persons (both males and females) committed for debt to county gaols during 1869.

In our report for the past year we called attention to the anomaly in the law with regard to imprisonment for debt in this part of the United Kingdom, and we expressed our opinion that Ireland should not be deprived of the benefits which have resulted from recent statutes now in force in Great Britain, which, if extended to this country, would cause a considerable saving to the rate-payers, by the abolition of one class of prisons throughout the kingdom, and the repeal of a statute which our experience leads us to believe operates injuriously on the community.

The uncertain state of the law with regard to debtors has hitherto prevented us from urging the Executive and the different Grand Juries of counties to execute the alterations in marshalseas, which would be attended with a large expenditure of public money, but are much required. We therefore hope that another session of Parliament will not pass without legislation on this very important subject.

Number of individual prisoners committed.

20,419 individual prisoners (exclusive of debtors) were committed to the county and borough gaols of Ireland in 1869; of these 14,524 were males, and 5,895 females. In 1868 the commitments included 20,413 individuals, viz., 13,992 males and 6,421 females, showing an increase in the numbers of males committed in 1869, as compared with those in 1868, of 532 indivi-

duals, equal to 3·8 per cent., while the female inmates of the gaols were less by 526 individuals in 1869, or 8·19 per cent. on the number in 1868. *Forty-eighth Report.*

No. 1.—Number of Prisoners in Gaols (of all Classes). Numbers in custody on the 1st January in each of the last 20 years.

On 1st January,	1851,	.	10,084	On 1st January,	1861,	.	2,488
Do. do.	1852,	.	8,803	Do. do.	1862,	.	2,916
Do. do.	1853,	.	7,604	Do. do.	1863,	.	3,055
Do. do.	1854,	.	5,755	Do. do.	1864,	.	3,023
Do. do.	1855,	.	5,080	Do. do.	1865,	.	2,747
Do. do.	1856,	.	3,561	Do. do.	1866,	.	2,663
Do. do.	1857,	.	3,419	Do. do.	1867,	.	2,332
Do. do.	1858,	.	3,265	Do. do.	1868,	.	2,463
Do. do.	1859,	.	2,844	Do. do.	1869,	.	2,024
Do. do.	1860,	.	2,535	Do. do.	1870,	.	2,029

This table shows the total number of prisoners inmates of the county and borough gaols of Ireland on the 1st January in each year from 1851 to 1870. From it we learn the great reduction which has taken place in the numbers of prisoners committed to our gaols. The number in custody on the 1st of January in the present year (1870) was 2,029, while on the corresponding day in 1851 it amounted to 10,084 individuals.

No. 2.—Return of the Numbers (of all Classes) in Gaols on the 1st day of each Month in the Years Monthly return of prisoners in custody last 19 years.

Year.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1851, .	10,084	11,032	11,444	10,689	11,066	12,217	12,223	10,669	9,405	8,435	8,247	8,461
1852, .	8,803	9,187	9,971	8,944	8,890	9,527	8,854	7,621	7,589	7,403	7,104	7,592
1853, .	7,604	8,154	8,141	7,510	7,681	7,924	7,084	6,243	6,039	5,823	5,471	5,781
1854, .	5,755	6,186	6,423	5,978	5,886	5,977	5,816	5,636	5,487	5,230	4,930	5,100
1855, .	5,080	5,273	4,788	4,768	4,560	4,837	4,582	4,285	4,148	3,753	3,747	3,844
1856, .	3,561	3,866	4,022	3,665	3,595	3,686	3,492	3,599	3,495	3,337	3,454	3,516
1857, .	3,419	3,559	3,477	3,298	3,252	3,432	3,373	3,354	3,272	3,224	3,323	3,295
1858, .	3,265	3,323	3,193	2,908	2,932	3,047	2,867	2,910	2,933	2,779	2,787	2,760
1859, .	2,844	2,928	2,847	2,799	2,502	2,606	2,740	2,699	2,621	2,534	2,666	2,585
1860, .	2,535	2,610	2,623	2,532	2,550	2,736	2,742	2,686	2,474	2,439	2,498	2,508
1861, .	2,488	2,636	2,709	2,508	2,705	2,905	3,058	2,899	2,714	2,789	2,835	2,843
1862, .	2,916	2,985	3,182	2,993	3,059	3,149	3,298	3,025	3,049	3,032	3,064	3,051
1863, .	3,055	3,209	3,348	3,308	3,090	3,313	3,415	3,099	3,081	2,950	3,018	3,107
1864, .	3,023	3,038	2,952	2,979	3,035	3,072	3,066	3,018	3,013	2,979	2,829	2,795
1865, .	2,747	2,689	2,788	2,675	2,743	2,883	2,914	2,871	2,918	2,990	2,860	2,784
1866, .	2,663	2,766	3,034	3,170	2,987	2,841	2,954	2,711	2,519	2,311	2,325	2,311
1867, .	2,332	2,290	2,438	2,344	3,040	2,844	2,809	2,722	2,690	2,645	2,570	2,198
1868, .	2,463	2,379	2,398	2,307	2,163	2,158	2,248	2,233	2,244	2,235	2,110	2,025
1869, .	2,024	2,056	2,107	2,159	2,230	2,219	2,336	2,270	2,316	2,283	2,165	2,197

From this table we learn the precise number of prisoners of all classes in the gaols of Ireland on the 1st of each month for a long series of years, and it will be seen that, with the exception of the first four months of 1869, the numbers in custody on the 1st of the several months of that year were (although less than in any previous year) greater than on the corresponding date in the year 1868; yet the total number of prisoners of all classes in custody during 1869 was smaller than at any period for the last 19 years, to which this table refers, with the exception of 1866.

No. 3.—Comparative Statement of the Numbers Confined,

County and Borough Gaols.	Number of Commitments								Number of Prisoners of all classes in Gaol on night of 31st Dec.				Total Number Confined during the year.			
	Of all Prisoners, except Debtors.				Debtors.											
	1868.		1869.		1868.		1869.		1867.		1868.		1868.		1869.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,	2,326	1,965	2,387	2,065	133	7	125	9	157	75	137	71	2,616	2,047	2,649	2,145
Armagh,	364	206	477	190	34	3	47	.	56	20	35	19	454	229	559	209
Carlow,	143	61	196	51	5	.	5	1	14	12	9	7	162	73	210	59
Cavan,	196	118	195	64	14	1	14	2	40	7	23	10	250	126	232	76
Clare,	124	56	157	64	7	.	14	.	45	14	10	5	176	70	181	69
Cork County,	673	286	646	326	32	5	38	1	94	29	129	25	799	320	813	352
,, City,	700	867	627	976	84	9	62	2	51	71	56	40	835	947	745	1,018
Donegal,	250	70	223	89	10	.	15	3	32	6	30	5	292	76	268	97
Down,	361	238	362	233	34	3	46	1	54	34	43	23	449	275	451	257
Dublin County,	602	484	686	432	14	2	22	2	69	.	41	16	685	486	749	450
Dublin City:																
Richmond B.	3,296	.	3,489	.	.	.	.	.	287	.	219	.	3,583	.	3,708	.
Grangegorman P.	.	4,230	.	4,015	.	.	.	.	.	171	.	97	.	4,401	.	4,112
Fermanagh,	203	102	180	90	8	1	8	1	20	9	17	8	231	112	205	99
Galway,	†182	88	169	65	14	.	13	.	23	15	22	10	219	103	204	75
	‡212	116	209	144	13	3	14	2	7	6	6	3	232	125	229	149
Kerry,	384	151	380	157	13	.	10	3	43	12	28	10	440	163	418	170
Kildare,	371	731	450	638	8	.	6	.	56	28	52	20	435	759	508	658
Kilkenny,	†175	41	99	26	3	1	5	.	27	5	21	5	291	100	219	94
	‡84	52	91	62	2	.	3	1								
King's,	137	62	148	43	4	1	3	.	20	8	21	3	161	71	172	46
Leitrim,	160	72	133	43	8	.	3	.	16	2	6	6	184	74	142	49
Limerick County,	317	84	397	84	5	.	7	.	58	12	33	12	389	96	437	96
,, City,	616	302	697	356	18	2	18	4	29	15	21	10	663	319	736	370
Londonderry,	340	265	391	176	35	.	33	1	31	14	35	13	406	279	459	190
Longford,	297	90	315	81	6	.	4	.	26	7	24	6	329	97	343	87
Louth,	310	177	273	154	10	1	10	.	29	13	14	6	349	191	297	160
Drogheda Town,	117	74	116	60	7	.	2	.	6	7	3	8	130	81	121	62
Mayo,	446	133	463	111	9	.	19	.	43	14	44	10	498	147	526	121
Meath,	159	64	269	44	.	4	5	.	15	2	28	5	174	70	302	49
Monaghan,	220	79	243	100	22	.	13	2	19	16	20	12	261	95	276	114
Queen's,	180	58	189	65	4	.	3	1	22	6	24	7	206	64	216	73
Roscommon,	120	41	178	72	11	.	9	.	21	6	18	.	152	47	205	72
Sligo,	303	91	274	68	12	.	8	.	23	7	41	4	338	98	323	72
Tipperary, N. Rid.	306	84	370	88	7	.	10	1	24	6	29	5	337	90	409	94
,, S. Rid.	612	396	725	362	10	1	8	2	63	25	40	30	685	422	773	394
Tyrone,	270	160	212	153	36	2	15	4	49	20	37	24	355	182	264	181
Waterford,	†130	36	139	49	7	1	4	1	35	15	36	28	580	285	615	274
	‡401	231	432	196	7	2	4	.								
Westmeath,	267	127	252	93	8	.	1	.	17	11	18	8	292	148	271	101
Wexford,	187	70	184	52	12	2	12	1	72	19	36	14	271	91	232	67
Wicklow,	317	74	265	54	10	.	7	.	23	7	28	4	350	81	300	58
Total Males,	16,858	.	17,688	.	676	.	645	.	1,716	.	1,434	.	19,250	.	19,767	.
Total Females,	.	12,643	.	12,191	.	51	.	45	.	746	.	589	.	13,440	.	12,825
Total M. & F.	29,501		29,879		727		690		2,462		2,023		32,690		32,592	

ıe County and Borough Gaols in Ireland, in 1868 and 1869.

Exclusive of Debtors.																County and Borough Gaols.
Daily Average Number Confined.				Highest Aggregate Number in Gaol at any one time.		Lowest Aggregate Number in Gaol at any one time.		Highest Number of each Sex in Gaol at any one time.				Lowest Number of each Sex in Gaol at any one time.				
1868.		1869.		1868.	1869.	1868.	1869.	1868.		1869.		1868.		1869.		
	F.	M.	F.					M.	M.	F.	F.	M.	M.	F.	F.	
·52	85·02	153·49	80·84	301	315	183	187	203	212	129	110	113	120	55	55	Antrim.
·96	17·77	47·8	21·07	76	142	41	41	53	107	29	35	28	27	8	14	Armagh.
·5	8	9·34	4	35	23	9	8	22	14	13	11	3	5	4	.	Carlow.
·9	7·58	19·59	3·81	49	41	19	12	42	38	12	10	13	10	3	.	Cavan.
·44	5·14	18·48	4·69	57	38	12	12	43	27	15	10	9	9	1	1	Clare.
·83	33·4	110·25	32·41	152	170	97	114	122	134	56	47	70	84	13	16	Cork County.
·1	46·2	51·46	45·10	145	138	58	54	82	66	72	74	34	34	22	17	,, City.
·36	6·49	26·25	7·07	58	48	23	21	48	36	13	13	19	15	2	3	Donegal.
·37	32·57	42·65	25·82	100	88	64	48	64	58	42	34	38	25	22	20	Down.
·3	17·7	69·9	17·8	93	114	52	51	83	88	25	23	35	36	11	9	Dublin County.
																Dublin City:
3	.	239·8	.	309	290	204	199	309	290	.	.	204	199	.	.	Richmond B.
.	129	.	120	199	161	91	83	.	.	190	161	.	.	91	88	Grangegorman P.
·84	8·64	13·4	6·36	33	28	14	13	21	23	15	12	7	7	2	2	Fermanagh.
·51	12·95	21·35	10·91	54	37	22	20	36	28	19	11	14	15	8	4	†‡ Galway.
·4	4·3	9·1	6	28	27	6	11	16	19	12	8	4	7	1	4	†‡ Galway.
·84	10·41	32·97	9·27	70	62	24	29	53	53	19	18	18	22	5	3	Kerry.
·84	22·41	57·47	21·31	104	101	46	50	69	78	41	40	29	37	10	10	Kildare.
	4	15	3·27	44	26	12	11	39	22	8	7	11	8	1	1	†‡ Kilkenny.
·34	1·73	9·76	2·07	21	21	3	6	19	15	5	6	2	4	.	.	†‡ Kilkenny.
·8	6	19	5·33	35	38	11	16	27	33	10	10	7	11	2	2	Kings.
4·75	4·7	9·45	2·63	44	25	7	6	38	22	9	6	4	3	2	.	Leitrim.
2·5	9·47	58	8·48	100	84	31	43	86	75	16	14	21	32	4	5	Limerick County.
2·6	12·4	32·61	15·5	63	67	21	28	44	56	20	28	12	17	3	5	,, City.
1·57	12·88	36·12	8·92	58	68	34	28	46	57	23	16	20	22	3	4	Londonderry.
5·91	6·65	23·13	5·12	44	52	17	10	42	46	14	10	13	6	3	1	Longford.
7·49	9·3	24·68	10·36	52	51	18	16	39	37	20	17	13	12	3	4	Louth.
3	6·48	4·46	4·58	25	19	4	2	13	11	15	9	2	.	1	1	Drogheda Town.
2·6	13·6	33·08	9·49	65	62	31	26	50	56	23	16	20	18	8	5	Mayo.
5·28	6·38	24·7	4·64	33	45	14	18	28	41	11	10	10	11	2	1	Meath.
9	12·57	22·39	14·26	46	58	24	23	29	37	18	21	12	12	10	8	Monaghan.
7·89	4·74	18·08	6·44	32	34	14	13	25	26	11	11	11	9	2	2	Queen's.
8·11	5·48	17·9	6·15	32	32	17	14	28	28	9	14	14	10	.	.	Roscommon.
0·01	6·16	17	5	48	44	12	11	42	39	12	12	8	7	1	1	Sligo.
0·87	7·56	32·06	5·54	37	51	21	24	31	44	12	10	13	18	2	1	Tipperary, N. Rid.
7·23	26·87	50·73	25·58	102	97	55	62	66	68	41	39	33	35	16	14	,, S. Rid.
8·54	14·71	20·8	16·08	73	57	27	24	54	33	25	24	17	11	7	11	Tyrone.
7·9	6·6	21·91	5·47	40	50	21	18	29	46	11	13	10	12	4	3	†‡ Waterford.
8·4	15·4	20·25	24·13	52	61	24	32	25	37	29	30	10	13	9	14	†‡ Waterford.
7·7	6·7	17·52	7·44	43	38	9	15	31	34	14	13	8	8	1	2	Westmeath.
6·93	16·86	22·27	9·28	93	46	30	22	72	36	23	15	13	16	12	5	Wexford.
5·21	6	24·2	3·2	45	37	21	20	36	35	13	8	17	16	.	.	Wicklow.
9·81	.	1498·4	.	.	.	.	.	2,210	2,205	.	.	939	963	.	.	Total Males.
.	670·82	.	625·42	.	.	.	.	.	.	1,094	981	.	.	354	336	Total Females.
2130·63		2123·82		3,081	2,981	1,443	1,446	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Total M. & F.

† County prisoners. ‡ City prisoners.

Forty-eighth Report.

Number of commitments, daily averages, and highest and lowest aggregates.

Table No. 3 contrasts the numbers of prisoners committed t the several gaols of Ireland in the years 1868 and 1869, distin guishing those committed as criminals and as debtors. It likewis details the relative numbers of the different sexes, the daily averag number confined in each prison, the highest and lowest numbe in custody at any one time, the highest and lowest aggregates i the gaols during these years.

The highest aggregate number of all classes in confinement a any one time in 1868 was 3,081, the lowest 1,443. The highe in 1869 was 2,981, the lowest 1,446; making a difference of 10 in the highest in favour of 1869, while a difference of but 3 ap pears between the lowest averages in either year. Again, th highest number of males at any time in custody in 1868 wa 2,210, the highest in 1869 2,205; and females never numbere more than 981 in 1869, while they reached to 1,094 in 1868.

Few prisoners, especially females, committed to some gaols.

This table also shows the small number of prisoners, especiall of females, committed to some of the county and borough gaols o Ireland, and hence the necessity to make some change by whic the large expenditure incurred in keeping up expensive establish ments with large staffs might be avoided; for instance, the tota numbers of individual prisoners of all classes, including debtor lodged in Leitrim county gaol in 1869 were 142 males and 4 females, in King's county gaol 172 males and 46 females, i Carlow 210 males and 59 females, in Clare 181 males and 6 females, in Drogheda 121 males and 68 females.

The number (omitting fractions) of females daily in custody i Leitrim gaol averaged but 2 during the year 1869, and th average number belonging to the jurisdiction of Kilkenny cit was also 2. In Kilkenny county, Wicklow, and Cavan gaols th females averaged 3; and in Carlow, Clare, Drogheda, and Meat gaols, 4; in five other gaols they averaged 5, and in four 6.

The daily average of males in Drogheda gaol was 4, in Leitrir and Carlow gaols 9; and a like number belonged to the jurisdic tions of Kilkenny city and Galway town. In Fermanagh th average number was 13, in Kilkenny county 15, and in Wes meath, Roscommon, and Sligo 17 during the year 1869.

In Wicklow, Roscommon, Leitrim, Kilkenny city, Carlow, an Cavan county gaols there were periods of the year 1869 when n female prisoner was in custody. In the gaols of Sligo, Nenagh Drogheda, Kilkenny, Meath, Longford, and Clare counties onl 1. In Westmeath, Queen's County, King's County, and Fe managh but 2; and in Waterford, Kerry, and Donegal countie 3. In eight other jurisdictions the female inmates numbered a low as 4 and 5 during the year.

The prisons for males, also, in some counties are at period occupied by few inmates. In two gaols the number of mal prisoners was reduced to 3 during a portion of 1869, and in nin others the number of male inmates ranged from 4 to 9.

No. 4.—Commitments (exclusive of Debtors) in the last Sixteen Years. *Forty-eighth Report.*

Years.	Number of Commitments.	Daily Average No. of Prisoners.	Years.	Number of Commitments.	Daily Average No. of Prisoners.
1854, .	60,445	5,700·9	1862, .	32,159	2,895·9
1855, .	48,446	4,418·3	1863, .	33,940	3,028·7
1856, .	43,713	3,580·6	1864, .	32,870	2,843·1
1857, .	39,666	3,273·4	1865, .	32,731	2,718·8
1858, .	33,999	2,894·6	1866, .	29,097	2,559·4
1859, .	32,142	2,605·4	1867, .	30,067	2,540·6
1860, .	30,712	2,523·8	1868, .	29,501	2,130·6
1861, .	30,087	2,631·3	1869, .	29,879	2,123·8

Commitments last 16 years.

By this table we find that commitments of criminal prisoners, which in 1854 numbered 60,445, were reduced in 1866 to 29,097; they again increased in 1867 to 30,067, but although they have diminished still there is an increase in 1869 of 818 on those in 1866, but a decrease of 188 as compared with the year 1867.

The daily average of prisoners confined in the gaols was lower in 1869 than in any previous year; it numbered 5,700 in 1854, and in 1866 (when the number of commitments was less than in any year within the entire period) the average amounted to 2,559, while in 1869 it was only 2,123, although the commitments in 1869 exceeded those of 1866 by 782.

Daily average numbers in custody.

These figures tend to show that sentences of imprisonment during the year 1869 were for shorter periods than in 1866, and therefore the offences were of a less aggravated character.

No. 5.—Comparative Table, showing the Number of Prisoners Committed to the several County and Borough Gaols in Ireland, from the 1st of January to the 31st of December, in each of the years 1868 and 1869, distinguishing the Sexes and Crimes.

Number of prisoners committed, distinguishing the sexes and offences.

Class of Offenders.	1868.			1869.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Convicted.						
Felons, (At Assizes and Quarter Sessions)	738	300	1,038	718	292	1,010
Misdemeanants, (At Assizes and Quarter Sessions)	656	92	748	798	98	896
Criminal Lunatics, (At Assizes and Quarter Sessions)	10	6	16	12	2	14
Offenders under Larceny Acts (Summary)	1,271	780	2,051	1,091	687	1,778
Misdemeanants, (Summary)	7,150	6,709	13,859	7,263	6,572	13,835
Dangerous Lunatics, (Summary)	1	.	1	2	.	2
Under Revenue Laws, . .	85	31	116	90	24	114
Under Poor Law Acts, . .	226	144	370	240	111	351
By Courts Martial, . .	182	.	182	394	.	394
Deserters, ...	191	.	191	147	.	147
Under Vagrant Acts, . .	291	305	596	417	205	652
Drunkards, ...	3,547	3,487	7,034	4,074	3,436	7,510
Total, . .	14,348	11,854	26,202	15,276	11,427	26,703
Not Convicted.						
Felons (Acquitted), . . .	201	83	284	182	72	254
„ (No Bill, or no Prosecution),	98	57	155	87	59	146
Misdemeanants (Acquitted), .	114	26	140	132	30	162
„ (No Bill, or no Prosecution)	81	29	110	70	35	105
For further Examination & Discharged	1,773	516	2,289	1,650	491	2,141
Total, . .	2,267	711	2,978	2,121	687	2,808
In Custody for Trial on 31st December,	243	78	321	291	77	368
General Total, .	16,858	12,643	29,501	17,688	12,191	29,879

Forty-eighth Report.

In this table is given a comparative statement of the convictio and acquittals of prisoners during the years 1868 and 1869, di tinguishing the tribunals before whom they were tried, the vario descriptions of crimes under which convictions were had, as we as the numbers of each class of prisoners detained in custody und special statutes, such as lunatics, persons supposed to be deserte &c. From it we learn that 1,394 males and 392 females we

Convictions by juries.

convicted by juries in Ireland before the Judges at Assizes the Chairmen of Quarter Sessions in 1868, and 1,516 mal and 390 females in 1869, showing an increase in the latter ye of 122 male and a decrease of 2 in that of female offenders convicted.

Summary convictions.

In 1868, 12,944 males and 11,456 females were committe under summary convictions—in 1869 they numbered 13,7- males and 11,035 females, showing an increase in 1869 of 8(males and a decrease of 421 females as compared with the ye 1868.

Acquittals.

The acquittals of prisoners of all classes were 494 of males 1868 and 471 in 1869. The acquittals of females numbered 1 in 1868 and 196 in 1869.

The convictions were 88 per cent. on the commitments in 186 and 89 per cent. in 1869.

Remands and discharges.

The numbers committed for further examination, but discharg without having been sent for trial during the year 1868, we 2,289 (1,773 males and 516 females); in 1869 there were 2,1 commitments of this class, viz., 1,650 males and 491 female There were in custody awaiting trial at the close of the ye 1868, 243 males and 78 females; and 291 males and 77 femal at the end of 1869.

Lunatics.

Criminal lunatics found insane on trial in 1868 numbered males and 6 females. They were 12 males and 2 females in 186

Two lunatics (males) were committed as dangerous to pris under the 1st Vic., cap. 27, in 1869, and 1, a male, in 1868, notwit standing that the statute was repealed in 1867, by Act 30 & 31 Vi cap. 116, besides many insane persons are still committed to gao and bridewells by magistrates nominally for assaults and on oth criminal charges, thus frustrating the beneficent intentions of t framers of the Act of 1867.

Misdemeanants, males,

Summary committals of males in 1869, when compared wi those of the previous year, increased under the two classes misdemeanants and drunkards. The number of males misd meanants were 7,150 in 1868 and 7,263 in 1869, and drunkar 3,547 in 1868 and 4,074 in 1869, showing an increase in t number of convictions of males before magistrates at Police a Petty Sessions Courts of 113 for misdemeanors and 527 f drunkenness when compared with the previous year.

females.

Summary commitments of females, on the contrary, decrease in 1869. Misdemeanants of that sex which numbered 6,709 1868 were 6,572 in 1869, and drunkards diminished from 3,4 in 1868 to 3,436 in 1869, showing a decrease of 137 in the numb of convictions of female offenders for misdemeanors and of 51 drunkards in 1869.

These figures do not include drunkards sentenced to imprisonment in bridewells, who numbered 7,034 in 1868, and 6,849 in 1869. *Forty-eighth Report.*

Commitments of persons convicted by Courts-martial increased from 116 in 1866, to 149 in 1867, 182 in 1868, and to 394 in 1869; while those of deserters, which had increased from 181 in 1866 to 203 in 1867, diminished in 1868 to 191, and to 147 in 1869. Courts-martial.

1,271 males and 780 females were summarily convicted before magistrates under the Larceny Acts in 1868. The numbers in 1869 were 1,091 of males and 687 of females, showing a decrease of 180 males and 93 females in the latter year. Commitments under the Revenue Laws show a slight increase of 5 of males and a decrease of 7 of females during 1869. Under Larceny Acts, under Revenue Acts.

The total increase of all classes of convicted prisoners in 1869 amounted to 501 when compared with 1868. But we observe that there is a slight reduction in the number in all classes of grave offenders in the past year. The increase in the number of male drunkards, viz., 527 in 1869, is very much to be regretted, as nearly all serious crime in Ireland originates from drink, and is often perpetrated while the mind of the culprit is little able to judge of the consequences of his actions. Number of convictions increased in 1869, but slight in the classes of grave offences.

Military offenders under punishment in county and borough gaols also increased by 212, drunkards by 530, and vagrants by 56 during 1869, and were it not for the increase in the convictions under these three heads, the total decrease in the number of convicted prisoners in 1869, as compared with 1868, would be considerable. Military offenders.

No. 6 (*a*)—Number of INDIVIDUALS committed in 1868 and 1869, and the number of them committed Once, Twice, Thrice, Four times, and Five times and upwards, *within* each of these years.

Committed.	1868.			1869.		
	M.	F.	M. & F.	M.	F.	M. & F.
Once only,	12,228	4,675	16,903	12,616	4,126	16,742
Twice,	1,192	696	1,888	1,264	678	1,942
Thrice,	337	294	631	364	335	699
Four times,	113	192	305	147	198	345
Five times and upwards,	122	564	686	133	558	691
Total, Males,	13,992	.	.	14,524	.	.
Total, Females,	.	6,421	.	.	5,895	.
Total, M. & F.,	.	.	20,413	.	.	20,419
No. Committed for the *first* time,	9,462	3,014	12,476	9,837	2,797	12,634

From these tables we learn that of the 20,419 prisoners committed in 1869, 1,942, or 9·5 per cent. of the entire number, were twice committed; 699, or 3·4 per cent., were three times; 345, or 1·7 per cent., were four times; 691, or 3·3 per cent., were committed five times and upwards—in the course of that year 1869. Recommitments.

The general totals of these figures show that first committals decreased by 161 in 1869, while recommittals increased as follows: Second committals by 54, third committals by 68, and fourth committals and upwards by 45, clearly showing that prison dis-

Forty-eighth Report.

cipline, as carried out at present, has but little deterrent effect on offenders of this class. As regards the comparative numbers of each sex, first committals of males increased by 388, while those of females diminished by 549; second committals of males increased by 72, while those of females decreased by 18; third and fourth committals during 1869 increased the males by 61, the females by 47. An increase of 11 is also observable in the number of recommittals of males five times and upwards, and a decrease of 5 in those of females.

Recommitments of females.

We feel it our duty here to repeat the opinion expressed in our report for 1868, that the great number of recommitments of females as shown in these tables is one of the greatest blots on the prison system as enforced in the county and borough gaols of this country. Of the 5,895 females committed in 1869, 1,769 were recommitted even during the year, and 756 four and five times and upwards. By table No. 6 (*b*) it will be seen that 620 of these women have been in gaol twenty-one times and upwards; 402 from twelve to twenty times; 758 from six to eleven times; and 1,759 have two, three, four, and five committals recorded against them.

Females, constantly recommitted, occupy the gaols.

Thus a small number of females, recommitted month after month, and year after year, occupy the gaols of the country, some spending eight, nine, and ten months of the year in prison, and occasionally recommitted within a few days, or perhaps hours, after being discharged from a previous imprisonment. Of the 5,895 females who were inmates of the gaols in 1869, 3,098 or 51 per cent., were old offenders, for the most part belonging to this class. Amongst the 14,524 males committed in that year, 9,837 or 68 per cent. were never before in gaol, and 4,687, or 32 per cent. had previously been committed.

Juveniles.

The recommitments of juveniles, especially of females, on the contrary, have considerably diminished, and only 19 of the female juveniles committed in 1869 had undergone recommitments, viz., 7 four times and upwards, 4 thrice, and 8 twice.

Habitual offenders comparatively few individuals.

About 57 per cent. of the inmates of the gaols in 1869 had more than one conviction recorded against them; and the constant recommitments of the same individuals show that the criminal classes who find their way into prison are limited to comparatively few individuals; hence the necessity for dealing with such persons, so that when they will not change their course of life the expenses of repeated prosecutions may be avoided, and their labour in gaol utilized under long sentences instead of being in a great measure wasted as at present in many of the county and borough gaols throughout Ireland.

No. 6 (*b*).—Number of Individuals committed during 1868 and 1869; showing those who had been Once, Twice, Thrice, Four times, &c., &c., in Custody, from their *first* commitment in *any* year up to the 31st of December, in each year.

Committed.		1868.							1869.						
		Not exceeding 16 years of age.		Above 16 years of age.		Total.			Not exceeding 16 years of age.		Above 16 years of age.		Total.		
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M. & F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M. & F.
Once only,		911	142	8,315	2,699	9,226	2,841	12,067	746	112	8,516	2,214	9,264	2,356	11,620
Twice,		117	12	1,974	805	2,091	818	2,909	94	8	1,960	785	2,054	793	2,847
Thrice,		25	3	832	479	857	482	1,339	23	4	1,997	141	1,023	445	1,478
Four times,		3	1	468	277	471	278	749	9	1	526	303	535	304	839
Five times,		4	.	330	237	334	237	571	5	2	360	215	365	217	582
Six times,		2	.	208	194	210	194	404	.	.	229	185	229	185	414
Seven to eleven times,		1	.	489	554	490	554	1,044	3	3	651	570	654	573	1,227
Twelve to sixteen times,		.	.	157	299	157	299	456	.	1	199	278	199	279	478
Seventeen to twenty times,		.	.	49	153	49	153	202	.	.	73	123	73	123	196
Twenty-one times and upwards,		.	.	107	565	107	565	672	.	.	118	620	118	620	738
No. of Individuals,	M.	1,063	.	12,929	.	13,992	.	.	387	.	13,637	.	14,524	.	.
	F.	.	153	.	6,263	.	6,421	.	.	131	.	5,764	.	5,895	.
	M. & F.	1,221		19,192		.	.	20,413	1,018		19,401		.	.	20,419
No. of Commitments represented in above,	M.	1,272	.	30,461	.	31,733	.	.	1,104	.	34,496	.	35,600	.	.
	F.	.	179	.	47,014	.	47,193	.	.	192	.	47,870	.	48,062	.
	M. & F.	1,451		77,475		.	.	78,926	1,296		82,366		.	.	83,662

Forty-eighth Report.

The following abstracts show in detail the number of commitments undergone by the prisoners who in 1868 and 1869 are included under the heading twenty-one times and upwards:—

Habitual offenders.

NUMBER COMMITTED, 1868.

	M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.
21 to 30 times, .	67	216	101 to 110 times,	2	10	224 times, . .	–	1
31 to 40 ,, .	22	112	111 to 120 ,, .	–	6	267 ,, . .	–	1
41 to 50 ,, .	9	72	121 to 130 ,, .	1	4		—	—
51 to 60 ,, .	2	59	131 to 140 ,, .	–	3	Total,	107	565
61 to 70 ,, .	–	33	141 to 150 ,, .	1	3		M. & F.	672
71 to 80 ,, .	2	17	151 to 160 ,, .	1	3			
81 to 90 ,, .	–	10	161 to 170 ,, .	–	3			
91 to 100 ,, .	–	11	199 times, . .	–	1			

In 1869 this heading included 118 males and 620 females, being an increase of 11 males and 65 females; the details of their recommitments are as under:—

NUMBER COMMITTED 1869.

	M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.
21 to 30 times,	79	240	101 to 110 times, .	1	12	181 to 190 times,	–	1
31 to 40 ,, .	14	116	111 to 120 ,, .	–	7	232 times, . .	–	1
41 to 50 ,, .	12	83	121 to 130 ,, .	–	5	280 ,, . .	–	1
51 to 60 ,, .	4	55	131 to 140 ,, .	–	2		—	—
61 to 70 ,, .	3	44	141 to 150 ,, .	–	6	Total,	118	620
71 to 80 ,, .	1	22	151 to 160 ,, .	1	1			
81 to 90 ,, .	1	13	161 to 170 ,, .	1	4	M. & F.,	738	
91 to 100 ,, .	1	6	171 to 180 ,, .	–	1			

Sentences on prisoners.

No. 7.—SENTENCES of DEATH and PENAL SERVITUDE of Prisoners of all Ages in 1869 and 1868.

	1869.		1868.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Death, ...	–	–	–	–
Penal Servitude for Life, ...	–	–	2	–
,, above 15 years, . . .	–	–	2	–
,, 15 years and above 10 years,	1	–	7	–
,, 10 ,, ,, 7 ,,	9	3	15	2
,, 7 years, ...	49	28	64	48
,, 5 ,, ...	79	24	75	29
Total, ...	138	55	165	79
	193		244	

No sentence of death was passed on any offender in Ireland during the years 1868 or 1869.

In 1869, 138 males and 55 females were sentenced to penal servitude, but only 1 (male) for a period above ten years; 9 males and 3 females were sentenced for ten years; the remainder, males and females, were for terms of seven and five years respectively. In 1868, 165 males and 79 females were sentenced—2 (males) for life, 9 for above ten, and 15 for ten years. Two females were sentenced for ten years.

From this table it also appears that in 1868 27 males and 24 females were sentenced to penal servitude more than in 1869, being a reduction of upwards of one-fifth on the numbers sentenced in 1869, as compared with the previous year.

No. 8.—Sentences of Fine only, Unlimited or Indefinite Terms of Imprisonment, and Sentences respited and not passed in 1869 and 1868.

	1869		1868.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Fine only, ...	5	–	11	3
Unlimited, ...	187	3	207	10
Sentences respited and not passed,	134	16	166	22
Total, ...	326	19	384	35
	345		419	

These sentences which in 1868 amounted to 384 on males and 35 on females, decreased to 326 on males and 19 on females in 1869. 179 deserters awaiting escort in 1868 and 146 in 1869 are included in this class.

No. 9.—Sentences of Prisoners of all Ages for all Definite Terms of Imprisonment in 1869 and 1868.

		1869.		1868.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
3 years and above	2 years, . .	–	–	–	–
2 ,,	18 months, .	59	5	45	4
18 months	12 ,, .	42	7	42	6
12 ,,	9 ,, .	210	56	202	43
9 ,,	6 ,, .	118	13	57	12
6 ,,	3 ,, .	606	184	470	202
3 ,,	2 ,, .	674	392	585	370
2 ,,	1 month, .	1,246	466	1,149	505
1 month	14 days, .	2,859	1,270	2,912	1,437
14 days	7 ,, .	2,434	1,869	2,308	1,785
7 ,,	48 hours, .	2,376	2,767	2,426	2,843
48 hours, ...		2,050	2,286	1,860	2,511
24 ,, ...		2,276	2,084	1,899	2,069
Total, . . .		14,950	11,399	13,955	11,787
		26,349		25,742	

From table No. 9 we learn that this class of sentences on male prisoners in 1869, when compared with those passed in 1868, were not only more numerous but were comparatively for longer periods.

Fifty-nine males and 5 females were sentenced for terms exceeding 18 months in 1869, and only 45 males and 4 females in 1868.

Sentences for terms above six and under eighteen months in 1869 were 370 on males and 76 on females, as compared with 301 on males and 61 on females in 1868. In like manner sentences for six months and periods ranging from six to above two months numbered 1,280 on males and 576 on females in 1869, and only 1,055 on males and 572 on females in 1868, being an increase of 225 males and 4 females so sentenced in 1869.

Again, sentences for two months and above one were 1,246 on males and 466 on females in 1869, and 1,149 on males and 505 on females in 1868, showing an increase of 95 under the heading of males and a decrease of 39 under that of females in 1869.

Sentences to county and borough gaols for one month and under numbered 11,995 on males and 10,276 on females in 1869, and 11,405 on males and 10,645 on females in 1868, proving that

Forty-eighth Report.

short sentences on males increased by 590 in 1869 at the same time that those on females diminished by 369.

Sentences on prisoners.

Short sentences of one month and under on males, if calculated at their greatest extent, in 1868 amounted to 136,449 days, and those on females to 92,218 days; like sentences in 1869 gave a return of 137,136 days on males and 87,751 days on females, showing an increase of 4,467 days in the periods of imprisonment of males and a decrease of 687 days in those of females in 1869.

Sentences for short terms on prisoners.

No. 10.—Sentences of Prisoners of all Ages for Short Terms of Imprisonment in 1869.

	Males.	Females.		Maximum Number of Days of 24 hours represented. Males.		Females.
1 month and above 14 days,	2,859	1,270	=	80,052	and	35,560
14 days ,, 7 ,,	2,434	1,869	=	34,076	and	26,166
7 ,, ,, 48 hours,	2,376	2,767	=	16,632	and	19,369
48 hours, ...	2,050	2,286	=	4,100	and	4,572
24 ,, ...	2,276	2,084	=	2,276	and	2,084
Total, 1869, .	11,995	10,276	=	137,136	and	87,751
	22,271			224,887		

Average, 10 days 2 hours.

Eighty-four per cent. of the sentences of imprisonment in county and borough gaols passed in 1869 were for terms not exceeding 1 month, averaging 10 days 2 hours for each. In 1868 these sentences were 86 per cent. of the sentences passed, and averaged 10 days and 9 hours each. In 1867 they were 83 per cent. of the sentences, and averaged 10 days and 10 hours each.

Suggestions for legislation.

Under the existing laws and regulations, our gaols (the prisons more especially for females) continue to be occupied as in former years chiefly by a class of prisoners (prostitutes and vagrants) who regard the gaols more in the light of asylums and hospitals than as places of punishment and reformation. We trust, therefore, that future legislation on prisons will not only direct that all prisoners under long sentence be removed to central or district prisons, but will also legislate for prisoners sentenced frequently for small offences.

Ages of prisoners.

During 1869 commitments of persons not exceeding 16 years diminished the males by 160 and the females by 23. Those above 16 and not exceeding 21 years, in 1868 amounted to 3,365 males, and 1,200 females. In 1869 they were 3,507 males, and 1,332 females, being an increase of 142 males and 132 females.

Males above 21 years sentenced in 1868 numbered 12,274 individuals; they were 13,140 in 1869. Sentences on females of that age were 11,257 in 1868, and 10,690 in 1869, showing an increase in males of 866 and a decrease in the number of females (amounting to 567) sentenced during the year 1869.

No. 11.—Summaries of Ages, Education, and Religious Professions of Prisoners committed in 1869 and 1868. *Forty-eighth Report.*

Ages of prisoners.

Ages.

	1869. Males.	1869. Females.	1868. Males.	1868. Females.
Under 10 years,	31	5	41	7
10 and not exceeding 16 years,	960	149	1,110	170
Above 16 to 21 years,	3,507	1,332	3,365	1,200
,, 21 to 31 ,,	7,639	6,230	6,724	6,655
,, 31 to 41 ,,	3,013	2,721	3,120	2,652
41 years and upwards,	2,488	1,739	2,430	1,950
Not ascertained,	50	15	68	9
Total,	17,688	12,191	16,858	12,643
	29,879		29,501	

Education of prisoners.

Education on Commitment.

	1869. Males.	1869. Females.	1868. Males.	1868. Females.
Read and Wrote,	8,140	2,558	7,402	2,656
Read imperfectly,	2,654	2,978	2,770	3,089
Knew Spelling,	449	417	619	409
Knew Alphabet,	399	189	441	234
Wholly illiterate,	5,980	6,032	5,536	6,246
Not ascertained,	66	17	90	9
Total,	17,688	12,191	16,858	12,643
	29,879		29,501	

From the preceding returns it appears that 46 per cent. of the males, and 21 per cent. of the females committed in 1869 could read and write. The proportions in 1868 were 44 per cent. of the males, and 21 per cent. of the females.

The numbers of males wholly illiterate committed in 1869 were 5,989, or 34 per cent., and 5,536 in 1868, or 33 per cent. on the whole; the females so circumstanced numbered 6,032, or 49 per cent., in 1869, and 6,246, or 50 per cent., in 1868.

Prison schools.

Schools.

	1869. Males.	1869. Females.	1868. Males.	1868. Females.
Number of individuals who attended School,	3,606	944	3,497	1,365
Average daily number of Pupils,	362	115	344	146·51
Number of Teachers,	39	21	38	20

The daily average number of prisoners who attended the prison schools, in 1869, are stated to have been 362 of males, and 115 of females, and 344 males, and 147 females in 1868. Officers whose duty it was to instruct them were, 39 males and 21 females in 1869. In 1868 they numbered 38 males and 20 females.

In the report of the Inspectors-General for 1867 and 1868 the opinion was expressed that although schools are generally held in the different gaols, under their inspection, the educational teaching in the majority, especially of females, is not satisfactory, because the persons employed to give instruction are seldom selected for their qualifications as teachers, and the prisoners are not always willing to profit by it. Very few of these teachers possess certificates of having been trained under any public educa-

Forty-eighth Report.

Prison schools.

tional body, and frequently other occupations are assigned to them, which interfere with the efficient discharge of their duties as teachers. Thirteen prison schools placed in connexion with the Commissioners of National Education, are inspected by the officers of that Board, and are supplied with books and school requisites on the same terms as schools in workhouses and lunatic asylums. In 4 gaols no attempt is made to impart secular instruction to the inmates.

Religious professions of prisoners.

RELIGIOUS PROFESSIONS.

	1869.		1868.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Established Church, . . .	2,011	1,650	1,852	1,727
Presbyterian, ...	652	340	599	317
Roman Catholic, . . .	14,912	10,181	14,266	10,579
Other Professions, . . .	27	1	39	4
Not ascertained, . . .	86	19	102	16
Total, . . .	17,688	12,191	16,858	12,643
	29,879		29,501	

The number of males of all creeds committed to the county and borough gaols increased by 830 in 1869, as compared with those of 1868. This increase was, as regards their religious professions, as follows—159 were of the Established Church, 53 Presbyterians, 646 Roman Catholics, while those who belonged to other communions, or whose religious belief could not be ascertained, exhibit a decrease of 28 as compared with 1868.

The commitments of females decreased from 12,643 in 1868 to 12,191 in 1869, being a decrease of 452 belonging to the different religious professions, in the following proportions :—77 were of the Established Church, 23 Presbyterians, 398 Roman Catholics, while those of other denominations or whose religion was not known were 20 in both years.

The returns for 1869 show that besides prisoners belonging to the three principal religious communions of the country, 16 males were Methodists, 1 female a Unitarian, 3 males Calvinists, 1 Jew, 2 males Baptists, 1 male of the Greek Church, 1 male Mahomedan, and 3 males were returned as of no religion.

Juveniles.

JUVENILES.

The prison returns for 1869 exhibit a decrease of 160 in the total number of commitments of males, and 23 in the number of those of females, not exceeding 16 years of age, as compared with the numbers committed in 1868. On analysing the table we observe that 82 male juveniles tried by juries were convicted of various offences at Assizes and Quarter Sessions during 1869 and 84 in 1868. Female juveniles so convicted numbered 5 in 1869, and 18 in 1868. Summary convictions of prisoners of this class were 720 of males and 118 of females in 1869, and 880 of males and 132 of females in 1868.

No. 12.—Offences of Juveniles in 1869 and 1868.

Forty-eighth Report.

Juveniles' offences.

Classes of Offences.	Under 10 Years of age.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Total, 1869.		Total in 1868.	
Convicted at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Felons,	.	1	64	5	64	6	73	14
Misdemeanants,	.	.	18	5	18	5	11	4
Summarily Convicted.								
Misdemeanants,	18	1	679	115	697	116	815	118
Vagrants,	1	.	22	2	23	2	15	14
Courts-Martial and Deserters,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
Total,	19	2	783	127	802	129	915	150
Acquitted and Untried.								
Felons,	.	1	10	4	10	5	25	4
Misdemeanants,	1	.	6	4	7	4	7	2
For further Examination, and Untried,	11	2	161	14	172	16	204	21
Total,	12	3	177	22	189	25	236	27
Total, 1869, Males,	31	.	960	.	991	.		
Total, 1869, Females,	.	5	.	149	.	154		
Total, 1869, M. & F.	36		1,109		1,145			
Total, 1868, Males,	41	.	1,110	.	.	.	1,151	.
Total, 1868, Females,	.	7	.	170	.	.	.	177
Total, 1868, M. & F.	48		1,280		.	.	1,328	

Workhouse offenders.

Workhouse Offenders.

—	Under 10 Years of age.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Total, 1869.		Total in 1868.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Workhouse Offenders,	.	.	19	.	19	.	26	.
On leaving Workhouse,	1	.	22	1	23	1	41	2
Total, 1869, Males,	1	.	41	.	42	.		
Total, 1869, Females,	.	.	.	1	.	1		
Total, 1869, M. & F.	1		42		43			
Total, 1868, Males,	2	.	65	.	.	.	67	.
Total, 1868, Females,	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	2
Total, 1868, M. & F.	2		67		.	.	69	

Acquittals of juveniles.

The acquittals numbered 17 males and 9 females in 1869, and 32 males and 6 females in 1868.

Juveniles committed on remand, and discharged and not tried, were 172 males and 16 females in 1869, and 204 males and 21 females in 1868. Forty-two males and 1 female included in the preceding figures were charged with workhouse offences or offences on leaving the workhouse in 1869, and 67 males and 2 females in 1868.

Forty-eighth Report.

Juveniles.

Juveniles committed in 1869 averaged about 4 per cent. of the entire criminal commitments to the gaols, and in 1868 they were nearly 5 per cent. of the numbers in that year.

As regards the relative proportion of the sexes, male juveniles averaged 5·6 per cent. of the total males committed in 1869, and 7· per cent. in 1868.

Female juveniles were 1·2 per cent. of the total females committed to the gaols in 1869, and 1·4 per cent. in 1868.

Recommitments of juveniles, and number of individuals.

No. 13.—Commitments of Individual Juveniles in the years 1869 and 1868.

Ages.		Committed during 1869.										Total, 1869.		Total, 1868.	
		Once.		Twice.		Thrice.		Four times.		Five times and upwards.					
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 10 years,		31	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	31	5	37	6
10 and not exceeding 16 years,		774	116	66	7	12	2	3	2	1	1	856	128	1,026	152
Total, 1869,	Males,	805	.	66	.	12	.	3	.	1	.	887	.		
	Females,	.	121	.	7	.	2	.	2	.	1	.	133		
	M. & F.,	926		73		14		5		2		1,020			
Total, 1868,	Males,	983	.	71	.	8	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1,063	.
	Females,	.	143	.	12	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	158
	M. & F.	1,126		83		10		2		.		.		1,221	

This table shows that 805 individual male juveniles were committed once in 1869, and 983 in 1868, being a decrease of 178 males so committed in 1869. The recommitments of male juveniles, however, increased in 1869; 82 of that sex were committed 186 times in 1869, while 80 were so committed in 1868 whose commitments and recommitments numbered 168 during the year.

The number of individual female juveniles diminished from 158 in 1868, to 133 in 1869; 143 were once committed in 1868, and 121 in 1869. Fifteen female juveniles were recommitted 34 times in 1868—1 was four times, and 2 thrice committed during that year. In 1869 12 only were recommitted, the number of their commitments amounting to 33; of these 1 was five, 2 four, 2 thrice, and 7 twice committed during the year.

Sentences passed on juveniles.

No. 14.—Sentences of Penal Servitude on Juveniles in 1869 and 1868.

1869. 1 male sentenced to Penal Servitude for 10 years and above 7.
1868. None.

One male under 16 years of age was sentenced to penal servitude in 1869, but none of that age of either sex were so sentenced in 1868.

No. 15.—Sentences of Juveniles in 1869 and 1868 to Undefined Terms of Imprisonment. *Forty-eighth Report.* Juveniles.

	1869. Males.	1869. Females.	1868. Males.	1868. Females.
Unlimited,	–	–	6	–
Fine only,	–	–	–	–
Sentence respited and not passed,	4	–	4	–
Whipping,	–	–	–	–
	4		10	
Totals,	4		10	

No. 16.—Sentences of Juveniles for all Definite Terms of Imprisonment in 1869 and 1868.

Terms of Imprisonment.	Under 10 Years of age. M.	Under 10 Years of age. F.	10 and not exceeding 16 Years. M.	10 and not exceeding 16 Years. F.	Total, 1869. M.	Total, 1869. F.	Total, 1868. M.	Total, 1868. F.
18 Months and above 12,	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.
12 Months and above 9,	.	.	3	.	3	.	4	.
9 Months and above 6,	.	.	3	.	3	.	1	.
6 Months and above 3,	.	.	9	.	9	.	9	1
3 Months and above 2,	1	.	18	5	19	5	22	4
2 Months and above 1,	1	.	54	1	55	1	40	2
1 Month and above 14 days,	.	.	192	27	192	27	186	22
14 Days and above 7,	6	2	234	41	240	43	334	58
7 Days and above 48 hours,	4	.	127	16	131	16	163	33
48 Hours,	.	.	60	21	60	21	67	23
24 Hours,	7	.	77	16	84	16	79	7
Total, 1869, Males,	19	.	778	.	797	.		
Total, 1869, Females,	.	2	.	127	.	129		
Total, 1869, M. & F.,	21		905		926			
Total, 1868, Males,	26	.	879	.	.	.	905	.
Total, 1868, Females,	.	3	.	147	.	.	.	150
Total, 1868, M. & F.,	29		1,026		.	.	1,055	

No. 17.—Sentences of Juveniles to Short Terms of Imprisonment in 1869. Sentences on juveniles for short terms.

	1869. Males.	1869. Females.	Total.	Maximum No. of Days of 24 hours represented.
1 Month and above 14 days,	192	27	219	6,132
14 Days and above 7 ,,	240	43	283	3,962
7 Days and above 48 hours,	131	16	147	1,029
48 Hours,	60	21	81	162
24 Hours,	84	16	100	100
Total, 1869,	707	123	830	11,385
,, 1868,	829	143	972	12,950

Average in 1869, . . 13 days 16 hours.
,, 1868, . . 13 days 8 hours.

The sentences of imprisonment in county and borough gaols passed on male juveniles in 1869 were for the most part for longer periods than those in the preceding year.

One was sentenced to an imprisonment of 18 months, 3 for 12, 3 for 9 months, and 9 for 6 months in 1869; 4 were sentenced for 12, 1 for 9, and 9 for 6 months in 1868; 62 were sentenced in 1868 for 2 and 3 months, and 74 in 1869. The males whose

Forty-eighth Report.

sentences were for more than 7 days, but not exceeding 1 month, numbered 520 in 1868, and 432 in 1869.

Juveniles.

As regards female juveniles, not only were the numbers of commitments of prisoners of this class fewer in 1869 than in 1868, but the sentences were generally for shorter terms.

One female juvenile was sentenced for a term of 6 months in 1868, and 4 in 1867, but none for over 3 months in 1869. Sentences exceeding 1 month and less than 6 were 7 in 1868, and 6 in 1869. Those for terms varying from 7 days to 1 month were 80 in 1868, and 70 in 1869. Sentences of 7 days and under on juveniles of that sex were 63 in 1868, and 53 in 1869.

The average duration of sentences of imprisonment in county gaols passed on juveniles for short periods not exceeding 1 month was 13 days and 8 hours in 1868, and 13 days and 16 hours in 1869. These sentences constituted 88 per cent. of the entire number inflicted on male juveniles, and 96 per cent. on those on females in 1869.

203 male and 40 female juvenile offenders were during the year 1869, in addition to the sentence passed as a punishment for his or her offence, directed to be sent to Reformatories at the termination of such sentences; of these 197 males and 37 females were so transmitted, 1 male was discharged from gaol by order of the Executive, 1 boy died in gaol before transmission, and 1 girl was still undergoing her gaol sentence at the close of the year. Four males and 2 females so ordered to be sent to Reformatories during the year were refused to be received into these institutions by the managers, under the 12th section of the Act 31 & 32 Vic., c. 59.

Parentage of juveniles.

No. 18.—Parentage of Juveniles in 1869 and 1868.

—		Under 10 Years of age.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Total, 1869.		Total, 1868.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Having both parents living,		17	4	521	75	538	79	646	94
Having both parents dead,		3	.	110	24	113	24	137	13
Having father dead,		9	1	190	40	199	41	223	50
Having mother dead,		2	.	136	9	138	9	135	20
Not ascertained,		.	.	3	1	3	1	10	.
Total, 1869,	Males,	31	.	960	.	991	.		
	Females,	.	5	.	149	.	154		
	M. & F.,	36		1,109		1,145			
Total, 1868,	Males,	41	.	1,100	.	.	.	1,151	.
	Females,	.	7	.	170	.	.	.	177
	M. & F.,	48		1,280		.	.	1,328	

Sub-Classification.

	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Having stepfather,	.	1	38	12	38	13	.	.
Having stepmother,	.	.	45	1	45	1	.	.
Abandoned by parents,	1	1	50	5	51	6	.	.
Absconded from parents,	.	.	24	.	24	.	.	.
Illegitimate,	2	.	22	.	24	.	.	.

From this table we learn that the parents of considerably more than one-half of the juvenile offenders, males and females, committed to gaol in 1869, were then living; 113, or 11 per cent. of the males, and 24, or 1·6 per cent. of the females had lost both father and mother; the remainder, amounting to 337 males, or 34 per cent., and 50 females, or nearly 33 per cent., were destitute of either one or the other; and the surviving parent of 83 males and 14 females had remarried; 51 males and 6 females were abandoned by their parents; 24 males had absconded from their homes, and 24 males were stated to be of illegitimate birth.

No. 19.—Previous Residence of Juveniles in 1869 and 1868.

Previous residence of juveniles.

—		Under 10 Years of age.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Total, 1869.		Total, 1868.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
County or borough to which gaol belongs,		24	4	818	140	842	144	1,020	169
Other localities,		7	1	141	9	148	10	130	8
Not ascertained,		.	.	1	.	1	.	1	.
Total, 1869,	Males,	31	.	960	.	991	.		
	Females,	.	5	.	149	.	154		
	M. & F.,	36		1,109		1,145			
Total, 1868,	Males,	41	.	1,110	.	.	.	1,151	.
	Females,	.	7	.	170	.	.	.	177
	M. & F.,	48		1,280		.	.	1,328	

This table shows that only 148 males and 10 females were strangers in the localities where committed, and 85 per cent. of the male, and 93 per cent. of the female juveniles committed to the gaols in 1869 belonged to the districts in which the gaols were situate.

No. 20.—State of Education on Commitment of Juveniles in 1869 and 1868.

Education of juveniles.

—		Under 10 Years of age.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Total, 1869.		Total, 1868.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Read and wrote,		3	1	365	27	368	28	428	32
Read imperfectly,		2	.	190	31	192	31	218	34
Knew spelling,		3	1	59	13	62	14	83	32
Knew alphabet,		6	1	73	19	79	20	81	24
Wholly illiterate,		17	2	272	59	289	61	340	55
Not ascertained,		.	.	1	.	1	.	1	.
Total, 1869,	Males,	31	.	960	.	991	.		
	Females,	.	5	.	149	.	154		
	M. & F.,	36		1,109		1,145			
Total 1868,	Males,	41	.	1,110	.	.	.	1,151	.
	Females,	.	7	.	170	.	.	.	177
	M. & F.,	48		1,280		.	.	1,328	

Forty-eighth Report.

Juveniles.

From this table we learn that 560 male and 59 female juveniles, or 56 per cent. of the former, and 38 per cent. of the latter, could read more or less perfectly; of these 37 per cent. of the males, and 18 per cent. of the females could also write.

Sixty-two males or 6 per cent., and 14 females, equal to 9 per cent. of the number could spell, 79 males or 8 per cent., and 20 females or 13 per cent. knew the alphabet, and 289 males equal to 29 per cent., and 61 females equal to 39 per cent., were wholly illiterate. These figures show very little change in the educational status of the juveniles committed to prison in 1869, as compared with those in custody in 1868.

Religious professions of juveniles.

No. 21.—Religious Professions of Juveniles in 1869 and 1868.

—		Under 10 Years of age.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Total, 1869.		Total, 1868.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Established Church,		.	.	62	7	62	7	111	9
Presbyterian,		1	.	22	3	23	3	34	1
Roman Catholic,		30	5	875	139	905	144	1,005	167
Other Religions,		.	.	1	.	1	.	1	.
Total, 1869,	Males,	31	.	960	.	991	.		
	Females,	.	5	.	149	.	154		
	M. & F.,	36		1,109		1,145			
Total, 1868,	Males,	41	.	1,110	.	.	.	1,151	.
	Females,	.	7	.	170	.	.	.	177
	M. & F.,	48		1,280		.	.	1,328	

From this table it appears that 6 per cent. of the males, and nearly 5 per cent. of the females not exceeding 16 years of age committed to the county and borough prisons in Ireland belonged to the Established Church, 2·3 per cent. of the males and 3 females were Presbyterians, and 91 per cent. of the males and 93 per cent. of the females were Roman Catholics.

In 1868 the proportions were $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of both sexes belonged to the Established Church, 3 per cent. were Presbyterians, and 88 per cent. Roman Catholics.

Escapes.

Escapes.

By reference to page 25 (Appendix) it will be seen that 5 escapes were returned as effected from gaols and bridewells in Ireland during 1869. One from Limerick county gaol, the particulars of which are given in the Appendix to this Report. The other escapes were from bridewells, and the evidence taken on the inquiries then instituted tend to show the insecurity of many of these minor prisons.

Lunatics.

Forty-eighth Report.

Lunatics.

Since the repeal of the Act 1st Vic., cap. 27, which empowered magistrates to commit lunatics as dangerous to gaols and bridewells in Ireland, the number of inmates belonging to the insane class in Irish prisons has considerably diminished; the beneficial results of the Act 30 & 31 Vic., cap. 118, by which that Statute was repealed is now generally felt, and we look forward to the time when persons labouring under diseases of the mind will no longer be committed to establishments intended for the punishment of criminals. We regret, however, to observe when making our inspections of gaols and bridewells throughout Ireland that magistrates still occasionally, instead of availing themselves of the provisions of the 10th section of the Act above referred to, commit *on remand* insane persons to prisons, thus not alone causing injury to the individual and seriously interfering with the discipline of the gaols, and likewise exercise functions which no longer belong to their office, as the law officers of the Crown have decided "*that such committals are illegal and unjustifiable, as insane persons should be sent to the district asylums under the 10th section of the Act* 30 *and* 31 *Vic., cap.* 118." The law adviser further adds, "*I can see no necessity in these cases for adjournment; warrants issued under that section are mandatory, and must be obeyed by the managers of the asylums who have no option but to admit the insane patients thus placed in their charge.*"

107 lunatics (63 males and 44 females), the majority committed as dangerous under the Act 1st Vic., cap. 27, were inmates of the Irish gaols during the year 1869. They averaged daily 21·74 males and 13·61 females. The great majority of these were located in Down gaol, caused by the asylum at Downpatrick not having been completed and fit for occupation. Now, however, that establishment is completed, and the insane in the gaol which averaged during 1869, daily, 12·61 males and 9·78 females, have been transferred to the asylum, and it is earnestly to be hoped that prison authorities will be in a great measure released from the charge of persons of this class, as only criminal lunatics can be legally inmates of a prison, and it is earnestly to be hoped that magistrates in the discharge of their duties will not in future commit on remand insane persons to prison, when they understand that doing so has been pronounced by the law adviser of the Crown to be illegal and unjustifiable. The hospitals of the gaols will always be sufficient for the accommodation of the few criminal lunatics who may be in custody.

Forty-eighth Report.

Dietary.

Dietary.

1. *Dietary for Prisoners whose term of Imprisonment shall not exceed One Week.*

Class 1, Males.—Breakfast—8 oz. meal, in stirabout, and half pint new milk. Dinner—14 oz. bread, and 1 pint vegetable soup.

Class 2, Females.—Breakfast—7 oz. meal, in stirabout, and half pint new milk. Dinner—12 oz. bread, ¾ pint vegetable soup.

Class 3, Males and Females under fifteen years—Breakfast—5 oz. meal, in stirabout, and half pint new milk. Dinner—Not less than 8 oz. brown bread, and 1 pint vegetable soup. Supper—4 oz. brown bread.

2. *Dietary for Prisoners whose term of Imprisonment shall exceed One Week, for Untried Prisoners who do not maintain themselves, and for Pauper Debtors.*

Class 1, Males.—Breakfast—8 oz. meal, in stirabout, and half pint new milk. Dinner—14 oz. bread, and 1 pint new milk. Supper—6 oz. bread, and half pint new milk.

Class 2, Females.—Breakfast—7 oz. meal, in stirabout, and half pint new milk. Dinner—12 oz. bread, and ¾ pint new milk. For Supper—5 oz. bread, and half pint of new milk.

Class 3, Males and Females under fifteen years.—Breakfast—5 oz. oatmeal, and half pint new milk. Dinner—Not less than 8 oz. brown bread, and 1 pint of vegetable soup. Supper—5 oz. bread, and half pint new milk.

Potatoes are to be substituted for bread at dinner on three days in the week, in the following proportions:—Class 1, 3 lbs.; Class 2, 2½ lbs.; Class 3, 2½ lbs.

Roman Catholic prisoners, on the first and last Wednesdays in Lent, and on Good Friday, are to receive, in place of milk, 2 oz. molasses at breakfast, vegetable soup at dinner, and tea without milk at supper on those days.

The meal directed in the above Tables to be used at breakfast may be oatmeal, or mixed meal composed of equal parts of oatmeal and Indian meal. Vegetable soup should be made according to the following formula:—Add to one gallon of boiling water 8 oz. of oatmeal, blended in a little cold water, 2 lbs. of turnips peeled and sliced, 4 oz. of onions cut small, and as much pepper and salt as will make it palatable; when boiled for one hour it is fit for use—parsnips or carrots may be substituted for turnips. The bread is to be made of wholemeal, or of equal parts of seconds flour and wholemeal. The tea is to be made with half a pound of tea and one pound of sugar to four gallons of water, and one quart of newmilk. Buttermilk may be used instead of newmilk once a day either at breakfast or dinner if the Surgeon approve of the change; and the equivalents shall be for every half pint of newmilk one pint of buttermilk.

The above dietary is now followed in nearly all our county prisons.

In their report for 1868 the Inspectors-General published *in extenso*, for the information of the prison authorities, the very elaborate and well considered report of the Medical Committee appointed by the Executive to frame a scale of dietary suited

Forty-eighth Report.

to the county and borough gaols of Ireland. As, however, the system of hard labour in force in the gaols of England and Wales has not been generally extended to this part of the United Kingdom, pending legislation the Inspectors-General then obtained the sanction of His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, in accordance with the 84th and 85th sections of the Act 7 Geo. IV., cap. 74, to establish in the different gaols throughout the country the scale of dietary framed by that Commission for use in the prisons as at present constituted, and which is now the only scale of dietary which can be legally used in the county and borough gaols of Ireland.

The cost of the diet supplied to prisoners of all classes in the Irish prisons, including ordinary diet, extra diet, and hospital diet, during the years 1868 and 1869, was as follows:—

	1867.	1868.	1869.
Ordinary diet, ...	£12,246	£13,587	£13,141
Extra diet ordered by medical officers to persons not in hospital, . .	1,038	366	247
Hospital diet, ...	1,221	952	824
Extra diet to lunatics, . . .	989	444	40
Do. to sane criminal prisoners appointed as keepers over them, .	194	47	1
	£15,688	£15,396	£14,253
Average number of all classes in custody during the year, . . .	2,658	2,223	2,206
Average cost of each prisoner for diet, extra diet, and hospital diet, .	£6	£7	£7

The cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner per annum was £6 11*s.* 7*d.* in 1868, and £6 8*s.* in 1869. The improved diet now furnished to prisoners is attended with a small increase of expenditure, which, when compared with the total cost of maintenance of prisoners in the gaols, is a mere trifle not to be considered; and we have now to repeat the statement in our report for 1868, and which still continues to hold good, that its use has been attended with beneficial results in regard to the health and well being of the inmates. In most gaols the medical officers are not now compelled to order a large amount of extra diet to the prisoners as was the case previous to the introduction of the new dietary scale; and the greatly diminished mortality is evidence that the prisoners continue in good health; a few, however, of the medical attendants still adhere to their privilege of ordering a large quantity of extra diet, which, when unnecessarily given, always causes discontent and disorder amongst prisoners not so favoured.

Health.

Health of prisoners.

The health of the prisoners confined in the gaols in 1869 has been very satisfactory. They were almost free from epidemic diseases. Only 19 deaths are recorded in 1869, of these 4 were of insane prisoners who had been committed as dangerous lunatics. The mortality in 1869 was less in proportion to the number of prisoners than in any previous year, being 1 in 1,715 prisoners. The mortality in 1868 was 1 in 1,000, and in 1867 1 in every 787 inmates. In 1866 it was 1 in 498 prisoners.

Deaths.

Forty-eighth Report.

Deaths.

Deaths.

Years.	Total confined in Gaols.	Daily Average (exclusive of Debtors).	No. of Deaths.
1850	115,871	11,496	578, or 1 in 200
1851	113,554	10,746	494, or 1 in 233
1852	92,638	8,578	213, or 1 in 435
1853	83,805	6,841	157, or 1 in 534
1854	73,733	5,704·1	102, or 1 in 723
1855	54,531	4,418·3	98, or 1 in 556
1856	48,060	3,580·6	61, or 1 in 788
1857	43,838	3,273·4	61, or 1 in 719
1858	37,997	2,894·57	38, or 1 in 1,000
1859	35,695	2,605·38	65, or 1 in 549
1860	33,906	2,523·80	48, or 1 in 706
1861	33,471	2,631·26	61, or 1 in 549
1862	36,180	2,895·92	66, or 1 in 548
1863	38,183	3,028·74	80, or 1 in 477
1864	36,807	2,843·3	65, or 1 in 566
1865	36,262	2,718·8	68, or 1 in 532
1866	32,386	2,559·4	65, or 1 in 498
1867	33,034	2,540·63	42, or 1 in 787
1868	32,690	2,130·63	32, or 1 in 1000
1869	32,592	2,123·82	19, or 1 in 1715

Amounts paid out of Consolidated Fund for maintenance of convicted prisoners.

Table showing the Amounts repaid out of the Consolidated Fund for the year ended 31st December, 1869.*

Counties and Boroughs.	Amounts. £	s.	d.	Counties and Boroughs.	Amounts. £	s.	d.
Antrim,	599	11	10	Limerick County,	219	7	6
Armagh,	227	7	11	Limerick City,	149	10	7
Carlow,	47	6	7	Londonderry,	172	14	3
Cavan,	80	16	0	Longford,	93	9	10
Clare,	85	2	2	Louth,	131	1	7
Cork County,	400	0	1	Mayo,	150	9	5
„ City,	360	2	6	Meath,	52	6	3
Donegal,	97	13	9	Monaghan,	125	4	6
Down,	138	12	10	Queen's,	104	9	3
Drogheda Town,	20	6	3	Roscommon,	44	0	9
Dublin County,	303	17	11	Sligo,	51	17	0
„ City,	1,297	18	2	Tipperary, North Riding,	163	19	10
Fermanagh,	58	14	8	„ South Riding,	293	3	2
Galway County,	77	14	8	Tyrone,	150	16	7
„ Town,	31	1	0	Waterford County,	111	14	8
Kerry,	167	7	0	„ City,	66	13	3
Kildare,	224	0	7	Westmeath,	64	6	8
Kilkenny County,	94	10	10	Wexford,	146	13	6
„ City,	34	6	7	Wicklow,	120	5	10
King's,	117	17	0				
Leitrim,	40	19	6	Total,	6,917	12	3

The following table shows the amounts advanced by the Exchequer out of the Consolidated Funds for the improvement of gaol buildings during the last eight years, repayable, interest free, in twenty half-yearly instalments :—

Sums due by counties to Exchequer, advanced for building purposes.

1st April, 1861. Balance due to Exchequer by counties for alterations in gaols and bridewells, £38,375 18*s.* 8*d.*

	£	s.	d.
Advanced in year 1861–'62,	11,000	0	0
„ „ 1862–'63,	900	0	0
„ „ 1863–'64,	5,000	0	0
„ „ 1864–'65,	16,476	0	0
„ „ 1865–'66,	10,200	0	0
„ „ 1866–'67,	4,329	10	0
„ „ 1867–'68,	2,900	10	0
„ „ 1868–'69,	3,000	0	0

31st March, 1869. Balance due by counties, £35,086 15*s.* 11*d.*

* This does not include sums paid by the War and Excise departments for maintenance of prisoners.

TABLES SHOWING THE CONDITION OF GAOLS.

Gaols.	Accommodation. Males.	Accommodation. Females.	Hospital.	Laundry.
Antrim,	Ample.	Ample, *except for debtors.*	*Rather small.*	Very good.
Armagh,	Adequate, *except for debtors.*	Adequate.	*No baths.*	Good: *but not partitioned.*
Carlow,	Sufficient: *but no reception ward, nor quarter for pauper debtors.*	Sufficient.	Commodious.	Adequate.
Cavan,	Sufficient.	*Very limited.*	*Very defective.*	*Small.*
Clare,	Sufficient.	Generally sufficient.	Adequate.	*Requiring partitions*
Cork County,	Sufficient.	Sufficient.	*Inconveniently placed.*	Improved.
, City,	Improved.	Improved.	Adequate.	*Defective.*
Donegal,	*Bad for debtors.*	*No reception room.*	Adequate.	*Requiring partitions*
Down,	Ample.	Ample, *except for debtors.*	Adequate, *but no water-closets or fixed baths.*	Adequate.
Dublin County,	Adequate.	Adequate.	Adequate.	Adequate.
Dublin City: Richmond Bridw.	Adequate.	—	Adequate.	Adequate.
Grangegorman P.	—	Adequate.	Adequate.	Adequate.
Fermanagh,	Adequate, *except for debtors.*	Defective.	Adequate.	*Defective.*
Galway County and Town,	*Defective.*	*Inadequate.*	Sufficient: *but without water-closets or baths.*	*Very defective.*
Kerry,	*Defective.*	*Defective.*	*Limited.*	Adequate, *but unpartitioned.*
Kildare,	Adequate.	Generally adequate, *except for debtors.*	Sufficient.	Adequate.
Kilkenny Co. & City,	Ample.	Ample.	Good.	Adequate.
King's,	Adequate, *except for debtors.*	Adequate.	Sufficient: *but without water-closets.*	Adequate.
Leitrim,	*Defective for debtors.*	*Defective.*	Adequate: *but no water-closets.*	*Defective.*
Limerick County,	Adequate.	Adequate.	Sufficient.	Adequate and partitioned.
„ City,	Adequate.	Adequate.	Defective.	Adequate.
Londonderry,	Ample.	Adequate, *except for debtors.*	Adequate.	*Requiring partitions*
Longford,	Adequate, *except for debtors.*	*Inadequate.*	Adequate.	*Indifferent.*
Louth: Dundalk,	Ample, *except for debtors.*	Adequate.	Adequate, *but very damp; improved.*	Adequate.
Drogheda,	Adequate, *except for debtors.*	Adequate, *except for debtors.*	Adequate: *but no fixed baths or water-closets.*	Improved.
Mayo,	Ample.	Adequate: *but no reception-room, nor debtors' quarter.*	Adequate.	Partitioned.
Meath,	Ample, *except for debtors.*	*Inadequate.*	Adequate: *but defective in the separation of the sexes.*	*Ill-contrived and unpartitioned.*
Monaghan,	Adequate, *except for debtors.*	Adequate.	Adequate in size: *but without fixed baths.*	*Imperfect.*
Queen's,	Ample, *except marshalsea.*	Generally sufficient, *except for debtors.*	Adequate, *but ill-planned.*	Commodious.
Roscommon,	Ample, *except for debtors.*	*Inadequate.*	*Imperfect.*	*Small and unpartitioned.*
Sligo,	Ample.	Adequate.	Adequate: *but without water-closets.*	Adequate: *but not partitioned.*
Tipperary: Nenagh, N.R.	Ample.	Adequate.	Sufficient: *but without water-closets.*	Commodious: *but not divided.*
Clonmel, S.R.	Sufficient.	*Sufficient.*	Good: *but without water-closets.*	Sufficient: *but not divided.*
Tyrone,	Ample.	Adequate.	*Defective.*	Improved.
Waterford County and City,	Adequate.	*Occasionally inadequate.*	Adequate.	Adequate.
Westmeath,	Ample.	Adequate, *except for debtors.*	Adequate.	Adequate.
Wexford,	Adequate.	Adequate.	Sufficient.	Adequate.
Wicklow,	Adequate, *except for debtors.*	Adequate, *except for debtors.*	*Defective; without proper baths, &c.*	Adequate.

[*continued.*

TABLES SHOWING THE CONDITION OF GAOLS—*continued.*

Gaols.	Drying-room.	Improvements completed in 1869.	Improvements in Progress.	Sewerage.
Antrim,	Adequate.	Laundry rooms and heating apparatus improved; wire screen erected in visiting-room, and new wooden stairs in wing A.	None.	Effective.
Armagh,	Good.	None.	None.	Effective.
Carlow,	*No separate room.*	None.	None.	Effective.
Cavan,	*None.*	Tread-mill taken down and a crank pump erected; an iron tank and plunge bath for males provided.	A school-room partitioned.	Improved and cleansed.
Clare,	*Ineffective.*	None.	None.	Effective.
Cork County,	Improved.	None.	Detailed elsewhere.	Effective.
„ City,	Improved.	None.	None.	Effective.
Donegal,	*Defective.*	None.	None.	*Very defective.*
Down,	Sufficient.	Gas introduced into all criminal cells; sewerage improved and cleansed.	Heating apparatus, female side, under alterations.	Effective.
Dublin County,	Improved.	None.	None.	Effective.
Dublin City:				
Richmond Bridw.	Adequate.	Gas put into 27 work-rooms, and a new boiler for heating cells in No. 7 class.	None.	Effective.
Grangegorman P.	Adequate.	None.	None.	Effective.
Fermanagh,	*None.*	None.	None.	Effective.
Galway County and Town,	*Very defective.*	None.	None.	Effective.
Kerry,	*Ineffective.*	Reception rooms for prisoners provided, and turnkeys' apartments improved.	None.	Effective.
Kildare,	Adequate.	A mess-room provided for male officers.	None.	Effective.
Kilkenny County and City,	Adequate.	Passage to hospital from female wing closed by door and lock.	None.	Effective.
King's	*None.*	None.	None.	Improved.
Leitrim,	*None.*	None.	None.	Effective.
Limerick County,	*Heating defective.*	Eave shoots put to female prison; stone sheds altered and increased in number.	None.	Effective.
„ City,	*None.*	None.	None.	Effective.
Londonderry,	Adequate.	None.	None.	Now effective.
Longford,	*Inadequate.*	Gallows removed from front of gaol.	None.	*Defective.*
Louth:				
Dundalk,	*Defective.*	None.	None.	*Defective.*
Drogheda,	*None.*	None.	None.	Improved.
Mayo,	*None.*	A drying-room fitted up.	None.	*Ineffective.*
Meath,	*Bad.*	None.	None.	Generally effective.
Monaghan,	*None.*	A solitary cell on female side provided.	None.	Improved.
Queen's,	Sufficient.	Gas introduced.	None.	Effective.
Roscommon,	Improved.	None.	None.	*Very Defective.*
Sligo,	Adequate.	None.	None.	Effective.
Tipperary:				
Nenagh, N.R.	Fair.	None.	None.	Sufficient.
Clonmel, S.R.	Sufficient.	Two rooms taken from hospital for apartments for head-warder.	—	Effective.
Tyrone,	Improved.	None.	None.	Improved.
Waterford County and City,	Adequate.	None.	None.	Effective.
Westmeath,	Adequate.	Gallows removed from outside, and erected inside gaol.	None.	Effective.
Wexford,	Sufficient.	None.	None.	*Imperfect.*
Wicklow,	Good.	Ten cells in male prison artificially heated.	None.	Effective; *but water-closets not trapped.*

TABLES SHOWING THE CONDITION OF GAOLS—*continued.*

Gaols.	Ventilation.	Water.	Bedding.	Clothing, &c.
Antrim, . .	Effective.	Generally sufficient.	Ample.	Sufficient.
Armagh, . .	Good.	Abundant.	Ample.	Sufficient.
Carlow, . .	Fair.	Abundant.	Sufficient, *but some blankets worn.*	Adequate.
Cavan, . . .	Good.	Supply abundant.	Adequate.	*Scanty.*
Clare, . . .	Good.	Abundant.	Adequate.	*Deficient.*
Cork County, .	Good.	Generally abundant.	Adequate.	Adequate.
„ City, . .	Improved.	Adequate.	Adequate.	Adequate.
Donegal, . .	Good.	Sufficient.	Adequate.	Adequate.
Down, . . .	Satisfactory.	Abundant.	Sufficient.	Sufficient.
Dublin County, .	*Partially defective.*	Abundant.	Sufficient.	Sufficient.
Dublin City: Richmond Bridw.	Effective.	Abundant.	Adequate.	Sufficient.
Grangegorman P.	Good.	Abundant.	Adequate.	Sufficient.
Fermanagh, . .	Good.	Abundant.	Adequate, *except sheets.*	Sufficient.
Galway County and Town,	Good.	Ample.	*Defective.*	*Defective.*
Kerry, . . .	Good.	Ample.	Generally sufficient.	Now sufficient.
Kildare, . .	Sufficient.	Sufficient.	Sufficient.	Sufficient.
Kilkenny County and City,	Fair.	Sufficient.	Sufficient.	Sufficient.
King's, . . .	Good.	Sufficient.	Adequate, *except rugs.*	In good condition.
Leitrim, . .	Good.	Sufficient.	*Imperfect.*	Sufficient.
Limerick County, .	Good.	Sufficient.	Sufficient.	In good condition.
„ City, .	Good.	Abundant.	Sufficient.	Sufficient.
Londonderry, .	Generally good.	Abundant.	Sufficient.	Sufficient for use.
Longford, . .	Good.	Abundant.	Sufficient.	Sufficient.
Louth:				
Dundalk, . .	Improved.	Adequate.	Adequate.	Sufficient.
Drogheda, . .	Improved.	Sufficient.	Adequate.	Sufficient.
Mayo, . . .	Fair.	Supply improved.	Adequate.	Adequate.
Meath, . . .	Good.	Abundant.	Sufficient.	Adequate.
Monaghan, . .	Good.	Abundant.	Adequate.	Adequate.
Queen's, . .	Good.	Abundant.	Sufficient.	Sufficient.
Roscommon, .	Good.	Generally sufficient.	Adequate.	Sufficient.
Sligo, . . .	Good.	Abundant.	Adequate.	Sufficient.
Tipperary:				
Nenagh, N.R. .	Good.	Abundant.	Ample.	Ample.
Clonmel, S.R. .	Good.	Abundant.	Adequate.	Sufficient.
Tyrone, . . .	Good.	Adequate.	Sufficient.	Sufficient.
Waterford County and City,	Improved.	Abundant.	Adequate.	Sufficient.
Westmeath, . .	Good.	Abundant.	Adequate.	Sufficient.
Wexford, . .	Good.	Abundant.	Adequate.	Adequate.
Wicklow, . .	Good.	Abundant.	*Sheets, and new blankets are required.*	Sufficient.

[*continued.*

TABLES SHOWING THE CONDITION OF GAOLS—*continued.*

Gaols.	Complete Separation.	Partial Separation.	Approximative Separation.	Classification according to Prisons Act.
Antrim, . .	With all crimi	nal classes.	—	—
Armagh, . .	With all crimi	nal classes.	—	—
Carlow, . .	*None.*	Carried out in 15 cells for females, except when nursing.	Carried out at meals and at night for males.	Correct with regard to males.
Cavan, . .	*None.*	*None.*	Carried out at meals and at night.	Correct as to males: *defective as to females.*
Clare, . .	*None.*	*None.*	Carried out with the males and females, and at work for latter.	*Imperfect.*
Cork County, .	*None.*	*None.*	Carried out with all.	Correct as to both sexes, and extended.
„ City, . .	*None.*	*None.*	At night and at meals, and at some kinds of labour.	Correct.
Donegal, . .	*None.*	*None.*	Males work in separate sheds.	*Imperfect as to females.*
Down, . .	With all crimi	nals under slight m	odifications.	—
Dublin County, .	Separation car	ried out with both	sexes under modifications.	—
Dublin City:				
Richmond Bw.	For males und	er modifications.	—	—
Grangegorman P.	With all the c	riminal classes.	—	—
Fermanagh, .	*None.*	For males.	Carried out at meals and at night.	Correct as to males: *defective as to females.*
Galway County and Town,	*None.*	For males.	—	Correct as to males: *very defective as to females.*
Kerry, . .	*None.*	*None.*	Carried out to a *limited extent* for males.	*Defective.*
Kildare, . .	With all crimi	nal classes.	—	—
Kilkenny County and City,	With all crimi	nal classes.	—	—
King's, . .	For males.	Carried out in 8 cells for females.	—	—
Leitrim, . .	*None.*	*None.*	Carried out to a *limited extent.*	Correct as to males: *inadequate as to females.*
Limerick County,	With both sex	es. —	—	—
„ City, .	With both sexes.	—	—	—
Londonderry, .	For both sexes.	—	—	—
Longford, . .	For females.	*None.*	Males sleep singly.	Correct with males.
Louth:				
Dundalk, .	With all crimi	nal classes.	—	—
Drogheda, .	With all crimi	nal classes.	—	—
Mayo, . .	*None.*	*None.*	Both sexes sleep and take their meals singly, *except in winter.*	*Defective as to females.*
Meath, . .	*None.*	*None.*	Carried out at meals and at night.	Nearly correct as to males: *defective as to females.*
Monaghan, .	Applied to both	sexes.	—	—
Queen's, . .	With both sex	es.	—	—
Roscommon, .	*None.*	Carried out *imperfectly* in 16 cells for females.	Carried out at meals and at night with males.	Correct as to males: *defective as to females.*
Sligo, . . .	*None.*	*None.*	Carried out at meals and at night and in the male sheds.	Correct as to males: *defective as to females.*
Tipperary:				
Nenagh, N.R.	*None.*	*None.*	Carried out with both sexes at meals and at night.	*Defective as to both sexes.*
Clonmel, S.R.	With all the c	riminal classes.	—	—
Tyrone, . .	For both sexes.	—	—	—
Waterford Co. and City,	For both sexes.	—	—	—
Westmeath, .	*None.*	Carried out for fem. and some males.	Carried out at meals and at night as to males.	Correct as to males.
Wexford, .	With both sexes.	—	—	—
Wicklow, . .	*None.*	With both sexes.	—	—

TABLES SHOWING THE CONDITION OF GAOLS—*concluded.*

Gaols.	Education.	Labour.	
		Punitive.	Industrial.
Antrim,	*Unsatisfactory.*	None. Crank-pump about being altered. Stone-breaking.	Carried on with great activity.
Armagh,	Satisfactory.	Breaking hard winstones—about 6 cwt. per day.	Actively maintained.
Carlow,	*None.*	Tread-wheel.	*Limited* from paucity of hands.
Cavan,	Tolerable for males; *none for females.*	Crank-pump.	*Almost a nullity.*
Clare,	Tolerable.	Tread-wheel *not partitioned.*	Weaving and mat-making.
Cork County,	Satisfactory for both sexes, *but limited.*	Tread-wheel.	Actively maintained.
„ City,	*None for males.*	Tread-wheel and stone-breaking.	Well maintained.
Donegal,	*Imperfect.*	Stone-breaking—half ton each day per man.	*Insufficient.*
Down,	Not satisfactory.	Shot-drill and capstan-mill.	Stone-breaking and picking oakum.
Dublin County,	Lately resumed.	Crank-pump.	Mat-making and oakum-picking.
Dublin City:			
Richmond Bridw.	Fair, but limited.	Tread-wheel, *very limited.*	Actively maintained.
Grangegorman P.	Much improved.	None.	Fairly maintained; washing and mending clothes for both City Prisons.
Fermanagh,	*Limited.*	Fly-wheel for pumping water.	*Limited.*
Galway County and Town.	*No school for females.*	Limited to tread-wheel.	Limited; shoe-making.
Kerry,	*Limited.*	Tread-wheel and capstan mill, stone-breaking and pumping water.	Fairly maintained.
Kildare,	Fair: *none for females.*	Shot-drill.	Well maintained.
Kilkenny County and City,	*Limited.*	Tread-wheel, shot-drill, and crank-pump.	*None.*
King's,	*None for females.*	Crank-pump and stone-breaking.	Carried out to a limited extent.
Leitrim,	*None for females.*	Tread-wheel.	*Limited* from paucity of hands.
Limerick County,	*Limited.*	Crank-pumps, stone-breaking, picking oakum, and labourers' work.	Fairly maintained.
„ City,	*Suspended.*	Tread-wheel and stone-breaking.	*Limited.*
Londonderry,	Satisfactory for both sexes.	Stone-breaking and weaving heavy matting looms.	Fairly maintained.
Longford,	*Limited.*	Tread-wheel, *but limited.*	Fairly maintained.
Louth:			
Dundalk,	Tolerable.	Crank-pump: stone-breaking.	Fairly maintained.
Drogheda,	*None for females.*	*Almost a nullity.*	Fairly maintained.
Mayo,	*None.*	Tread-wheel and shot-drill.	*Very limited.*
Meath,	*Limited.*	*Almost a nullity.*	*Very limited.*
Monaghan,	*Very limited.*	Crank-wheel.	*Limited.*
Queen's,	Fair for males.	Tread-wheel.	*Limited* from paucity of hands.
Roscommon,	Imperfect.	Tread-wheel, shot-drill, and stone-breaking.	*Limited.*
Sligo,	Fair for males.	Tread-wheel, shot-drill, stone and bone-breaking.	*Reduced* from paucity of hands, but active.
Tipperary:			
Nenagh, N.R.	Fair.	Tread-wheel and stone-breaking.	Actively maintained.
Clonmel, S.R.	*Imperfect: none for females.*	Tread-wheel.	Actively maintained.
Tyrone,	Satisfactory.	Tread-wheel.	Actively maintained.
Waterford County and City,	Moderate.	Tread-mill, pumping water.	Fairly maintained.
Westmeath,	Satisfactorily conducted.	Crank-mill, stone-breaking.	Actively maintained.
Wexford,	Fair.	Pumping water, stone-breaking.	Fairly maintained.
Wicklow,	Satisfactory for males.	Tread-wheel and shot-drill.	*Limited.*

Forty-eighth Report.

Bridewells.

Bridewells.

Improvements effected in 1869.

Antrim.—Spouting removed from yard to front at Antrim Bridewell; gas introduced at Ballymena Bridewell.

Down.—New front gate and other necessary repairs to Newtownards Bridewell.

Galway County.—At Eyrecourt and Woodford slating repaired and woodwork painted.

King's County.—Parsonstown generally repaired and improved.

Leitrim.—Ballymore Bridewell newly painted.

Mayo.—Repair of iron door at Ballinrobe; flue of keeper's room at Belmullet improved; water barrels ordered for Ballina and Belmullet.

Tyrone.—Roofs and spouting to Clogher and Dungannon repaired.

Waterford County.—At Dungarvan spouts improved and earth-closets constructed.

Wicklow.—At Baltinglass cells newly floored with brick; female portion generally improved; keeper's apartment removed to another part of prison, and security greatly added to.

No. of Persons confined in Bridewells.

Years.	No. of Persons confined.	Years.	No. of Persons confined.
1850	88,899	1860	22,421
1851	85,080	1861	20,166
1852	69,860	1862	22,064
1853	58,563	1863	21,053
1854	48,356	1864	20,563
1855	38,002	1865	20,556
1856	33,534	1866	18,447
1857	31,504	1867	16,964
1858	27,424	1868	14,137
1859	25,298	1869	13,510

Expenditure for maintenance of bridewells last 21 years.

Total Expenditure of Bridewells.

Years.	£	s.	d.		Years.	£	s.	d.
1849	10,634	4	10					
1850	8,173	13	1	decrease,	1850	2,460	11	9
1851	7,399	16	0	decrease,	1851	773	17	1
1852	6,589	6	6	decrease,	1852	810	9	6
1853	6,109	9	10½	decrease,	1853	479	16	7½
1854	6,133	7	1¼	increase,	1854	23	17	2¾
1855	5,644	11	0	decrease,	1855	488	16	1¼
1856	6,342	7	4½	increase,	1856	697	16	4½
1857	6,165	12	10¾	decrease,	1857	176	14	5¾
1858	5,970	7	7	decrease,	1858	195	5	3¾
1859	5,681	18	6¼	decrease,	1859	288	9	0¾
1860	6,018	1	11½	increase,	1860	336	3	5¼
1861	6,198	1	10	increase,	1861	179	19	10½
1862	6,219	15	0¾	increase,	1862	21	13	2¾
1863	6,142	18	7½	decrease,	1863	76	16	5¼
1864	6,141	6	5½	decrease,	1864	1	12	2¼
1865	6,417	0	8¾	increase,	1865	275	14	3½
1866	6,364	18	9	decrease,	1866	52	1	11¾
1867	6,521	8	11¼	increase,	1867	156	10	2¼
1868	6,523	11	4½	increase,	1868	2	2	5
1869	6,377	16	10¾	decrease,	1869	145	14	8¼

Forty-eighth Report.

Bridewells.

From the preceding tables it appears that there was a decrease of £115 14*s.* 5½*d.* in the expenditure attendant on the maintenance of bridewells in Ireland during 1869. This is chiefly to be accounted for by a reduction of 636 in the number of persons confined in them during the last as compared with the previous year.

A gradual diminution in the number of prisoners committed.

It is satisfactory to observe, from the table which shows the number of persons confined in bridewells during the last twenty years, that there has been a gradual diminution in the number of prisoners committed to them each successive year during that period; and although the number in 1869 did not considerably differ from that in 1868, yet we recognise that the annual reduction in the number of inmates still continues.

As railways increase in number and the facilities of communication with county gaols become greater, many of these small prisons must necessarily become useless and should be abolished provided that magistrates and Board of Superintendence will avail themselves of the advantages which railways afford for the transmission of prisoners.

Many now unnecessary and without appliances.

The great majority of the buildings used as bridewells in Ireland are destitute of the legal requirements of a prison as well as the necessary appliances for the safe keeping of prisoners, hence it is quite impossible that all the provisions of the Prisons' Statutes, with reference to them, can be carried out.

Salaries of keepers.

The salaries of bridewell-keepers are, in the aggregate, a very heavy tax on the county rates; although in many counties they are quite inadequate for the maintenance of these officers, and consequently the keepers are often compelled to obtain other employments in order to maintain themselves and their families.

In some districts the bridewell-keeper is permitted to discharge the duties of Petty Sessions Clerk, clerk of the church, or of the markets, and weighmaster, and in one or two instances, of registrar of births and marriages. A few bridewell-keepers also practise trades. In many towns he has charge of the court-house, for which he receives a salary varying from £4 to £10 a year.

The salaries of these officers in 1869 amounted to £3,640 16*s.* 7*d.*, or more than one-half of all the charges connected with the maintenance of the establishments. The keeper of a bridewell is required by the 18th rule of the 109th section of the Prisons Act to have a female to attend the prisoners of that sex committed to his charge, but for whose services, except in a few instances, no remuneration is given.*

The salaries paid to the keepers of 67 bridewells do not exceed £30 a year in each. In 10 they are only £20. In 20 but £15 a year, and in 6 only £10 a year; yet in these the keeper is the sole officer in charge, and has the custody of prisoners sometimes committed for murder and other grave offences.

* We regret to observe that this requirement of the statute is not always obeyed; and we occasionally find keepers of bridewells unmarried men, and some even without a female resident in the bridewell. Such was the case for many years at the bridewell at Carrickmacross, notwithstanding the frequent remonstrance of the Inspectors-General; and the bridewell-keeper lately appointed in his place is also unmarried.

Forty-eighth Report.

Bridewells.

Keeper cannot fulfil statutable requirements.

Bridewell districts generally embrace large tracts of country, and Petty Sessions Courts are sometimes held at a distance of ten and fifteen miles from the bridewell to which prisoners on remand are sent by the justices, yet the 25th sec. of the Act 14 & 15 Vic., cap. 93, directs that "in case of adjournments or remands the keeper shall bring the prisoner at the time and place fixed by the warrant for that purpose before such justices as shall be there." The keeper is in most instances the only officer of the bridewell, and as he has often other prisoners in his custody, and cannot leave his prison so long as they are in his charge, it is impossible that he could comply with the requirements of the Act. This is another proof of the necessity for legislation on the subject of prisons.

Great hardships inflicted on prisoners and their escorts by unnecessarily marching on the public road.

In the majority of country districts in Ireland Petty Sessions Courts are held fortnightly, in many only once in the month, and sometimes from the failure of attendance of magistrates further adjournments are made. Hence great hardships are sometimes inflicted on persons charged with offences of a very trifling nature from the frequent removals of the accused in charge of the constabulary by road, on remand, to and from the Petty Sessions Courts and Bridewells of the districts. In January, 1866, a female removed from Dungannon Bridewell to Cookstown Petty Sessions and thence to Omagh gaol, without sufficient food or clothing, lost her life from the sufferings which she endured on that occasion from the severity of the weather; and in January of the present year, two females charged with stealing a bundle of hay, value six pence, from a field at Athlone, were marched in charge of the constabulary, four times backwards and forwards between Athlone and Moate Bridewell, travelling altogether eighty statute miles along the public road, and were compelled to walk the entire distance except when conveyed a few miles on a common car—yet, when finally brought to trial, they were discharged and no sentence was inflicted on them. A railway runs between Athlone and Moate, the fare for the journey—third class—is ten pence, and the time occupied by the journey twenty-one to twenty-five minutes.

In March, 1870, we find prisoners sentenced for insubordination in the workhouse at Athlone to an imprisonment of one month in the county gaol at Mullingar, were marched the entire distance (27 statute miles) from Athlone to Mullingar by road in charge of a constabulary escort, who were thus compelled to walk fifty-four miles to and from the gaol before they returned to their barracks. The escort of constabulary in the case of the two females above referred to must have travelled 160 miles in the different journeys. The railway fare between Mullingar gaol and Athlone is 2*s.* 3*d.*, third class, and the time occupied in the journey one hour and five minutes; yet magistrates and Grand Juries in many parts of Ireland prefer that prisoners and their escorts be sent by road, on foot, a journey often of two days going and two returning, rather than pay a few shillings for a conveyance by which the transmission would be made in a short time and without unnecessary hardships.

Again, as this report is passing through press, in June, 1870, four prisoners committed from Magherafelt Petty Sessions to the county gaol at Londonderry, a distance of thirty miles, three for assault, the fourth for deserting his wife, handcuffed together, were marched thirteen miles on foot, and afterwards one of the prisoners subscribing three shillings, cars were procured by the police to bring them, seventeen miles, the remainder of the distance; but on arriving at the gaol late at night, 10 30 P.M., one of the prisoners fainted. The evidence in this case which has been inquired into by the Executive, shows the defects of a system which permits men committed for minor offences to be marched by road long distances under such circumstances, when a railway connects the towns between which the prisoners are sent, and also that bridewells do not always accomplish the object for which they are intended. *Forty-eighth Report.* Bridewells.

In the appendix (report on Tipperary gaol, south riding), other cases in which prisoners and constabulary escorts were similarly compelled to march by the side of railways are mentioned; and in the report on county Limerick gaol is fully detailed the case of a boy, thirteen years of age, sentenced to pay a fine of one shilling and five shillings costs or twenty-four hours imprisonment, who was compelled to travel on foot in the month of September, barefoot and miserably clad, from Kilfinane Petty Sessions to the county gaol at Limerick, a distance of twenty-six miles, escorted by two policemen who must have marched fifty-two miles on the double journey, to and from their barracks.

We therefore submit that in any future legislation on prisons, magistrates should be compelled to facilitate the transfer of prisoners to the county gaols, and that workhouse offenders, vagrants, unconvicted juveniles and women, should not be subjected to a punishment which the law does not sanction; and likewise in order that the constabulary force may not be unnecessarily harassed in the discharge of their duties. Magistrates should be statutably compelled to facilitate the transfer of prisoners by railway or other conveyance

At page 45 in the report of the Inspectors-General for 1866, a lengthened statement is given of the defects in the present system of Bridewells in Ireland—a class of prisons which do not exist in any other part of Europe—and we trust that, in the event of a new Prison Bill being introduced into Parliament, many anomalies in the law in their regard will be rectified.

Four bridewells in the county of Limerick and one in the county Tyrone, have been lately abolished, but many others throughout the country are retained which are, in our opinion, unnecessary, and are in such a condition as to be unfit for the safe keeping of prisoners or the maintenance of regularity or discipline.

Incidentals attending the maintenance of bridewells, such as rent, stationery, &c., cost £1,146 11*s.* 7½*d.* in 1869. Fuel and light and bedding £1,068 0*s.* 3½*d.*; and the food for maintenance of prisoners £522 8*s.* 4¾*d.*

Forty-eighth Report.

Table showing expenditure for maintenance of gaols last 21 years.

Expenditure in the Gaols.

Years.	£	s.	d.		Years.	£	s.	d.
1849 .	128,630	12	0					
1850 .	102,963	6	11	decrease,	1850 .	25,667	5	1
1851 .	95,482	14	2	decrease,	1851 .	7,480	12	9
1852 .	86,868	6	5	decrease,	1852 .	8,614	7	9
1853 .	86,666	0	7	decrease,	1853 .	202	5	10
1854 .	89,991	19	2	increase,	1854 .	3,325	18	7
1855 .	82,736	1	3	decrease,	1855 .	7,255	17	11
1856 .	80,168	7	10	decrease,	1856 .	2,567	13	5
1857 .	77,056	6	4	decrease,	1857 .	3,112	1	6
1858 .	73,834	4	11	decrease,	1858 .	3,222	1	5
1859 .	72,166	18	6	decrease,	1859 .	1,667	6	5
1860 .	75,506	15	8	increase,	1860 .	3,339	17	2
1861 .	77,714	15	5	increase,	1861 .	2,207	19	9
1862 .	84,229	0	10½	increase,	1862 .	6,514	5	5½
1863 .	83,110	8	1½	decrease,	1863 .	1,118	12	9
1864 .	80,366	2	1	decrease,	1864 .	2,744	6	0½
1865 .	79,658	19	1¼	decrease,	1865 .	707	2	11¾
1866 .	84,042	13	6¼	increase,	1866 .	4,383	14	4¾
1867 .	87,101	5	1	increase,	1867 .	3,058	11	5½
1868 .	83,703	12	8	decrease,	1868 .	3 397	12	
1869 .	80,243	14	9¼	decrease,	1869 .	3,459	17	10¾
Net expenditure in 1868, deducting profit on works,						81,258	1	9¾
Do. do. in 1869, ...						77,650	12	7½
Decrease in 1869, . .						3,607	9	2¼
Total cost of each Prisoner in 1868, . . .						36	11	1
Do. do. 1869, . . .						35	4	1
Cost of ordinary diet for each Prisoner in 1868, .						6	11	7
Do. do. 1869, . . .						6	8	0

Decrease in the average cost of each prisoner in 1869.

The net expenditure in the gaols of Ireland decreased during 1869, as compared with 1868, by the sum of £3,459 17*s.* 10¾*d.*, and the average annual cost of each inmate by £1 7*s.*, although the number of prisoners in custody averaged only 17 less than in 1868. The average cost of each prisoner in 1868 was £36 11*s.* 1*d.*, and £35 4*s.* 1*d.* in 1869. The cost in 1868 for the ordinary dietary now in use was at the rate of £6 11*s.* 7*d.* for each individual during the year, and £6 8*s.* in 1869, showing a reduction under that head also. The annual cost, however, of prisoners is still far too great, arising from the necessity to keep up large establishments in gaols which are in a great measure unoccupied, and also because in some gaols no attempt at economy or better management has hitherto been made, and industrial labour from which profits are derived has been almost entirely neglected.

The annual cost of each prisoner lodged in the county gaol at Carrick-on-Shannon, in 1869, was £93 8*s.* 4*d.*, and in Carlow, £91 10*s.* 1*d.* In 6 gaols they averaged upward of £60. In 13 gaols the average cost was £50 and upwards, and in 21 it averaged over £40 for each inmate during the year.

Staff charges in 1869.

The maintenance of the prison staffs for salaries and allowances to officers alone in 1869 amounted to £42,635 4*s.* 10*d.*, being an average of about £19 6*s.* 5*d.* for each prisoner in the gaols throughout the country; and this lavish expenditure is detailed in the following table, which shows the discrepancy in the cost of staff in the different county and borough prisons in Ireland calculated at an average rate per head for each prisoner during the year 1869:—

COST OF STAFF IN EACH PRISON.

Forty-eighth Report.

Table showing the discrepancy in the cost of staff, calculated at an average rate per head for each prisoner.

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	Cost of Officers, 1869.	Average Daily No. of Prisoners.	Rate per Head of Staff Charges.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Antrim,	1,932 6 10	249	7 15 2
Armagh,	880 9 11	75	11 14 9
Carlow,	691 9 5	14	49 8 6
Cavan,	848 19 0	25	33 19 2
Clare,	953 12 2	24	39 14 8
Cork, County,	1,828 19 5	150	12 3 10
,, City,	1,187 10 1	103	11 10 7
Donegal,	977 15 7	35	27 18 9
Down,	1,030 4 2	74	13 18 5
Dublin County,	1,571 15 11	87	18 1 4
Dublin City:—			
Richmond Bridewell,	3,081 17 11	240	12 16 10
Grangegorman Penitentiary,	2,182 18 8	120	18 3 10
Fermanagh,	722 6 7	22	32 16 8
Galway, County and Town,	1,184 1 5	49	24 3 3
Kerry,	1,278 1 9	46	27 15 8
Kildare,	1,269 6 4½	80	15 17 4
Kilkenny, County and City,	1,089 12 1	31	35 3 0
King's County,	879 1 2	25	35 3 3
Leitrim,	800 6 2	12	66 13 10
Limerick, County,	1,194 19 7	68	17 11 6
,, City,	798 3 6	51	15 13 0
Londonderry,	1,058 5 6	50	21 3 4
Longford,	822 8 8	28	29 7 5
Louth, Dundalk,	801 4 7	35	22 17 10
Drogheda Town,	299 11 4½	9	33 5 8
Mayo,	1,086 18 2	45	24 3 1
Meath,	1,110 16 9	30	37 10 1
Monaghan,	779 15 7½	37	21 1 6
Queen's County,	768 2 10	25	30 14 6
Roscommon,	907 0 6	26	34 17 8
Sligo,	910 1 6¾	23	39 11 3
Tipperary, Nenagh,	1,106 4 10	39	28 7 4
,, Clonmel,	1,577 15 8	78	20 4 7
Tyrone,	1,177 8 9	41	28 14 4
Waterford, County, ,, City,	1,232 18 5	72	17 2 6
Westmeath,	910 10 4	25	36 8 5
Wexford,	1,052 17 6¾	34	30 19 4
Wicklow,	649 6 0	29	22 7 10
TOTAL,	42,635 4 10	2,206	
Average cost for staff of each prisoner,	—	—	19 16 5

From this table it appears that in Leitrim county gaol the proportion of staff charges for each prisoner during the year 1869 was £66 13*s.* 10*d.*; in Carlow £19 8*s.* 6*d.*; in Clare and Sligo upwards of £39, while in the county Antrim gaol at Belfast the staff charges averaged for each prisoner only £7 19*s.* 2*d.* for the year. In Armagh county and Cork city the averages were under £12, and in Cork county and Richmond Bridewell under £13. The cost of staff, as already observed, averaged for each prisoner confined in the county and borough gaols of Ireland during 1869 £19 6*s.* 5*d.*, and £19 15*s.* 5*d.* in 1868, either of which sums would be more than sufficient to meet the entire annual expenses attendant on the maintenance of a prisoner (staff and all

Few prisoners in some gaols.

Forty-eighth Report.

other charges included), under a proper system of prison management.

We have also to remark that the cost of supervision and management is greatest in the worst constructed gaols, composed of straggling buildings, in which strict supervision over officers and prisoners is difficult or impossible.

Staff charges frequently excessive.

The large expenditure for staff charges in some gaols is mainly due to the small number of prisoners committed to them and the necessity to keep up expensive establishments with few inmates. Occasionally the officers outnumber the prisoners, and the latter are then altogether employed in prison duties, so that industrial and remunerative works cannot be carried out and punitive labour is impossible.

In Leitrim county gaol the daily average number of all classes and sexes of prisoners in custody during the year 1869 was 12, in Drogheda 9, in Carlow 14, in Fermanagh 22, in Sligo 23, and in Westmeath and King's County 25.

The number of prisoners in Drogheda gaol was reduced at one period to 2 in the course of the past year, and in Leitrim county gaol to 6.

The average daily number of prisoners confined in all the county and borough gaols of Ireland was 2,123 (1,498 males and 625 females) in 1869, yet for these few prisoners 38 gaols with large establishments, and expensive staffs have, under the existing prison system, been maintained at a cost for staffs alone of £42,635 4*s.* 10*d.*

Table showing the small amount of remunerative labour by prisoners from the above causes.

The following table shows the average gross and net cost of each prisoner confined in county gaols during the last seven years, and the small amount of remunerative labour obtained from them :—

Years.	Average Number of Prisoners in Custody.	Average Gross Cost of each Prisoner Annually.	Average Value of Work obtained from Prisoners.	Average Net Cost of each Prisoner Annually.
		£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*
1862, .	3,034	27 15 2	0 16 7	26 18 7
1863, .	3,179	26 2 10	0 15 10	25 7 0
1864, .	2,974	27 0 6	0 16 2	26 4 4
1865, .	2,840	28 2 0	0 17 10	27 4 2
1866, .	2,646	31 15 0	0 17 9	30 17 3
1867, .	2,658	32 15 5	1 0 2	31 15 2
1868, .	2,223	37 13 5	1 2 0	36 11 1
1869, .	2,206	36 7 6	1 3 6	35 4 1

Punishments unequal.

Another grave defect arising from the present system is the inequality of punishment. In some gaols a highly stringent discipline is enforced, while in others a very lax system prevails, so that a short term of confinement in one gaol is more severely penal than a lengthened imprisonment in another—perhaps in the adjoining county—and it sometimes happens that the sentences of hard labour pronounced by the Judge cannot be enforced owing to the circumstances of the establishment and the new inmates of the prison.

Forty-eighth Report

There are no gaols in the west or in many of the central counties of Ireland suited in construction for carrying out an improved prison system; the prisons for females more especially are very defective and wanting in the requirements for punishment; yet, pending the contemplated change in the law with regard to prisons, Boards of Superintendence are not in a position to deal with the subject, nor should we feel justified in recommending any expense to be incurred until the decision of Parliament with reference to the system to be pursued is obtained, which it is of great importance should be known as soon as possible, as under present circumstances little progress can be made in prison management.

Necessity for legislation.

The Inspectors-General have, in their reports for the last four years, entered fully into the details of the principles on which they conceive a prison system suited for the country should be founded, and their experience during the past year confirms the correctness of the opinion which they have formed. We therefore now repeat the recommendations which we made in our report for 1868, namely, that prisoners under long sentences should be removed to a central depot—(one for each sex, as in Scotland)—under Government management, in which the sentence of the Judge would be carried out under strict supervision and with uniform treatment and punishment on all offenders according to such sentence, and with equal opportunities for reformation to all. Such central prison ought to be under the absolute control of the Executive, who would then have the appointment of the staff. To this prison should also be removed persons in custody for political offences and untried prisoners charged with crimes of great social gravity, or whose known antecedents create a doubt that they could remain in safe keeping in ordinary county and borough gaols. Arrangements, of course, must always be made that every unconvicted prisoner shall have the fullest opportunities and facilities for seeing his legal adviser and preparing his defence.

Prisoners under long sentences should be removed to a central depot.

Besides the central gaol some of the existing prisons might be rendered serviceable for large districts and licensed, according to their capabilities, with a staff suited for their requirements, where shorter sentences of imprisonment would be carried out, while very minor prisons in other centres of population would be sufficient, in which drunkards and persons guilty of trifling offences would be confined, as well as prisoners on remand, but for a limited time only. Such small prisons would be required to save the expense of conveyance of prisoners to a distance, and to spare the accused from the hardships which sometimes attend their removal.

Minor prisons should be licensed according to their capabilities.

We consider that each class of prisons should have a sufficient staff and a uniform code of rules, so as to insure similar treatment in all.

Increased powers required by the Executive, and a uniform code of rules established.

A copy of the proceedings of Boards of Superintendence should be transmitted after each meeting of the Board to the Inspectors-General, in order that the latter may be conversant with the proceedings of that body.

Increased powers are required by the Executive with regard to the removal of prison officers for misconduct.

Forty-eighth Report.

The office of local inspector should be abolished and district inspectors appointed.

The office of local inspector of county and borough gaols shou be abolished, and a few district inspectors appointed by the Exec tive to perform their duties. The local inspector has importa duties to perform, which sometimes bring him into collisic with the Board of Superintendence of the gaol, yet the Boa has now, in most cases, absolute power to dismiss him, so th a conscientious local inspector is placed in great difficulty whe acting in opposition to the Board, and the Executive have ve little power to sustain him. We therefore think that the distri inspectors should be appointed by and should hold office at th pleasure of the Lord Lieutenant.

The following table, founded on the "morning state" in the di ferent gaols on the 1st July in each of the seven years, from 186 to 1868, shows the average number of offenders in custody durin that period under the different sentences of imprisonment, distin guishing prisoners sentenced to hard labour from those not s sentenced :—

The 1st July in each year has been selected, because it is found that th gaol population is then generally highest.

Table showing the average length of sentences.

SENTENCED TO HARD LABOUR.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
For 3 years and above 2,	2	2	4
,, 2 ,, ,, 18 months,	76	14	90
,, 18 months ,, 12 ,,	65	10	75
,, 12 ,, ,, 9 ,,	191	63	254
,, 9 ,, ,, 6 ,,	49	9	58
Total sentences above 6 months,	383	98	481
For 6 months and above 3,	199	93	292
Total sentences above 3 months,	582	191	773

NOT SENTENCED TO HARD LABOUR.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
For 3 years and above 2,	1	1	2
,, 2 ,, ,, 18 months,	5	1	6
,, 18 months ,, 12 ,,	2	1	3
,, 12 ,, ,, 9 ,,	17	8	25
,, 9 ,, ,, 6 ,,	6	3	9
Total sentences above 6 months,	31	14	45
For 6 months and above 3,	43	30	73
Total sentences above 3 months,	74	44	118

From this table it appears that the average number of offenders sentenced to imprisonment with hard labour for periods exceeding six months (for whom accommodation would have been provided in a central prison) during the seven years, ending 1868, was 383 males and 98 females. If those under sentences of six months and above three were added the number would be increased by 199 males and 93 females. The prisoners sentenced to imprisonment without hard labour for above six months averaged 31 males and 14 females, besides 43 males and 30 females sentenced for six, four, and above three months.

In Scotland a central prison is established at Perth, the cost of which, under the Act 23 & 24 Vic., cap. 105, sec. 54, is defrayed by

moneys voted by Parliament, and there is reason to believe that the 3*s.* a week paid by the Treasury for the support of convicted prisoners in Ireland, as well as 1*s.* a day now paid by the War Department for military and naval prisoners in county gaols, together with the product of their labour judiciously employed, will more than reimburse the Exchequer for the cost of their maintenance, while the saving to the ratepayers and the country generally would be very considerable.

Forty-eighth Report.

No loss would accrue to the Exchequer under the proposed arrangement.

The experience of each succeeding year satisfies us of the correctness of the opinion at which we have arrived, and of the necessity for legislation on the subject. Should the Act for the abolition of imprisonment for debt, where no fraud exists, be extended to Ireland, the management of our prisons will be much simplified, a saving in the staff and arrangements will be effected, and it will then be no longer necessary to keep up in every county gaol a separate place of detention for debtors, who if guilty of malpractices should be lodged with other offenders in a criminal prison.

In submitting this report we have repeated many of the observations which we felt it our duty to bring under the notice of the Executive last year, because we desire to record our unaltered opinion that no system of prison management which differs materially from that which we propose is suited to the circumstances of this country, and therefore we have thought it necessary to reiterate the expression of our convictions on the subject.

We reiterate the expression of our convictions as to the proper system of prison management to be established.

JOHN LENTAIGNE, CHARLES F. BOURKE, } *Inspectors-General of Prisons.*

APPENDIX—PART I.

TABLES.—1869.

Table		Page
I.	Number of Commitments to the several County and Borough Gaols during the year 1869, by Classes of Offences,	2, 3
II.	Number of Individual Prisoners committed Once, Twice, Thrice, Four times, and Five times and upwards, *within* the year 1869,	4
III.	Number of Individual Prisoners committed in 1869 who had been in Gaol Once, Twice, Thrice, &c., &c., from their *first* commitment, *in any year*, to the 31st of December, 1869,	5-7
IV.	Sentences of Prisoners in 1869, by Counties, and by Classes of Offences, and also of Prisoners *Committed* in 1868, but not *Tried* until 1869,	8-13
V.	Ages of Prisoners committed in 1869, by Counties, and by Classes of Offences,	14, 15
VI.	State of Education, on commitment, of Prisoners committed in 1869, by Counties, and by Classes of Offences,	16, 17
VII.	Religious Profession of Prisoners committed in 1869, by Counties, and by Classes of Offences,	18, 19
VIII.	Number of Debtors committed in 1869 to the several County and Borough Gaols, distinguishing Master and Mistress from Pauper,	19
IX.	Cases of Sickness and Disease in the several Gaols, and the number of Insane Prisoners, &c., &c., in 1869,	20-23
X.	Deaths in the several Gaols in 1869, and their Causes,	24, 25
XI.	Escapes from Gaols and Bridewells in 1869,	25
XII.	Punishments for Prison Offences in 1869,	26
XIII.	Number of Individual Prisoners in attendance at Gaol Schools in 1869; Number of Teachers, &c.,	27
XIV.	Stock of Bedding and Clothing in the several Gaols on 31st December, 1869,	28, 29
XV.	Amount of Accommodation in the several Gaols on 31st December, 1869,	30-33
XVI.	Trades Work, Hard Labour, &c., in the several Gaols, on 31st December, 1869,	34, 35
XVII.	Account of Expenditure in the several Gaols in 1869,	36-43
	JUVENILES.	
XVIII.	Number of Commitments of Juveniles to the several County and Borough Gaols in 1869, by Ages and Classes of Offences,	44, 45
XIX.	Number of Individual Juveniles committed Once, Twice, Thrice, &c., &c., in 1869, by Ages,	46
	Summaries of Tables XVIII. and XIX.,	47
XX.	Sentences of Juveniles in 1869, by Ages,	48-50
	Addenda to Table XX.—Number of Juveniles ordered to be sent to Reformatories in 1869,	51
	Summary of Table XX.,	52
XXI.	Condition as to Parentage of the Juveniles committed in 1869, by Ages,	53, 54
	Summary of Table XXI.,	55
XXII.	State of Education, on commitment, of the Juveniles committed in 1869, by Ages,	56, 57
XXIII.	Previous Residences of the Juveniles committed in 1869, by Ages,	58
XXIV.	Religious Professions of the Juveniles committed in 1869, by Ages,	59
	Summaries of Tables XXII., XXIII., and XXIV.,	60
XXV.	Number of Prisoners in each Gaol on the night of the 31st December, 1869, by Classes, the Number Sick in Hospital, and the number of Children (not Criminals) of Female Prisoners,	61
XXVI.	Commitments to and Expenses of Bridewells in 1869,	62-67
	Addenda to Table XXVI.—Comparative Statement of Bridewell Expenses in 1868 and 1869,	68
XXVII.	List of Prisons, 1869,	68, 69

PART II.

	Separate Reports on Prisons by Inspectors-General,	71

Table I.—Number of Commitments to the several Cour

County and Borough Gaols.	Convicted																					
	At Assizes and Quarter Sessions.						Summary.						Under Revenue Laws.		Under Poor Law Act.		By Courts Martial	Deserters.	Under Vagrant Acts.		Drunka	
	Felons.		Misdemeanants.		Criminal Lunatics.		Offenders under Larceny Acts.		Misdemeanants.		Dangerous Lunatics.											
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	M.	M.	F.	M.	F
Antrim,	68	17	27	3	1	.	140	87	1,547	1,451	.	.	7	2	26	11	3	35	25	9	323	
Armagh,	22	10	35	1	1	.	27	28	191	84	.	.	3	.	2	1	5	4	11	3	67	
Carlow,	3	4	4	.	1	.	3	6	62	15	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	1	.	1	87	
Cavan,	7	2	31	.	.	.	2	2	67	10	.	.	5	.	2	7	.	.	3	.	23	
Clare,	12	2	11	2	.	.	11	3	45	27	.	.	1	.	6	4	.	1	3	5	24	
Cork County,	34	5	57	8	1	.	53	44	265	183	.	.	4	.	19	8	100	1	18	12	40	
,, City,	42	26	15	7	.	.	65	81	415	824	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	4	10	11	.	
Donegal,	7	4	23	.	2	.	2	5	110	20	.	.	19	6	4	.	.	1	1	4	29	
Down,	18	9	26	2	.	.	26	16	175	133	.	.	1	.	2	1	.	.	17	4	63	
Dublin County,	27	8	23	5	.	.	54	33	332	228	.	.	2	.	.	.	35	7	14	8	78	1
Dublin City:																						
Richmond B.,	167	.	99	.	.	.	362	.	1,243	.	.	.	2	.	25	.	101	26	38	.	981	.
Grangegorman P	.	82	.	34	.	1	.	131	.	2,153	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	48	.	1,3
Fermanagh,	3	6	3	.	.	.	4	5	58	26	.	.	3	.	2	3	.	.	.	.	81	
Galway,	*8	6	6	1	.	.	8	7	100	27	.	.	3	3	7	11	.	.	5	1	15	
	†6	.	5	.	.	.	.	11	84	38	2	.	5	8	2	.	.	1	4	2	66	
Kerry,	16	12	26	4	.	.	17	8	157	57	.	.	.	1	8	3	2	.	4	1	130	
Kildare,	37	11	15	1	1	.	21	12	122	426	.	.	.	.	20	2	36	22	5	3	111	1
Kilkenny,	*7	1	7	.	.	.	6	6	43	9	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	13	
	†1	1	7	.	.	.	7	3	20	14	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	1	3	6	20	
King's,	13	5	3	1	.	.	13	8	59	10	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	3	1	1	25	
Leitrim,	7	3	11	.	.	.	1	1	40	10	.	.	3	.	3	1	.	.	3	.	35	
Limerick County,	13	4	70	6	1	.	3	6	122	31	.	.	.	.	18	2	53	.	14	1	31	
,, City,	10	5	8	1	.	.	43	27	273	172	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	3	4	7	246	1
Londonderry,	12	4	31	.	1	1	20	13	156	11	.	.	3	.	2	.	18	2	3	1	98	1
Longford,	2	2	35	3	.	.	5	3	120	33	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	.	20	1	69	
Louth,	17	6	13	3	.	.	13	8	92	41	.	.	.	.	4	.	1	11	2	.	79	
Drogheda Town,	2	.	.	.	.	.	13	6	15	26	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	4	.	52	
Mayo,	19	8	63	3	1	.	12	9	141	45	.	.	10	.	5	4	.	.	2	4	92	
Meath,	9	2	4	2	.	.	13	5	61	24	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	113	4	9	
Monaghan,	9	8	21	3	.	.	9	12	63	19	.	.	2	2	11	1	.	.	1	3	97	
Queen's,	14	7	5	2	.	.	7	8	63	28	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	1	1	3	49	
Roscommon,	5	3	16	.	1	.	2	4	96	29	.	.	1	.	10	6	11	.	2	7	16	
Sligo,	5	2	12	.	.	.	3	1	136	28	.	.	2	1	6	4	1	.	.	3	71	
Tipperary, N. Rid.,	8	.	22	2	.	.	24	10	101	30	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	1	21	3	153	
,, S. Rid.,	40	9	13	1	1	.	29	26	190	165	.	.	.	.	25	5	5	.	20	2	299	1
Tyrone,	10	6	17	.	.	.	9	6	84	32	.	.	7	.	1	2	.	2	6	29	54	
Waterford,	*6	4	14	.	.	.	9	6	58	17	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	17	1	13	
	†5	1	2	1	.	.	20	10	118	49	.	.	.	.	2	2	6	5	2	2	228	1
Westmeath,	11	4	2	1	.	.	10	13	82	10	.	.	.	.	7	7	3	1	26	7	70	
Wexford,	5	2	10	1	.	.	15	10	66	22	.	.	1	.	6	1	.	2	23	7	39	
Wicklow,	11	1	6	.	.	.	10	7	90	15	.	.	.	.	9	11	.	6	1	1	98	
Total Males,	718	.	798	.	12	.	1,091	.	7,263	.	2	.	90	.	240	.	394	147	447	.	4,074	.
Total Females,	.	292	.	98	.	2	.	687	.	6,572	.	.	.	24	.	111	.	.	.	205	.	3,4
Total M. & F.,	1,010		896		14		1,778		13,835		2		114		351		541		652		7,510	

* County prisoners.

† City or Town prisoners.

and Borough Gaols during the year 1869, by Classes of Offences.

Total.		Not Convicted.														Total.		
		Felons.				Misdemeanants.				For Further Examination and Discharged.		Total.		Untried Prisoners in custody on 31st Dec., 1869.				
		Acquitted.		No Bill or no Prosecution.		Acquitted.		No Bill or no Prosecution.										
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.&F.
2,202	2,005	5	3	2	2	1	1	.	.	157	51	165	57	20	3	2,387	2,065	4,452
368	170	3	.	4	2	.	.	.	.	91	14	98	16	11	4	477	190	667
161	44	2	1	1	.	.	.	.	4	30	.	33	5	2	2	196	51	247
140	56	10	1	.	.	.	2	4	.	21	4	35	7	20	1	195	64	259
114	56	.	.	6	1	.	.	.	1	32	4	38	6	5	2	157	64	221
592	310	8	1	4	.	7	1	6	2	14	7	39	11	15	5	646	326	972
554	949	4	.	7	8	.	.	4	.	53	15	68	23	5	4	627	976	1,603
198	83	4	1	3	.	1	.	.	1	17	3	25	5	.	1	223	89	312
328	219	4	3	3	3	.	.	1	.	22	8	30	14	4	.	362	233	595
573	401	10	.	4	3	7	.	2	2	79	25	102	30	11	1	686	432	1,118
3,044	.	56	.	17	.	27	.	8	.	316	.	424	.	21	.	3,489	.	7,504
.	3,759	.	25	.	27	.	13	.	5	.	171	.	241	.	15	.	4,915	
154	76	4	.	.	.	.	1	1	3	18	10	23	14	3	.	180	90	270
152	62	2	2	.	.	3	.	1	.	8	1	14	3	3	.	169	65	234
175	134	4	3	.	1	1	.	1	.	26	5	32	9	2	1	209	144	353
360	146	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	16	9	18	10	2	1	380	157	537
390	619	4	2	1	1	1	.	1	1	46	14	53	18	7	1	450	638	1,088
80	21	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	15	2	15	4	4	1	99	26	125
68	59	.	.	2	.	.	.	1	1	19	2	22	3	1	.	91	62	153
119	40	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	20	2	22	2	7	1	148	43	191
103	39	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	28	3	28	4	2	.	133	43	176
325	66	10	2	3	2	13	.	3	1	25	4	54	9	18	9	397	84	481
591	316	2	.	.	.	4	2	.	3	98	35	104	40	2	.	697	356	1,053
346	156	4	2	1	.	1	.	1	.	34	18	41	20	4	.	391	176	567
251	67	1	3	1	.	.	.	2	1	47	8	51	12	13	2	315	81	396
232	130	1	.	4	.	1	.	.	.	31	12	37	12	4	3	273	154	427
87	53	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	26	6	26	6	3	1	116	60	176
345	90	11	2	10	4	39	2	17	6	37	4	114	18	4	3	463	111	574
212	38	.	3	.	.	1	.	.	.	28	1	29	4	28	2	269	44	313
213	92	3	.	.	.	3	3	.	.	20	3	26	6	4	2	243	100	343
144	59	6	1	1	.	.	.	4	1	28	4	39	6	6	.	189	65	254
160	69	2	.	3	1	.	.	1	.	10	.	16	1	2	2	178	72	250
236	58	.	2	2	1	3	1	.	.	20	4	25	8	13	2	274	68	342
330	82	1	.	.	.	7	1	1	.	26	5	35	6	5	.	370	88	458
622	347	6	2	1	.	1	.	1	.	87	12	96	14	7	1	725	362	1,087
190	139	2	3	1	.	.	.	1	.	15	9	19	12	3	2	212	153	365
119	38	.	.	1	.	1	.	1	1	14	3	17	9	3	2	139	49	188
388	190	.	2	.	.	4	.	1	.	35	4	40	6	4	.	432	196	628
212	90	1	.	2	.	6	.	.	.	21	1	30	1	10	2	252	93	345
167	49	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	9	1	9	3	8	.	184	52	236
231	41	9	5	2	.	.	3	7	2	11	2	29	12	5	1	265	54	319
15,276	.	182	.	87	.	132	.	70	.	1,650	.	2,121	.	291	.	17,688	.	.
.	11,427	.	72	.	59	.	30	.	35	.	491	.	687	.	77	.	12,191	.
26,703		254		146		162		105		2,141		2,808		368				29,879

TABLE II.—NUMBER of INDIVIDUALS committed to the several County and Borou Gaols, Once, Twice, Thrice, Four Times, and Five Times and upwards, *within* t year 1869.

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	Number of Individuals Committed *within* the Year.										Total Number of Individuals Committed.		Number the forego who ha not been any Gao previous 1869.
	Once.		Twice.		Thrice.		Four times.		Five times and upwards.				
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.
Antrim,	1,270	483	236	99	70	55	33	33	41	117	1,650	786	988
Armagh,	406	97	21	16	4	14	3	1	1	3	435	131	364
Carlow,	168	44	5	2	1	1	.	.	3	.	177	47	161
Cavan,	177	23	6	4	2	1	.	1	.	2	185	31	164
Clare,	87	23	27	7	3	3	.	3	1	1	118	37	99
Cork County,	581	187	25	28	5	11	.	6	.	4	611	236	504
„ City,	496	441	44	84	8	34	2	19	2	28	552	606	265
Donegal,	182	34	15	3	2	2	.	.	1	5	200	44	159
Down,	230	85	23	13	15	4	1	1	6	13	275	116	227
Dublin County,	532	165	42	21	20	11	1	7	1	19	596	223	432
Dublin City:													
Richmond B.,	2,389	.	327	.	86	.	21	.	18	.	2,841	.	1,602
Grangegorman P.,	.	1,072	.	196	.	98	.	72	.	219	.	1,657	.
Fermanagh,	126	53	8	10	6	4	2	.	1	1	143	68	84
Galway,	*164	55	1	2	1	2	.	.	.	.	166	59	131
	†162	42	9	8	7	3	2	4	.	8	180	65	153
Kerry,	301	58	23	12	8	4	3	1	2	8	337	83	230
Kildare,	325	86	31	16	5	12	5	12	5	41	371	167	275
Kilkenny,	*90	22	3	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	94	24	73
	†76	20	6	5	1	1	.	1	.	4	83	31	42
King's,	126	29	5	3	1	1	1	.	1	1	134	34	123
Leitrim,	107	14	7	3	2	3	.	.	1	1	117	21	76
Limerick County,	336	60	16	5	5	1	2	.	1	1	360	67	215
„ City,	487	144	29	19	20	9	14	10	6	11	556	193	457
Londonderry,	277	45	31	12	9	7	3	2	2	9	322	75	228
Longford,	236	39	23	7	4	3	.	.	3	3	266	52	184
Louth,	176	44	26	14	7	2	6	3	.	9	215	72	138
Drogheda Town,	77	24	7	3	3	5	1	2	1	1	89	35	57
Mayo,	394	77	18	11	3	4	3	.	1	.	419	92	355
Meath,	207	26	28	2	2	2	.	2	.	.	237	32	178
Monaghan,	174	69	14	5	4	4	3	1	3	1	198	80	162
Queen's,	163	44	7	3	.	.	3	2	.	1	173	50	131
Roscommon,	157	44	9	7	1	3	.	.	.	1	167	55	131
Sligo,	192	38	16	6	8	3	4	1	2	1	222	49	145
Tipperary, N. Riding,	258	46	27	8	3	3	5	.	4	2	297	59	240
„ S. Riding,	478	103	50	18	9	5	18	3	7	20	562	149	264
Tyrone,	157	61	10	6	7	4	2	4	1	7	177	82	101
Waterford,	*106	45	10	2	3	.	1	.	.	.	120	47	105
	†232	58	36	6	14	11	4	6	11	12	297	93	177
Westmeath,	193	48	13	3	5	3	.	1	3	3	214	58	182
Wexford,	145	40	11	3	1	2	2	.	1	.	160	45	97
Wicklow,	176	38	19	4	8	1	2	.	3	1	208	44	138
Total Males,	12,616	.	1,264	.	364	.	147	.	133	.	14,524	.	9,837
Total Females,	.	4,126	.	678	.	335	.	198	.	558	.	5,895	.
Total M. and F.,	16,742		1,942		699		345		691		20,419		12,634

* County prisoners.

† City or Town prisoners.

TABLE III.—NUMBER of INDIVIDUALS committed during 1869 to the several County and Borough Gaols, who had been in Gaol Once, Twice, Thrice, Four times, Five times, &c., &c., from their *first* Commitment in *any* year, so far as could be ascertained from the Records of the Gaols or other sources.

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	ONCE ONLY.				TWICE.				THRICE.				FOUR TIMES.			
	Ages.				Ages.				Ages.				Ages.			
	Not exceeding 16 Years.		Above 16 Years.		Not exceeding 16 Years.		Above 16 Years.		Not exceeding 16 Years.		Above 16 Years.		Not exceeding 16 Years.		Above 16 Years.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,	54	6	798	239	6	1	234	80	3	.	197	68	2	.	78	31
Armagh,	25	2	338	71	1	.	30	9	.	.	13	8	.	.	7	3
Carlow,	2	1	159	39	.	.	9	4	.	.	1	.	.	.	2	.
Cavan,	2	1	158	13	.	.	15	9	.	.	4	.	.	.	2	2
Clare,	1	.	90	22	4	.	11	2	.	.	4	2	.	.	1	.
Cork County,	39	3	453	117	2	.	55	27	1	.	16	13	.	.	19	19
„ City,	27	6	214	142	2	.	222	146	.	.	41	71	.	.	15	52
Donegal,	6	.	144	28	1	.	24	1	.	.	10	2	.	.	6	1
Down,	21	1	185	60	.	.	22	12	.	.	21	4	.	.	7	3
Dublin County,	55	7	363	122	2	.	77	29	2	.	33	10	.	.	15	8
Dublin City:																
Richmond B.,	241	.	1,275	.	47	.	423	.	11	.	222	.	3	.	132	.
Grangegorman P.,	.	44	.	458	.	7	.	242	.	2	.	126	.	1	.	84
Fermanagh,	7	1	72	29	1	.	30	18	.	.	18	11	.	.	4	4
Galway,	*10	2	120	38	.	.	27	4	.	.	5	2	.	.	2	1
	†17	2	116	40	1	.	6	.	.	.	9	3	.	.	7	4
Kerry,	19	3	195	36	5	.	50	14	.	.	27	2	.	.	10	5
Kildare,	15	2	243	61	2	.	50	9	.	1	13	7	.	.	9	9
Kilkenny,	*1	1	65	13	.	.	17	2	1	.	3	4	.	.	3	.
	†6	.	34	10	.	.	16	5	.	.	11	4	.	.	3	2
King's,	8	4	104	14	.	.	12	6	.	.	4	1	.	.	4	2
Leitrim,	1	.	75	11	.	.	14	2	.	.	15	1	.	.	4	1
Limerick County,	13	1	194	41	2	.	56	10	3	.	32	5	.	.	20	2
„ City,	12	2	424	99	4	.	35	26	.	.	26	17	.	.	21	15
Londonderry,	10	.	184	22	1	.	62	14	1	1	14	3	2	.	5	5
Longford,	5	.	164	25	1	.	40	11	2	.	20	1	.	.	7	2
Louth,	3	1	124	28	1	.	21	6	.	.	17	6	1	.	12	5
Drogheda Town,	5	.	50	10	.	.	9	2	.	.	6	4	.	.	4	4
Mayo,	19	2	327	59	2	.	33	7	.	.	15	3	.	.	6	2
Meath,	10	.	167	20	1	.	35	2	.	.	11	2	.	.	5	.
Monaghan,	11	.	151	62	.	.	16	4	.	.	8	3	.	.	1	1
Queen's,	6	2	124	18	.	.	16	6	.	.	7	5	1	.	8	5
Roscommon,	6	2	125	28	2	.	15	5	1	.	7	2	.	.	2	5
Sligo,	4	1	137	16	.	.	25	15	.	.	18	3	.	.	8	3
Tipperary, N. Riding,	6	1	186	36	.	.	66	6	1	.	16	5	.	.	5	2
„ S. Riding,	27	3	235	44	2	.	55	6	1	.	62	14	.	.	46	8
Tyrone,	8	3	93	32	.	.	30	6	.	.	18	6	.	.	9	4
Waterford,	*6	1	93	31	3	.	4	3	.	.	6	5	.	.	2	4
	†12	2	158	33	.	.	31	13	1	.	27	5	.	.	18	2
Westmeath,	6	2	169	36	.	.	15	4	.	.	7	2	.	.	4	1
Wexford,	14	1	80	20	.	.	32	11	.	.	7	6	.	.	9	2
Wicklow,	8	2	130	21	1	.	20	7	.	.	14	5	.	.	4	.
Total Males,	748	.	8,516	.	94	.	1,960	.	28	.	1,005	.	9	.	526	.
Total Females,	.	112	.	2,244	.	8	.	785	.	4	.	441	.	1	.	303
Total M. and F.,	860		10,760		102		2,745		32		1,446		10		829	
	11,620				2,847				1,478				839			

* County prisoners. † City or Town prisoners. [*continued.*

TABLE III. *concluded.*—NUMBER of INDIVIDUALS committed during 1869 to the several prisons of Ireland, for the first time, &c., &c., from their *first* Commitment in *any* year, so far as ascertained.

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	FIVE TIMES.				SIX TIMES.				SEVEN TO ELEVEN TIMES.				TWELVE TO SIXTEEN TIMES.			
	Ages.				Ages.				Ages.				Ages.			
	Not exceeding 16 Years.		Above 16 Years.		Not exceeding 16 Years.		Above 16 Years.		Not exceeding 16 Years.		Above 16 Years.		Not exceeding 16 Years.		Above 16 Years.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,	1	1	62	35	.	.	41	35	1	.	108	108	.	.	26	
Armagh,	.	.	3	6	.	.	1	3	.	.	13	11	.	.	1	
Carlow,	.	.	3	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	
Cavan,	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	
Clare,	.	.	1	3	.	.	1	1	.	.	2	3	.	.	1	
Cork County,	.	.	9	9	.	.	6	6	.	.	9	19	.	.	.	
„ City,	.	.	13	36	.	.	7	24	.	.	11	66	.	.	.	
Donegal,	.	.	3	1	.	.	6	1	.	.	.	6	.	.	.	
Down,	.	.	4	4	.	.	2	1	.	.	8	9	.	.	3	
Dublin County,	.	.	8	5	.	.	10	5	.	.	19	11	.	.	6	
Dublin City:																
Richmond B.,	2	.	92	.	.	.	52	.	.	.	211	.	.	.	70	
Grangegorman P.,	.	1	.	58	.	.	.	63	.	3	.	172	.	1	.	1
Fermanagh,	.	.	2	3	.	.	1	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	2	
Galway, *	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	
Galway, †	.	.	6	2	.	.	5	2	.	.	4	3	.	.	4	
Kerry,	.	.	10	4	.	.	7	1	1	.	7	8	.	.	4	
Kildare,	.	.	7	4	.	.	7	4	.	.	15	11	.	.	6	
Kilkenny, *	.	.	.	2	.	.	2	.	.	.	1	2	.	.	1	
Kilkenny, †	1	.	4	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	3	1	.	.	1	
King's,	.	.	.	1	.	.	2	2	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	
Leitrim,	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	2	.	.	1	
Limerick County,	.	.	8	.	.	.	7	1	.	.	16	5	.	.	7	
„ City,	.	.	9	7	.	.	8	6	.	.	12	12	.	.	3	
Londonderry,	1	.	8	3	.	.	4	4	.	.	17	8	.	.	7	
Longford,	.	.	5	3	.	.	2	1	1	.	9	2	.	.	5	
Louth,	.	.	5	1	.	.	2	3	.	.	19	6	.	.	7	
Drogheda Town,	.	.	5	2	.	.	2	1	.	.	4	3	.	.	2	
Mayo,	.	.	5	.	.	.	2	3	.	.	9	10	.	.	.	
Meath,	.	.	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	2	
Monaghan,	.	.	1	4	.	.	1	1	.	.	7	5	.	.	1	
Queen's,	.	.	1	4	.	.	1	1	.	.	8	6	.	.	.	
Roscommon,	.	.	2	1	.	.	2	3	.	.	4	7	.	.	1	
Sligo,	.	.	1	1	.	.	7	1	.	.	14	1	.	.	4	
Tipperary, N. Riding,	.	.	2	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	8	3	.	.	.	
„ S. Riding,	.	.	47	7	.	.	18	5	.	.	45	30	.	.	13	
Tyrone,	.	.	5	1	.	.	3	3	.	.	9	11	.	.	.	
Waterford, *	.	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	1	
Waterford, †	.	.	10	2	.	.	5	1	.	.	16	11	.	.	9	
Westmeath,	.	.	3	2	.	.	1	.	.	.	5	2	.	.	1	
Wexford,	.	.	3	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	9	2	.	.	3	
Wicklow,	.	.	3	.	.	.	3	2	.	.	13	4	.	.	7	
Total Males,	5	.	360	.	.	.	229	.	3	.	651	.	.	.	199	
Total Females,	.	2	.	215	.	.	.	185	.	3	.	570	.	1	.	2
Total M. and F.	7		575		.		414		6		1,221		1		477	
	582				414				1,227				478			

* County prisoners. † City or Town prisoners.

County and Borough Gaols, who had been in Gaol Once, Twice, Thrice, Four times, Five could be ascertained from the Records of the Gaols or other sources.

Seventeen to Twenty Times.				Twenty-one Times and upwards.				Number of Individuals Committed.				Number of Commitments represented in foregoing.				County and Borough Gaols.
Ages.				Ages.				Ages.				Ages.				
Not exceeding 16 Years.		Above 16 Years.		Not exceeding 16 Years.		Above 16 Years.		Not exceeding 16 Years.		Above 16 Years.		Not exceeding 16 Years.		Above 16 Years.		
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
.	.	12	26	.	.	27	113	67	8	1,583	778	95	13	5,140	8,130	Antrim.
.	.	.	3	.	.	3	9	26	2	409	129	27	2	786	692	Armagh.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	1	175	46	2	1	209	84	Carlow.
.	.	1	.	.	.	.	3	2	1	183	30	2	1	246	291	Cavan.
.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	5	.	113	37	9	.	215	140	Clare.
.	.	.	5	.	.	2	13	42	3	569	233	46	3	890	1,116	Cork County.
.	.	.	14	.	.	.	20	29	6	523	600	31	6	1,039	2,998	„ City.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	7	.	193	44	8	.	297	300	Donegal.
.	.	1	3	.	.	1	15	21	1	254	115	21	1	503	733	Down.
.	.	3	1	.	.	3	22	59	7	537	216	65	7	1,183	2,053	Dublin County.
.	.	28	.	.	.	32	.	304	.	2,537	.	390	.	8,373	.	Dublin City: Richmond B.
.	.	.	43	.	.	.	242	.	59	.	1,598	.	111	.	17289	Grangegorman P.
.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	8	1	135	67	9	1	376	153	Fermanagh.
.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	10	2	156	57	10	2	207	*201	Galway.
.	.	2	.	.	.	3	8	18	2	162	63	19	2	575	†589	Galway.
.	.	2	.	.	.	.	4	25	3	312	80	36	3	660	418	Kerry.
.	.	3	6	.	.	1	42	17	3	354	164	19	5	774	2,634	Kildare.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	92	23	4	1	154	*56	Kilkenny.
.	.	.	.	.	.	1	5	7	.	76	31	11	.	212	†462	Kilkenny.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	8	4	126	30	8	4	168	150	King's.
.	.	.	1	.	.	.	2	1	.	116	21	1	.	227	123	Leitrim.
.	.	2	.	.	.	.	2	18	1	342	66	26	1	827	187	Limerick County.
.	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	16	2	540	191	20	2	982	629	„ City.
.	.	3	1	.	.	3	9	15	1	307	74	28	3	877	934	Londonderry.
.	.	1	.	.	.	4	5	9	.	257	52	22	.	628	291	Longford.
.	.	2	1	.	.	1	10	5	1	210	71	9	1	625	1,089	Louth.
.	.	1	1	.	.	1	6	5	.	84	35	5	.	308	47	Drogheda Town.
.	.	.	2	.	.	1	2	21	2	398	90	23	2	589	327	Mayo.
.	.	.	.	.	.	1	6	11	.	226	32	12	.	390	342	Meath.
.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	11	.	187	80	11	.	323	153	Monaghan.
.	.	.	.	.	.	1	3	7	2	166	48	10	2	317	264	Queen's.
.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	9	2	158	53	13	2	263	191	Roscommon.
.	.	3	.	.	.	1	6	4	1	218	48	4	1	590	307	Sligo.
.	.	.	.	.	.	2	6	7	1	290	58	9	1	681	275	Tipperary, N. R.
.	.	4	4	.	.	7	23	30	3	532	146	34	3	1,884	1,527	„ S. R.
.	.	.	2	.	.	2	9	8	3	169	79	8	3	422	632	Tyrone.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	1	111	46	12	1	174	*92	Waterford.
.	.	1	4	.	.	9	19	13	2	284	91	15	2	1,021	†1042	Waterford.
.	.	.	3	.	.	3	4	6	2	208	56	6	2	420	644	Westmeath.
.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	14	1	146	44	14	1	359	145	Wexford.
.	.	2	.	.	.	3	1	9	2	199	42	10	2	582	140	Wicklow.
.	.	73	.	.	.	118	.	887	.	13637	.	1,104	.	34496	.	Total Males.
.	.	.	123	.	.	.	620	.	131	.	5,764	.	192	.	47870	Total Females.
.		196		.		738		1,018		19,401		1,296		82,366		Total M. and F.
196				738				20,419				83,662				

TABLE IV., No. 1 (by Counties, &c.)—SENTENCES of DEATH, PENAL SERVITUDE, and CONVICTED, and of those REMAINING FOR TRIAL

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	Death.		Penal Servitude for Life.		Above 15 Years.		15 Years and above 10.		10 Years and above 7.		7 Years.		5 Years.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	1	9	.
Armagh,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	1	.
Carlow,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
Cavan,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.
Clare,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
Cork County,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	9	.	4	.
„ City,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	1	.
Donegal,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.
Down,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	1	.	.
Dublin County,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	6	.
Dublin City: Richmond B.,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	.	37	.
Grangegorman P.,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	.	1
Fermanagh,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.
Galway,	*.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	†.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kerry,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	3	.	.
Kildare,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	3	1	1	.
Kilkenny,	*.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.
	†.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.
King's,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.
Leitrim,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
Limerick County,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.
„ City,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	1	1	.	.
Londonderry,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.
Longford,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
Louth,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
Drogheda Town,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Mayo,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	3	4	.
Meath,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	.
Monaghan,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.
Queen's,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	.
Roscommon,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	1	.
Sligo,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Tipperary, N. Riding,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.
„ S. Riding,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.
Tyrone,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.
Waterford,	*.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	†.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Westmeath,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.
Wexford,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
Wicklow,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
Total Males,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	9	.	49	.	79	.
Total Females,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	28	.	2
Total M. and F.,	.		.		.		1		12		77		103	
	.		193											

* County prisoners. † City or Town prisoners.

IMPRISONMENT, passed during the Year 1869, together with the number of Prisoners NOT in each of the County and Borough Gaols.

IMPRISONMENT FOR														COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.
3 Years and above 2.		2 Years and above 18 Months.		18 Months and above 12.		12 Months and above 9.		9 Months and above 6.		6 Months and above 3.		3 Months and above 2.		
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
.	.	1	.	.	.	7	4	16	.	63	23	80	37	Antrim.
.	.	2	.	.	.	5	1	5	.	14	5	12	17	Armagh.
.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	1	1	.	2	1	1	Carlow.
.	.	3	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	9	.	15	3	Cavan.
.	.	.	.	1	.	5	.	1	.	7	1	7	4	Clare.
.	.	8	.	5	.	22	1	6	.	61	8	44	49	Cork County.
.	.	.	.	3	2	6	3	8	1	27	12	18	20	„ City.
.	.	.	.	2	.	5	3	3	.	5	1	23	7	Donegal.
.	.	1	.	1	.	1	2	2	.	8	3	13	10	Down.
.	.	2	.	3	.	11	4	12	1	30	3	27	12	Dublin County.
.	.	11	.	3	.	32	.	7	.	107	.	149	.	Dublin City : Richmond B.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	.	1	.	67	.	61	Grangegorman
.	.	.	.	.	.	2	3	1	.	4	3	6	4	Fermanagh.
.	.	.	.	1	.	3	2	2	.	2	1	10	*6	Galway.
.	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	1	.	2	1	7	†4	
.	.	.	.	4	.	2	2	2	.	14	2	11	6	Kerry.
.	.	8	.	.	.	18	3	3	2	32	1	24	3	Kildare.
.	.	.	.	2	.	.	1	1	.	5	.	5	*.	Kilkenny.
.	.	2	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	4	1	4	†2	
.	.	.	.	.	.	5	2	2	2	5	1	4	1	King's.
.	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	.	.	2	1	2	1	Leitrim.
.	.	2	.	3	.	17	1	16	1	38	2	17	3	Limerick County.
.	.	.	.	1	.	4	2	5	.	17	6	9	7	„ City.
.	.	.	.	.	1	3	1	1	.	8	3	24	.	Londonderry.
.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	1	7	1	15	.	Longford.
.	.	3	1	1	.	2	2	3	.	16	4	9	4	Louth.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	1	1	Drogheda Town.
.	.	1	1	1	.	5	1	1	.	12	1	13	4	Mayo.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	1	.	6	.	Meath.
.	.	2	.	2	1	2	5	3	.	9	4	6	4	Monaghan.
.	.	.	1	1	.	2	.	.	.	4	2	6	5	Queen's.
.	.	.	.	.	1	4	.	.	1	9	2	7	8	Roscommon.
.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	1	.	7	1	11	4	Sligo.
.	.	2	.	.	.	4	.	4	.	13	1	11	9	Tipperary, N. Riding.
.	.	1	2	2	.	15	3	.	.	26	11	7	15	„ S. Riding.
.	.	2	.	1	.	2	.	1	1	8	2	20	8	Tyrone.
.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	21	*3	Waterford.
.	.	1	.	1	.	4	1	.	1	5	2	10	†54	
.	.	.	.	2	1	1	.	1	.	3	3	9	10	Westmeath.
.	.	.	.	1	1	1	1	1	.	12	2	3	4	Wexford.
.	.	3	.	.	.	5	.	4	.	5	1	7	1	Wicklow.
.	.	59	.	42	.	210	.	118	.	606	.	674	.	Total Males.
.	.	.	5	.	7	.	56	.	13	.	184	.	392	Total Females.
.		64		49		266		131		790		1,066		Total M. and F.

[*continued.*

TABLE IV., No. 1 (by Counties, &c.) *concluded.*—SENTENCES of DEATH, PENAL SERVITUDE, IMPRISONMENT, &c., in IRELAND during the Year 1883, and the Number of PRISONERS NOT CONVICTED, and of those REMAINING FOR TRIAL at the end of the Year.

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	IMPRISONMENT FOR: 2 Months and above 1.		1 Month and above 14 Days.		14 Days and above 7.		7 Days and above 48 Hours.		48 Hours.		24 Hours.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,	146	51	359	142	828	871	258	370	52	43	349	40
Armagh,	46	27	103	55	72	19	83	39	8	3	12	
Carlow,	3	2	33	7	10	4	32	15	21	3	57	
Cavan,	9	1	43	9	28	2	14	29	10	10	9	
Clare,	11	4	34	20	12	8	20	16	10	3	6	
Cork County,	92	35	153	87	96	38	72	85	12	6	5	
„ City,	59	42	103	113	119	215	133	327	51	107	21	10
Donegal,	26	1	60	14	30	5	30	45	6	6	5	
Down,	34	30	83	46	42	14	115	93	24	17	6	
Dublin County,	58	23	97	32	76	39	85	63	84	119	71	10
Dublin City:												
Richmond B.,	220	.	413	.	345	.	226	.	656	.	771	.
Grangegorman P.,	.	74	.	197	.	310	.	417	.	1,464	.	1,13
Fermanagh,	17	5	30	13	11	6	3	12	45	15	36	1
Galway,	*18	8	45	15	29	11	36	18	3	2	2	.
	†6	6	21	14	15	10	13	25	28	23	76	5
Kerry,	34	3	76	25	47	23	81	65	48	15	39	
Kildare,	22	8	41	54	23	32	79	327	89	148	31	3
Kilkenny,	*9	2	22	6	6	5	13	6	9	1	7	.
	†5	.	13	4	3	2	15	40	11	7	9	
King's,	11	3	34	5	14	5	19	9	11	6	11	
Leitrim,	6	.	25	4	21	4	5	13	32	16	6	.
Limerick County,	55	5	55	17	38	7	48	24	10	1	4	.
„ City,	18	6	88	39	55	24	63	94	162	96	166	3
Londonderry,	54	1	64	11	56	39	112	77	14	20	6	
Longford,	15	2	45	21	43	3	54	20	45	12	19	
Louth,	16	5	37	27	35	21	64	55	24	19	14	
Drogheda Town,	4	16	14	7	4	4	22	19	9	3	31	
Mayo,	28	4	57	21	53	12	103	35	26	4	8	
Meath,	30	13	122	12	23	7	13	7	4	.	6	.
Monaghan,	25	9	38	15	20	10	31	30	40	9	33	
Queen's,	9	4	43	16	9	3	29	22	27	3	10	
Roscommon,	19	7	42	12	32	13	28	15	13	8	2	
Sligo,	8	4	57	12	47	5	47	18	21	9	41	
Tipperary, N. Riding,	13	4	74	22	27	5	25	15	81	16	73	1
„ S. Riding,	31	18	96	52	33	33	105	179	114	15	185	2
Tyrone,	11	19	45	27	35	16	30	40	30	24	7	
Waterford,	*10	2	41	10	17	3	17	11	2	5	6	
	†24	13	35	48	16	11	117	39	94	10	78	1
Westmeath,	19	1	42	13	22	12	67	36	18	10	25	
Wexford,	18	4	41	14	27	11	30	8	19	4	13	
Wicklow,	7	4	35	12	15	7	39	9	87	4	20	
Total Males,	1,246	.	2,859	.	2,434	.	2,376	.	2,050	.	2,276	.
Total Females,	.	466	.	1,270	.	1,869	.	2,767	.	2,286	.	2,08
Total M. and F.,	1,712		4,129		4,303		5,143		4,336		4,360	
	26,544											

* County prisoners.

† City or Town prisoners.

and IMPRISONMENT, passed during the Year 1869, together with the number of Prisoners TRIAL, in each of the County and Borough Gaols.

IMPRISONMENT FOR				Sentence respited and not passed.		Acquitted, No Bills, No prosecution, For Further Examination and Discharged.		Remaining for Trial, 31st Dec., 1869.		TOTAL.			COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.
Fine only.		Unlimited.											
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M. & F.	
.	.	36	.	.	.	171	58	20	3	2,399	2,067	4,466	Antrim.
.	.	5	.	.	.	98	17	11	4	479	192	671	Armagh.
.	.	2	.	.	.	34	5	2	2	200	51	251	Carlow.
.	.	.	.	4	.	38	9	20	1	203	68	271	Cavan.
1	.	1	.	.	.	38	6	5	2	160	65	225	Clare.
.	.	6	.	5	.	51	12	15	5	668	328	996	Cork County.
.	.	7	.	.	.	71	25	5	4	634	980	1,614	„ City.
.	.	4	.	.	.	27	6	.	1	228	90	318	Donegal.
.	.	.	.	.	.	32	16	4	.	368	235	603	Down.
1	.	7	.	2	1	102	30	11	1	688	432	1,120	Dublin County.
.	.	27	.	44	.	432	.	21	.	3,508	.	7,532	Dublin City: Richmond B.
.	.	.	2	.	7	.	244	.	15	.	4,024		Grangegorman P.
.	.	.	.	.	.	26	15	3	.	184	91	275	Fermanagh.
1	.	.	.	.	.	14	4	3	.	169	67	*236	Galway.
.	.	4	.	.	.	32	9	2	1	210	144	†354	
.	.	1	.	.	.	18	10	2	1	382	158	540	Kerry.
.	.	23	.	.	.	56	19	7	1	460	642	1,102	Kildare.
.	.	3	.	.	.	19	5	4	1	107	27	*134	Kilkenny.
.	.	1	.	.	.	23	3	1	.	94	65	†159	
.	.	3	.	.	.	24	2	7	1	152	43	195	King's.
.	.	.	.	.	.	29	5	2	.	134	44	178	Leitrim.
.	.	1	.	23	5	55	10	18	9	400	87	487	Limerick County.
.	.	3	.	.	.	104	40	2	.	701	356	1,057	„ City.
.	.	3	1	1	.	42	20	4	.	394	178	572	Londonderry.
.	.	13	.	2	.	52	12	13	2	325	83	408	Longford.
.	.	11	.	.	.	37	13	4	3	277	158	435	Louth.
.	.	1	.	.	.	26	6	3	1	117	60	177	Drogheda Town.
1	.	2	.	34	2	115	18	4	3	469	111	580	Mayo.
.	.	3	.	.	.	33	4	28	2	276	45	321	Meath.
.	.	.	.	1	.	33	6	4	2	251	101	352	Monaghan.
.	.	1	.	6	.	43	7	6	.	197	69	266	Queen's.
.	.	1	.	1	.	17	1	2	2	180	72	252	Roscommon.
.	.	.	.	.	.	35	9	13	2	291	69	360	Sligo.
.	.	1	.	2	.	44	7	5	.	381	89	470	Tipperary, N. Riding.
.	.	1	.	6	.	98	15	7	1	731	366	1,097	„ S. Riding.
1	.	1	.	.	.	22	15	3	2	220	158	378	Tyrone.
.	.	1	.	.	.	17	11	3	2	141	51	*192	Waterford.
.	.	5	.	.	.	43	6	4	.	437	197	†634	
.	.	1	.	.	.	32	2	10	2	254	96	350	Westmeath.
.	.	2	.	.	.	12	6	8	.	189	57	246	Wexford.
.	.	6	.	3	1	30	12	5	1	272	54	326	Wicklow.
5	.	187	.	134	.	2,225	.	291	.	17,930	.	.	Total Males.
.	.	.	3	.	16	.	720	.	77	.	12,270	.	Total Females.
5		190		150		2,945		368				30,200	Total M. and F.

TABLE IV., No. 2 (by Classes of Offences).—SENTENCES of DEATH, PENAL SERVITUDE, ar
and Committed from the 1st of January to the 31st of Decembe

CLASSES OF OFFENCES.		Death.	PENAL SERVITUDE FOR										IMPRISONMENT FOR											
			Life.		Above 15 Years.		15 Years and above 10.		10 Years and above 7.		7 Years.		5 Years.		3 Years and above 2.		2 Years and above 18 Months.		18 Months and above 12.		12 Months and above 9.		9 Months and above 6.		6 Months and above 3.	
CONVICTED.		M.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Felons,	At Assizes and Quarter Sessions.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	6	3	44	21	62	21	.	.	20	4	18	6	86	41	52	9	168	8
Misdemeanants,		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	5	1	14	.	29	8	51	2	153	
Criminal Lunatics,		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
Offenders under Larceny Acts,	Summary.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	2	1	.	65	6
Misdemeanants,		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	.	5	1	70	1
Dangerous Lunatics,		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
Under Revenue Laws,		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	
Under Poor Law Act,		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
Courts Martial & Deserters,		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	30	.	4	.	57	.	3	.	113	.
Under Vagrant Acts,		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
Drunkards,		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	
Total Males,		.	.	.	.	.	1	.	6	.	44	.	67	.	.	.	55	.	37	.	181	.	112	.	579	.
Total Females,		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	21	.	21	.	.	.	5	.	6	.	52	.	12	.	17
Total Males and Females,			.	.	.		1		9		65		88		.		60		43		233		124		749	
			163																					
Acquitted, No Bills, No Prosecution, For Further Examination & Discharged, Remaining for Trial on 31st December, 1869,		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total,		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sentences of Prisoners *Committed* in 1868, but *not Tried* until 1869,		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	5	7	12	3	.	.	4	.	5	1	29	4	6	1	27	1
Not Convicted,		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
Total Males,		.	.	.	.	.	1	.	9	.	49	.	79	.	.	.	59	.	42	.	210	.	118	.	606	.
Total Females,		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	28	.	24	.	.	.	5	.	7	.	56	.	13	.	18
Total Males and Females,		.	.		.		1		12		77		103		.		64		49		266		131		790	
		.	193																					

IMPRISONMENT, together with the Number NOT CONVICTED, of all the Prisoners Tried 1869 ; and also of those *Committed* in 1868, but *not Tried* until 1869.

IMPRISONMENT FOR																		Sentence respited and not passed.		TOTAL.		
3 Months and above 2.		2 Months and above 1.		1 Month and above 14 Days.		14 Days and above 7.		7 Days and above 48 Hours.		48 Hours.		24 Hours.		Fine only.		Unlimited.						
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M. & F.
108	41	38	23	55	27	35	6	7	4	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	16	.	718	292	1,010
110	26	106	13	115	15	56	7	23	3	1	.	2	2	1	.	14	.	113	14	798	98	896
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	12	2	.	.	12	2	14
116	124	169	113	318	206	278	108	107	66	20	2	14	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	1,091	687	1,778
207	123	787	273	1958	828	1887	1617	1322	1864	656	1430	361	421	.	.	.	.	3	1	7,263	6,572	13,835
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	2	.	2
42	11	5	2	10	4	3	3	8	3	.	.	.	.	4	.	9	1	.	.	90	24	114
10	1	29	11	123	55	43	22	33	17	1	.	1	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	240	111	351
61	.	76	.	50	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	146	.	.	.	541	.	541
.	10	24	13	211	60	92	30	94	58	12	18	14	16	.	.	.	.	.	.	447	205	652
3	47	2	15	11	73	36	75	779	752	1359	836	1883	1637	.	.	.	.	.	.	4,074	3,436	7,510
657	.	1236	.	2851	.	2430	.	2374	.	2050	.	2276	.	5	.	183	.	132	.	15,276	.	.
.	383	.	463	.	1268	.	1868	.	2767	.	2286	.	2084	.	.	.	3	.	15	.	11,427	.
1,040		1,699		4,119		4,298		5,141		4,336		4,360		5		186						
26,373																		147				26,703
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2,121	687	2,808
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	291	77	368
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	17,688	12,191	29,879
17	9	10	3	8	2	4	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	2	1	138	46	184
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	104	33	137
674	.	1246	.	2859	.	2434	.	2376	.	2050	.	2276	.	5	.	187	.	134	.	17,930	.	.
.	392	.	466	.	1270	.	1869	.	2767	.	2286	.	2084	.	.	.	3	.	16	.	12,270	.
1,066		1,712		4,129		4,303		5,143		4,336		4,360		5		190						
26,544																		150				30,200

TABLE V., No. 1 (by Counties, &c.)—AGES of the PRISONERS committed to the Coun and Borough Gaols in the Year 1869.

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	Under 10 Years.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Above 16 to 21 Years.		21 to 31 Years.		31 to 41 Years.		41 Years and upwards.		Age could not be ascertained.		TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M. &
Antrim,	2	.	81	11	597	338	880	922	426	404	401	390	.	.	2,387	2,065	4,4
Armagh,	.	.	27	2	113	12	179	89	85	56	73	31	.	.	477	190	6
Carlow,	.	.	2	1	51	6	74	18	32	15	37	11	.	.	196	51	2
Cavan,	.	.	2	1	37	7	93	42	38	9	25	5	.	.	195	64	2
Clare,	.	.	9	.	15	8	66	31	33	13	34	12	.	.	157	64	2
Cork County,	1	.	45	3	95	27	352	153	86	78	67	65	.	.	646	326	9
„ City,	1	.	30	6	160	161	286	519	89	160	61	130	.	.	627	976	1,6
Donegal,	1	.	7	.	29	13	100	45	36	7	50	24	.	.	223	89	3
Down,	.	.	21	1	68	10	136	76	63	87	74	59	.	.	362	233	5
Dublin County,	2	.	61	7	164	39	259	247	119	94	81	45	.	.	686	432	1,1
Dublin City:																	
Richmond B.,	10	.	329	.	794	.	1370	.	548	.	429	.	9	.	3,489	.	} 7,5
Grangegorman P.,	.	1	.	74	.	397	.	2156	.	912	.	468	.	7	.	4,015	
Fermanagh,	.	.	8	1	24	18	74	42	46	15	28	14	.	.	180	90	2
Galway,	*1	1	9	1	40	8	69	36	32	11	18	8	.	.	169	65	2
	†3	.	16	2	35	19	61	68	45	42	49	13	.	.	209	144	3
Kerry,	.	1	27	2	53	26	192	70	73	46	35	12	.	.	380	157	5
Kildare,	1	.	16	5	57	28	236	487	86	88	53	30	1	.	450	638	1,0
Kilkenny,	*.	.	2	1	14	2	53	7	12	12	18	4	.	.	99	26	1
	†.	.	9	.	11	1	47	20	15	33	9	8	.	.	91	62	1
King's,	.	.	8	4	15	.	67	21	24	7	34	11	.	.	148	43	1
Leitrim,	.	.	1	.	15	7	84	14	16	21	17	1	.	.	133	43	1
Limerick County,	.	.	21	1	60	8	225	38	49	17	42	20	.	.	397	84	4
„ City,	.	.	16	2	152	59	370	187	106	62	53	46	.	.	697	356	1,0
Londonderry,	.	.	19	3	90	2	168	71	67	71	47	29	.	.	391	176	5
Longford,	.	.	17	.	60	11	144	38	46	17	48	15	.	.	315	81	3
Louth,	.	.	9	1	38	3	130	51	57	65	39	34	.	.	273	154	4
Drogheda Town,	.	.	5	.	14	2	44	23	34	22	19	13	.	.	116	60	1
Mayo,	.	1	22	2	78	16	196	41	75	21	61	24	30	7	463	111	5
Meath,	.	.	12	.	42	3	176	23	3	.	36	18	.	.	269	44	3
Monaghan,	2	.	9	.	28	12	96	28	51	38	57	22	.	.	243	100	3
Queen's,	.	.	7	2	15	2	81	20	32	12	44	28	10	1	189	65	2
Roscommon,	.	.	11	2	30	21	65	21	36	17	36	11	.	.	178	72	2
Sligo,	.	1	4	.	83	4	111	21	47	24	29	18	.	.	274	68	3
Tipperary, N. Riding,	.	.	9	1	45	6	193	51	54	15	69	15	.	.	370	88	4
„ S. Riding,	3	.	28	3	95	11	311	238	172	90	116	20	.	.	725	362	1,0
Tyrone,	1	.	7	3	42	7	74	99	40	30	48	14	.	.	212	153	3
Waterford,	*.	.	12	1	37	8	52	24	24	11	14	5	.	.	139	49	1
	†.	.	14	2	94	22	204	108	74	41	46	23	.	.	432	196	6
Westmeath,	.	1	6	1	45	2	134	35	37	28	30	26	.	.	252	93	3
Wexford,	1	.	13	1	24	3	89	22	30	15	27	11	.	.	184	52	2
Wicklow,	1	.	9	2	48	3	98	28	75	15	34	6	.	.	265	54	3
Total Males,	31	.	960	.	3507	.	7639	.	3013	.	2488	.	50	.	17,688	.	.
Total Females,	.	5	.	149	.	1332	.	6230	.	2721	.	1739	.	15	.	12,191	
Total M. and F.	36		1,109		4,839		13,869		5,734		4,227		65				29,87

* County prisoners.

† City or Town prisoners.

TABLE V., No. 2 (by Classes of Offences).—AGES of the Prisoners committed to the several County and Borough Gaols in the Year 1869.

CLASSES OF OFFENCES.	AGES.														TOTAL.		
	Under 10 Years.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Above 16 to 21 Years.		21 to 31 Years.		31 to 41 Years.		41 Years and upwards.		Could not be ascertained.				
CONVICTED.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M. & F.
Felons, } At Assizes and Quarter Sessions,	.	1	64	5	166	34	263	129	139	67	83	56	3	.	718	292	1,010
Misdemeanants, } At Assizes and Quarter Sessions,	.	.	18	5	163	13	397	41	109	20	107	15	4	4	798	98	896
Criminal Lunatics, } At Assizes and Quarter Sessions,	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	1	2	.	3	1	.	.	12	2	14
Offenders under Larceny Act, } Summary,	8	1	285	46	241	79	287	265	140	152	130	144	.	.	1,091	687	1,778
Misdemeanants, . . } Summary,	10	.	356	61	1,835	849	3,234	3,583	980	1,327	847	752	1	.	7,263	6,572	13,835
Dangerous Lunatics, . } Summary,	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	2
Under Revenue Laws, „	.	.	1	.	8	.	26	8	22	7	33	9	.	.	90	24	114
Under Poor Law Act, „	.	.	13	.	47	13	88	63	54	25	38	10	.	.	240	111	351
Courts Martial and Deserters, „	.	.	.	.	68	.	382	.	87	.	4	.	.	.	541	.	541
Under Vagrant Acts, „	1	.	22	2	64	5	174	61	65	38	121	99	.	.	447	205	652
Drunkards, „	.	.	24	8	506	233	1,748	1,738	982	914	814	543	.	.	4,074	3,436	7,510
Acquitted, No Bills, No Prosecution, For Further Examination and Discharged,	12	3	169	22	361	93	883	302	382	153	272	103	42	11	2,121	687	2,808
Remaining for Trial on 31st Dec., 1869, .	.	.	8	.	48	13	148	39	51	18	36	7	.	.	291	77	368
Total Males, ...	31	.	960	.	3,507	.	7,639	.	3,013	.	2,488	.	50	.	17,688	.	.
Total Females, ...	.	5	.	149	.	1,332	.	6,230	.	2,721	.	1,739	.	15	.	12,191	.
Total Males and Females, . . .	36		1,109		4,839		13,869		5,734		4,227		65		.	.	29,879

TABLE VI., No. 1 (by Counties, &c.)—STATE of EDUCATION on Commitment of the Prisoners committed to the County and Borough Gaols in the Year 1869.

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	Read and Wrote.		Read imperfectly.		Knew Spelling.		Knew Alphabet.		Wholly illiterate.		Could not be ascertained.		TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M. & F.
Antrim,	1,109	461	529	777	.	.	.	.	749	827	.	.	2,387	2,065	4,45
Armagh,	136	13	120	38	49	20	35	16	128	103	.	.	477	190	66
Carlow,	32	8	2	.	.	.	.	.	162	43	.	.	196	51	24
Cavan,	86	28	36	13	.	.	.	.	73	23	.	.	195	64	25
Clare,	69	8	27	12	11	5	5	2	45	37	.	.	157	64	22
Cork County,	318	66	60	52	21	7	29	21	218	180	.	.	646	326	97
„ City,	199	72	142	139	98	228	42	76	146	461	.	.	627	976	1,60
Donegal,	77	1	47	49	16	13	18	5	65	21	.	.	223	89	31
Down,	163	25	87	98	3	2	1	.	108	108	.	.	362	233	59
Dublin County,	355	164	82	74	3	1	4	.	242	193	.	.	686	432	1,11
Dublin City:															
Richmond B.,	2,019	.	460	.	3	.	41	.	940	.	26	.	3,489	.	} 7,50
Grangegorman P.,	.	1,103	.	1036	.	8	.	14	.	1,847	.	7	.	4,015	
Fermanagh,	69	13	55	23	.	.	.	.	56	54	.	.	180	90	27
Galway, *	*55	11	15	7	.	.	.	.	99	47	.	.	169	65	23
Galway, †	†97	60	7	2	.	.	.	.	104	82	1	.	209	144	35
Kerry,	190	21	14	15	13	10	5	1	158	110	.	.	380	157	53
Kildare,	188	116	77	158	.	.	.	.	185	364	.	.	450	638	1,08
Kilkenny, *	*32	2	16	5	2	.	.	.	49	19	.	.	99	26	12
Kilkenny, †	†45	3	14	9	2	7	.	.	30	43	.	.	91	62	15
King's,	58	5	18	5	.	.	.	.	72	33	.	.	148	43	19
Leitrim,	66	18	24	6	2	.	.	.	41	19	.	.	133	43	17
Limerick County,	223	15	76	31	32	3	18	5	46	29	2	1	397	84	48
„ City,	288	52	29	34	.	.	.	.	380	270	.	.	697	356	1,05
Londonderry,	169	30	153	81	12	3	5	1	52	61	.	.	391	176	56
Longford,	134	10	53	30	24	.	.	.	100	40	4	1	315	81	39
Louth,	134	21	24	23	11	9	2	.	102	100	.	1	273	154	42
Drogheda Town,	36	7	22	3	14	.	8	.	35	50	1	.	116	60	17
Mayo,	162	7	13	7	1	.	.	.	265	91	22	6	463	111	57
Meath,	152	4	28	1	.	.	1	.	88	39	.	.	269	44	31
Monaghan,	102	2	63	17	19	38	7	.	52	43	.	.	243	100	34
Queen's,	98	10	30	18	19	2	17	4	15	30	10	1	189	65	25
Roscommon,	83	16	26	12	14	.	13	7	42	37	.	.	178	72	25
Sligo,	122	10	38	6	12	5	11	9	91	38	.	.	274	68	34
Tipperary, N. Riding,	155	24	38	14	.	.	.	.	177	50	.	.	370	88	45
„ S. Riding,	286	47	81	55	.	.	.	.	358	260	.	.	725	362	1,08
Tyrone,	105	12	34	49	11	41	.	.	62	51	.	.	212	153	36
Waterford, *	*56	6	16	6	.	.	.	.	67	37	.	.	139	49	18
Waterford, †	†150	35	36	27	.	.	.	.	246	134	.	.	432	196	62
Westmeath,	149	22	26	27	1	.	.	.	76	44	.	.	252	93	34
Wexford,	54	13	27	19	24	1	23	5	56	14	.	.	184	52	23
Wicklow,	119	17	.	.	32	14	114	23	.	.	.	.	265	54	31
Total Males,	8,140	.	2654	.	449	.	399	.	5,980	.	66	.	17,688	.	.
Total Females,	.	2,558	.	2978	.	417	.	189	.	6,032	.	17	.	12,191	.
Total M. & F.,	10,698		5,632		866		588		12,012		83		.	.	29,87

* County prisoners.

† City or Town prisoners.

Borough Gaols in the Year 1869.

Classes of Offences.		Education on Committal.												Total.		
		Read and Wrote.		Read imperfectly.		Knew Spelling.		Knew Alphabet.		Wholly illiterate.		Could not be ascertained.				
Convicted.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M. & F.
Felons, . . .	At Assizes and Quarter Sessions,	396	67	109	49	20	12	40	6	150	158	3	.	718	292	1,010
Misdemeanants, .		428	22	112	22	24	4	21	2	192	44	21	4	798	98	896
Criminal Lunatics, .		4	.	2	2	.	.	1	.	5	.	.	.	12	2	14
Offenders under Larceny Act,	Summary,	505	122	179	141	41	37	22	23	344	364	.	.	1,091	687	1,778
Misdemeanants, . . .		3,207	1,372	1,178	1,654	195	255	150	103	2,532	3,187	1	1	7,263	6,572	13,835
Dangerous Lunatics, .		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	2	.	2
Under Revenue Laws,	,,	40	6	20	2	.	1	3	.	27	15	.	.	90	24	114
Under Poor Law Act,	,,	106	17	38	29	7	3	10	9	79	53	.	.	240	111	351
Courts Martial and Deserters,	,,	354	.	65	.	15	.	4	.	103	.	.	.	541	.	541
Under Vagrant Acts,	,,	193	19	68	36	10	8	9	4	167	138	.	.	447	205	652
Drunkards,	,,	1,704	745	552	879	79	74	79	20	1,658	1,718	2	.	4,074	3,436	7,510
Acquitted, No Bills, No Prosecution, For Further Examination and Discharged,		1,058	176	296	146	48	21	53	18	628	314	38	12	2,121	687	2,808
Remaining for Trial on 31st Dec., 1869, .		145	12	35	18	10	2	7	4	94	41	.	.	291	77	368
Total Males, ...		8,140	.	2,654	.	449	.	399	.	5,980	.	66	.	17,688	.	.
Total Females, ...		.	2,558	.	2,978	.	417	.	189	.	6,032	.	17	.	12,191	.
Total Males and Females, . . .		10,698		5,632		866		588		12,012		83		.	.	29,879

TABLE VII., No. 1 (by Counties, &c.)—RELIGIOUS PROFESSIONS of the PRISONERS c mitted to the County and Borough Gaols in the Year 1869.

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	Established Church.		Presbyterian.		Roman Catholic.		Other Religions.		Could not be ascertained.		TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.
Antrim,	656	706	421	271	1,301	1,087	9	1	.	.	2,387	2,065	
Armagh,	163	55	38	11	276	124	.	.	.	.	477	190	
Carlow,	5	3	.	.	191	48	.	.	.	.	196	51	
Cavan,	26	8	.	.	169	56	.	.	.	.	195	64	
Clare,	2	.	.	.	155	64	.	.	.	.	157	64	
Cork County,	88	13	14	.	542	313	2	.	.	.	646	326	
„ City,	25	15	.	.	602	961	.	.	.	.	627	976	
Donegal,	20	7	7	2	196	80	.	.	.	.	223	89	
Down,	115	60	47	29	199	144	1	.	.	.	362	233	
Dublin County,	84	76	3	.	594	356	5	.	.	.	686	432	
Dublin City:													
Richmond B.,	318	.	16	.	3,101	.	5	.	49	.	3,489	.	
Grangegorman P.,	.	406	.	6	.	3,592	.	.	.	11	.	4,015	
Fermanagh,	30	29	.	.	150	61	.	.	.	.	180	90	
Galway, *	3	5	.	.	166	60	.	.	.	.	169	65	
Galway, †	3	2	.	.	206	142	.	.	.	.	209	144	
Kerry,	5	.	.	.	375	157	.	.	.	.	380	157	
Kildare,	51	72	5	.	391	566	2	.	1	.	450	638	1
Kilkenny, *	7	1	.	.	92	25	.	.	.	.	99	26	
Kilkenny, †	7	.	.	.	84	62	.	.	.	.	91	62	
King's,	4	1	.	.	144	42	.	.	.	.	148	43	
Leitrim,	4	.	.	.	129	43	.	.	.	.	133	43	
Limerick County,	29	1	15	.	350	83	1	.	2	.	397	84	
„ City,	7	7	5	.	685	349	.	.	.	.	697	356	1
Londonderry,	68	54	61	10	262	112	.	.	.	.	391	176	
Longford,	16	3	.	.	299	78	.	.	.	.	315	81	
Louth,	29	14	.	1	244	139	.	.	.	.	273	154	
Drogheda Town,	3	4	1	.	112	56	.	.	.	.	116	60	
Mayo,	6	4	.	.	441	100	.	.	16	7	463	111	
Meath,	35	2	1	.	232	42	.	.	1	.	269	44	
Monaghan,	22	7	4	6	217	87	.	.	.	.	243	100	
Queen's,	9	.	1	.	169	64	.	.	10	1	189	65	
Roscommon,	11	3	.	.	167	69	.	.	.	.	178	72	
Sligo,	9	3	1	.	264	65	.	.	.	.	274	68	
Tipperary, N. Riding,	18	1	1	.	344	87	.	.	7	.	370	88	
„ S. Riding,	30	41	.	.	695	321	.	.	.	.	725	362	1
Tyrone,	37	34	10	3	164	116	1	.	.	.	212	153	
Waterford, *	9	.	.	.	130	49	.	.	.	.	139	49	
Waterford, †	24	3	1	1	406	192	1	.	.	.	432	196	
Westmeath,	6	3	.	.	246	90	.	.	.	.	252	93	
Wexford,	7	6	.	.	177	46	.	.	.	.	184	52	
Wicklow,	20	1	.	.	245	53	.	.	.	.	265	54	
Total Males,	2,011	.	652	.	14,912	.	27	.	86	.	17,688	.	
Total Females,	.	1,650	.	340	.	10,181	.	1	.	19	.	12,191	
Total M. and F.,	3,661		992		25,093		28		105		.	.	29

* County prisoners. † City or Town prisoners.

ABLE VII., No. 2 (by Classes of Offences).—RELIGIOUS PROFESSIONS of the PRISONERS committed to the several County and Borough Gaols in the Year 1869.

CLASSES OF OFFENCES.	Established Church.		Presbyterian.		Roman Catholic.		Other Religions.		Could not be ascertained.		TOTAL.		
CONVICTED.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.&F.
..lons, . . . } At Assizes and	113	37	33	4	568	251	.	.	4	.	718	292	1,010
..sdemeanants, . } Quarter	69	9	20	1	686	84	.	.	23	4	798	98	896
..iminal Lunatics, . } Sessions.	1	.	1	1	10	1	.	.	.	.	12	2	14
..fenders under Larceny Act, } Sum-	145	84	30	19	914	584	2	.	.	.	1,091	687	1,778
..sdemeanants, . . } mary.	795	964	346	219	6,115	5,389	7	.	.	.	7,263	6,572	13,835
..ngerous Lunatics, . }	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	2
..der Revenue Laws, „	6	.	7	.	76	24	1	.	.	.	90	24	114
..der Poor Law Act, „	29	6	6	.	205	105	.	.	.	.	240	111	351
..uts Martial and Deserters, „	242	.	36	.	258	.	5	.	.	.	541	.	541
..der Vagrant Acts, „	63	13	9	4	374	188	.	.	1	.	447	205	652	
..unkards, „	271	451	92	76	3,707	2,908	3	1	1	.	4,074	3,436	7,510
..quitted, No Bills, No Prosecution, } For Further Examination and Dis- } charged, ...	227	78	68	16	1,762	578	8	.	56	15	2,121	687	2,808
..maining for Trial on 31st Dec., 1869,	50	8	4	.	235	69	1	.	1	.	291	77	368
..Total Males, ...	2,011	.	652	.	14,912	.	27	.	86	.	17,688	.	.
..Total Females, ...	.	1,650	.	340	.	10,181	.	1	.	19	.	12,191	.
..Total Males and Females, . .	3,661		992		25,093		28		105		.	.	29879

ABLE VIII.—Number of DEBTORS committed to the several County and Borough Gaols in the Year 1869, distinguishing Master and Mistress from Pauper.

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	Master and Mistress.		Pauper.		TOTAL.			COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	Master and Mistress.		Pauper.		TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.&F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.&F.
..trim, . . .	82	2	43	7	125	9	134	Limerick City, .	12	1	6	3	18	4	22
..magh, . . .	18	.	29	.	47	.	47	Londonderry, .	31	1	2	.	33	1	34
..rlow, . . .	5	1	.	.	5	1	6	Longford, . .	2	.	2	.	4	.	4
..van, . . .	9	2	5	.	14	2	16	Louth, . . .	7	.	3	.	10	.	10
..are, . . .	10	.	4	.	14	.	14	Drogheda Town,	2	.	.	.	2	.	2
..rk County, . .	21	.	17	1	38	1	39	Mayo, . . .	15	.	4	.	19	.	19
„ City, . .	34	1	28	1	62	2	64	Meath, . . .	5	.	.	.	5	.	5
..negal, . .	3	1	12	2	15	3	18	Monaghan, . .	11	1	2	1	13	2	15
..wn, . . .	25	.	21	1	46	1	47	Queen's, . . .	3	1	.	.	3	1	4
..blin County, .	12	2	10	.	22	2	24	Roscommon, . .	4	.	5	.	9	.	9
..blin City:*								Sligo, . . .	8	.	.	.	8	.	8
Richmond B. .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Tipperary, N. Riding	8	.	2	1	10	1	11
Grangegorman P.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	„ S. Riding	4	1	4	1	8	2	10
..rmanagh, . .	5	1	3	.	8	1	9	Tyrone, . .	4	2	11	2	15	4	19
..alway, . . { †	13	.	.	.	13	.	13	Waterford, . { †	1	.	3	1	4	1	5
..alway, . . { ‡	14	2	.	.	14	2	16	Waterford, . { ‡	3	.	1	.	4	.	4
..erry, . . .	8	.	2	3	10	3	13	Westmeath, . .	1	.	.	.	1	.	1
..ildare, . . .	.	.	6	.	6	.	6	Wexford, . .	4	.	8	1	12	1	13
..ilkenny, . . { †	2	.	3	.	5	.	5	Wicklow, . .	6	.	1	.	7	.	7
..ilkenny, . . { ‡	3	1	.	.	3	1	4								
								Total 1869, Males, .	403	.	241	.	644	.	.
..ing's, . . .	2	1	.	.	2	1	3	Total 1869, Females, .	.	21	.	25	.	46	.
..eitrim, . . .	.	.	3	.	3	.	3	Total 1869, M. and F.,	424		266		.	.	690
..imerick County, .	6	.	1	.	7	.	7								

* Debtors in the city of Dublin jurisdiction are sent, on arrest, to the Four Courts' Marshalsea.
† County prisoners. ‡ City or Town prisoners.

TABLE IX.—CASES of SICKNESS and DISEASE in

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	DISEASES CLASSIFIED																															
	Fever, Typhus, &c.		Pneumonia, Bronchitis, and other Pulmonary Affections.		Gastritis, Diarrhœa, and other Affections of the Stomach and Bowels		Hepatic Diseases, Jaundice, &c.		Dropsy.		Apoplexy.		Epilepsy.		Paralysis.		Other Affections of the Brain and Spinal Marrow.		Diseases of the Urinary and Genital Organs.		Venereal Diseases.		Hysteria and other Nervous Affections.								
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M							
Antrim,	2	2	27	15	97	54	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	6	1	32	17	.	2								
Armagh,	17	10	29	10	28	25	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	2	.	.	.	6	.	5	8	.	.								
Carlow,	.	.	7	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.								
Cavan,	.	.	.	2	8	12	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	1	.	.	.								
Clare,	1	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1								
Cork County,	1	2	1	2	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.								
„ City,	9	17	3	6	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	1								
Donegal,	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.								
Down,	.	.	4	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	.	.								
Dublin County,	1	2	15	10	38	97	1	3	1	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	2	2	5	3	5	3	.	10								
Dublin City:																																
Richmond B.	29	.	16	.	13	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	16	.	8	.	10	.	.	.								
Grangegorman P.	.	27	.	39	.	17	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	15	.	2	.	21	.	1	.	21	.	4								
Fermanagh,	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.								
Galway County and Town,	5	2	4	1	8	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	21								
Kerry,	3	2	11	7	7	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	3	3	.								
Kildare,	.	.	13	12	38	20	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	2	7	4	.	.								
Kilkenny, *	2	.	4	.	22	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.								
Kilkenny, †	1	.	3	.	14	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.								
King's,	.	.	19	11	29	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	2	.	.	.	.	.								
Leitrim,	.	.	2	.	17	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	1	.								
Limerick County,	8	1	15	2	63	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	12	1	4	.								
„ City,	.	.	3	.	18	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	.	1								
Londonderry,	.	.	60	20	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	3	12	1	8	5								
Longford,	.	.	9	7	7	5	.	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.								
Louth,	.	.	2	8	8	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.								
Drogheda Town,	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.								
Mayo,	6	5	39	10	23	7	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	5	.	.								
Meath,	3	.	5	.	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.								
Monaghan,	.	.	2	.	10	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	3	.	.	3	.	.	.								
Queen's,	.	1	1	1	4	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.								
Roscommon,	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.								
Sligo,	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.								
Tipperary, N. Rid.,	.	1	16	6	24	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	2	.	.	.								
„ S. Rid.,	.	.	7	4	3	4	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	7	.	.								
Tyrone,	3	.	2	6	11	9	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	2	3	5	.	.								
Waterford County and City,	3	8	2	4	12	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	2	.	1	.	1	5	.	.								
Westmeath,	.	.	2	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	1	.	.	.	.								
Wexford,	.	.	4	5	22	15	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	1	1	.	.								
Wicklow,	1	.	15	7	17	11	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	2	.	2	2								
Total Males,	96	.	346	.	559	.	8	.	6	.	1	.	19	.	5	.	30	.	57	.	116	.	28	.								
Total Females,	.	80	.	198	.	345	.	7	.	.	.	.	.	23	.	4	.	27	.	15	.	88	.	48								
Total M. and F.	176		544		904		15		6		1		42		9		57		72		204		76									

* County prisoners.

† City prisoners.

veral County and Borough Gaols during the Year 1869.

OUT OF HOSPITAL.

Hæmorrhages.		Erysipelas.		Eruptive Fevers.		Cutaneous Diseases.		Scrofula.		Varicose Veins.		Hæmorrhoids.		Anthrax.		Hernia.		Tumours. Simple.		Tumours. Malignant.		Wounds, Contusions, Fractures, and Dislocations.		Diseases of Bones and Joints.		County and Borough Gaols.
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
3	2	.	.	1	.	36	5	9	8	.	.	7	1	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	17	3	6	2	Antrim.
4	4	1	3	.	.	8	8	3	4	3	.	4	1	3	1	.	.	6	6	.	.	7	.	1	.	Armagh.
	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	1	.	Carlow.
5	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	Cavan.
	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	Clare.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	Cork County.
1	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	4	.	.	„ City.
.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	Donegal.
.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	Down.
1	2	.	1	.	.	20	4	2	2	5	.	3	2	1	.	8	.	2	.	.	.	11	2	2	.	Dublin County.
1	.	1	.	.	.	13	.	5	.	.	.	4	.	2	.	.	.	12	.	.	.	18	.	8	.	Dublin City: Richmond B.
.	5	.	2	.	8	.	14	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	9	.	8	Grangegorman P.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	Fermanagh.
.	.	.	.	.	.	12	1	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	Galway County and Town.
.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	9	1	.	.	Kerry.
2	4	.	.	.	.	21	8	1	.	.	.	4	5	.	.	.	.	1	3	.	.	1	.	.	2	Kildare.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	3	.	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	* † Kilkenny.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
.	.	.	.	.	.	4	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	King's.
.	.	.	.	.	.	18	.	1	.	3	.	4	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	Leitrim.
2	.	.	.	.	.	14	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	2	.	Limerick County.
2	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	15	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	19	11	13	4	„ City.
.	.	.	.	.	.	6	.	7	3	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	3	.	.	Londonderry.
3	.	.	.	.	.	12	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	1	.	.	Longford.
.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	7	3	1	.	Louth.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	Drogheda Town.
1	2	.	.	1	.	22	9	1	1	4	.	15	2	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	8	1	1	.	Mayo.
1	.	.	.	.	.	79	1	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	3	.	.	.	Meath.
.	.	.	.	.	.	7	4	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	2	2	Monaghan.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Queen's.
.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Roscommon.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Sligo.
.	.	.	1	.	.	12	5	.	.	.	.	3	2	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Tipperary, N. Rid.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	1	5	.	.	„ S. Rid.
.	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	2	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	4	2	.	.	7	3	.	.	Tyrone.
1	1	.	.	.	.	30	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	4	1	.	Waterford County and City.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Westmeath.
.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	6	.	1	.	Wexford.
.	.	1	.	.	.	13	1	1	.	1	1	3	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	Wicklow.
27	.	4	.	3	.	342	.	74	.	19	.	62	.	12	.	23	.	42	.	.	.	149	.	41	.	Total Males.
.	22	.	8	.	9	.	66	.	31	.	2	.	14	.	2	.	.	.	21	.	.	.	52	.	18	Total Females.
49		12		12		408		105		21		76		14		23		63		.		201		59		Total M. and F.

[continued

TABLE IX. *concluded.*—CASES of SICKNESS and DISEASE

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	DISEASES CLASSIFIED *IN* OR *OUT* OF HOSPITAL.																													
	Burns and Scalds.		Ulcers.		Disease of Heart.		Diseases of Eye.		Diseases of Ear, Nose, and Mouth.		Parturition.		Disease of Uterus and Appendages.		Abortion.		Delirium Tremens.		Rheumatism.		Gout.		Attempts at Suicide.		Other Diseases		M g	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	F.	F.	F.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,	1	.	22	9	3	.	7	4	12	7	3	11	.	6	1	24	13	1	.	.	.	13	4							
Armagh,	.	.	3	3	3	.	4	5	4	9	1	1	3	8	.	6	10	.	.	.	.	7	6							
Carlow,	.	.	4	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.							
Cavan,	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	3	3	.	.	.	.	1	.							
Clare,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.							
Cork County,	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	2	.							
„ City,	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	4	.	.	1	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	5	7							
Donegal,	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.							
Down	.	.	2	.	1	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	1	.							
Dublin County,	5	2	20	6	2	1	5	4	7	2	.	3	.	.	.	1	3	.	.	.	1	.	2	1						
Dublin City: Richmond B.,	.	.	7	.	3	.	7	.	2	.	.	.	.	10	.	9	.	.	.	1	.	54	.							
Grangegorman P.,	.	.	.	13	.	2	.	8	.	2	6	2	2	.	2	.	14	.	.	.	27	.	71	.							
Fermanagh,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	5							
Galway County and Town,	1	.	2	1	.	.	.	2	.	.	2	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.							
Kerry,	.	1	3	1	.	.	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	1	2	2	3	.	.	.	.	2	1							
Kildare,	.	.	10	7	1	1	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	12	10	.	.	.	.	8	6							
Kilkenny, *	.	1	2	.	1	.	.	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	9	2							
Kilkenny, †	.	.	1	.	1	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	7	1							
King's,	.	.	5	1	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.							
Leitrim,	1	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	3	.							
Limerick County,	1	.	7	1	1	.	4	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	64	3	1						
„ City,	.	.	.	.	4	1	4	1	5	.	.	.	.	3	.	1	.	1	.	.	1	65	54							
Londonderry,	2	.	4	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	2	2	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.							
Longford,	.	.	7	1	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	.	.	.	.	.	6	2							
Louth,	.	.	4	2	1	.	2	2	.	2	.	1	1	.	.	3	1	1	.	.	.	.	.							
Drogheda Town,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1							
Mayo,	.	2	7	2	.	.	5	3	11	7	.	1	.	.	.	6	2	.	.	.	.	9	2							
Meath,	.	.	4	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	12	4							
Monaghan,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	3	2	1						
Queen's,	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	4	1							
Roscommon,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.							
Sligo,	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.							
Tipperary, N. Rid.,	.	.	3	4	.	.	2	.	.	.	1	3	.	.	.	4	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	3						
„ S. Rid.,	.	.	7	2	.	.	.	.	2	1	3	.	.	2	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	10	2							
Tyrone,	.	1	4	2	.	.	2	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	3							
Waterford County, and City,	.	.	3	.	.	.	2	.	6	.	3	.	.	4	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	2	1							
Westmeath,	.	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.							
Wexford,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	4	4	5	1	.	.	1	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	2	.							
Wicklow,	.	.	3	1	2	.	8	2	2	.	.	1	.	.	.	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.							
Total Males,	11	.	147	.	25	.	60	.	72	.	.	.	.	46	.	131	.	3	.	2	.	299	.	10						
Total Females,	.	8	.	57	.	5	.	39	.	36	30	27	6	.	6	.	67	.	.	.	29	.	180	.							
Total M. and F.,	19		204		30		99		108		63			52		198		3		31		479								

* County prisoners. † City prisoners.

he several County and Borough Gaols during the Year 1869.

Number of slight cases of indisposition prescribed for *out* of Hospital, but *not* included in foregoing classification.		Lunatics. No. of in Custody during 1869.		Lunatics. Daily average No. in Custody.		Number of Patients in hospital during year.		Daily average Number in Hospital.		Number of cases prescribed for *out* of Hospital.		Daily average Number prescribed for *out* of Hospital.		Greatest Number Sick at any one time, in and out of Hospital.		County and Borough Gaols.
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
.	.	4	.	4	.	16	13	2·26	1·15	327	159	·89	·43	6	4	Antrim.
.	.	5	1	·6	1	89	34	3·33	·86	79	87	·21	·24	7	4	Armagh
36	17	1	.	·2	.	1	3	·05	·44	56	24	·16	·07	.	.	Carlow.
.	.	2	.	·9	.	8	5	·91	·14	23	14	·09	·04	3	.	Cavan.
.	.	.	.	.	.	10	1	·2	·14	142	78	1·5	·6	4	5	Clare.
690	226	4	1	·2	·01	10	8	·5	·16	690	226	1·9	·6	4	1	Cork County
439	718	2	.	.	.	26	50	·5	1·66	439	178	1·2	1·91	7	11	„ City.
68	44	4	.	·22	.	9	4	·82	·21	68	44	·18	·12	3	1	Donegal.
76	17	15	13	12·61	9·78	20	1	1·71	·15	4	2	·13	·9	4	1	Down.
27	7	4	1	·3	·05	11	27	·8	2·8	191	157	4·3	1·3	13	9	Dublin County.
5534	.	1	.	.	.	257	.	8·	.	5,534	.	36·	.	77	.	Dublin City: Richmond B.
.	.	.	18	.	.	.	341	.	16·	.	5,491	.	16·	.	33	Grangegorman P.
15	2	.	.	.	.	7	7	·2	·51	15	2	.	.	2	3	Fermanagh.
37	31	2	.	.	.	48	31	4·35	1·69	37	31	·10	·08	8	1	Galway County and Town.
85	18	1	.	·13	.	52	24	1·57	·85	85	18	·23	·05	5	2	Kerry.
.	.	1	.	.	.	2	6	1·11	·43	126	79	·35	·22	6	2	Kildare.
32	26	.	.	.	.	14	1	2·44	·08	44	12	3·	1·	5	2	* Kilkenny.
30	10	.	.	.	.	7	.	·7	.	30	10	2·	1·	6	1	† Kilkenny.
15	9	.	.	.	.	7	4	·66	·08	89	35	·25	·1	5	2	King's.
7	1	.	.	.	.	17	1	·04	.	65	17	·18	·04	4	2	Leitrim.
31	5	4	1	·27	·07	14	2	1·21	·04	228	15	·63	·04	6	1	Limerick Co.
.	.	.	1	.	.	13	12	·44	·41	121	51	·66	·27	2	2	„ City.
4	2	2	1	.	.	4	6	·11	·26	120	35	2·	1·	3	2	Londonderry.
29	14	.	.	.	.	33	9	1·4	·31	64	26	·02	·01	5	2	Longford.
.	.	4	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	46	32	.	.	.	.	Louth.
17	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	4	·23	·11	1	1	Drogheda Town.
15	3	1	.	·25	.	40	31	1·53	1·25	440	132	1·2	·36	11	9	Mayo.
72	9	1	.	·07	.	135	6	4·15	·45	72	9	·19	·02	12	.	Meath.
.	.	4	6	1·84	2·7	1	.	·33	.	42	27	·11	·07	3	1	Monaghan.
128	9	.	.	.	.	20	6	·38	·16	128	9	·35	·02	6	2	Queen's.
83	26	.	.	.	.	1	.	·08	.	4	1	·23	·07	1	1	Roscommon.
60	21	.	.	.	.	2	3	·24	·15	60	21	·16	·06	3	3	Sligo.
15	2	.	.	.	.	5	2	·3	·07	72	28	·2	·08	3	1	Tipperary, N. R.
327	300	1	.	·15	.	42	29	1·16	·59	327	300	·89	·82	5	3	„ S. R.
88	19	.	.	.	.	11	7	·49	·11	139	58	·38	·16	3	3	Tyrone.
117	114	.	.	.	.	71	38	2·28	1·75	117	114	·32	·31	5	5	Waterford Co. and City.
182	18	.	.	.	.	10	2	·64	·25	183	20	·5	·05	3	2	Westmeath.
.	.	.	.	.	.	3	3	·71	·31	53	31	·15	·08	3	2	Wexford.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	·03	89	26	·24	·07	2	.	Wicklow.
3259	.	63	.	21·74	.	1,016	.	46·30	.	10,355	.	61·12	.	246	.	Total Males.
.	1671	.	44	.	13·61	.	718	.	33·49	.	7,603	.	28·30	.	124	Total Females.
9,930		107		3,535		1,734		79·79		17,958		89·42		370		Total M. and F.

TABLE X.—DEATHS, and their CAUSES, during the Year 1869.

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS IN WHICH DEATHS OCCURRED.	No.	Initials of Name.	Sex.	Age.	Crime, &c., for which Committed.	Date of Commitment.	Cause of Death, as returned by Local Inspector.	Date o Death
Antrim: Belfast, . .	1	J. C.	F.	45	Unsound mind and unfit to be at large.	16 Mar. 1869,	Exhaustion, . . .	18 Mar
Armagh, . .	2	J. B.	M.	85	Debtor, . .	13 Aug. 1869,	Old Age, . . .	10 Oct.
Cork County, .	3	M. G.	M.	32	Assault, &c., in workhouse.	23 April, 1869,	Dysentery, . . .	10 May
Donegal: Lifford, . .	4	N. D.	F.	69	Breach of excise laws.	27 Nov. 1869,	Debility, . . .	6 Dec
Down: Downpatrick, .	5	J. M'A.	M.	22	Assault, . .	28 Oct. 1869,	Bronchitis, . . .	29 Nov
Dublin: Kilmainham, .	6	M. A. B.	F.	30	Larceny, . .	5 Oct. 1869,	Fever, ...	1 Nov
Dublin City: Richmond B., .	7	P. G.	M.	51	Lunacy, . .	13 Nov. 1867,	Asthenia, . . .	4 Mar
„ „	8	T. G.	M.	12	Larceny, . .	15 Oct. 1869,	Acute Phthisis, . .	4 Dec
Grangegorman P.	9	S. F.	F.	40	Stealing wearing apparel.	15 Jan. 1869,	Disease of Kidneys and Diarrhœa.	8 Apr
„ „	10	E. M.	F.	26	Stealing money,	23 Aug. 1869,	Fatty degeneration of Heart	31 Aug
Galway, . .	11	S. W.	F.	72	Larceny, . .	31 May, 1869,	Debility and Old Age, .	31 July
Kerry: Tralee, . .	12	M. T.	M.	30	Stealing money,	7 Mar. 1869,	Diarrhœa and enlarged Liver.	3 Sept
Kilkenny, . .	13	W. D.	M.	–	Stabbing his wife.	17 Mar. 1869,	Inflammation of Bowels, .	22 Mar
Monaghan, .	14	P. D.	M.	78	Dangerous lunacy	4 May, 1861,	General Debility, . .	3 May
„ „	15	E. L.	F.	57	Do., . .	8 Jan. 1867,	Softening of Brain, . .	26 Jun
Queen's: Maryborough,	16	M. W.	M.	70	Rape, . .	9 April, 1869,	Apoplexy, . . .	10 June
Sligo, . .	17	T. D.	M.	39	Assault on dwelling-house.	12 Mar. 1869,	Disease of Chest and Lung,	14 Mar
Waterford, Co. and City.	18	J. W.	F.	32	Larceny, . .	8 June, 1867,	Phthisis, . . .	9 Feb
„ „	19	M. B.	F.	23	Do., . .	15 Jan. 1869,	Peritonitis, ...	24 Mar

TABLE XI.—ESCAPES from Gaols and Bridewells in the Year 1869.

From whence.	Date.	Sex.	Age.	Offence.	Tried or Untried.	Whether confined separately or with others.	Whether retaken or not.
Antrim Bridewell,	17 Jan.	M.	20	Stealing fowl.	Untried, .	With others, . .	Yes.
Ennistimon Bridewell.	3 Dec.	M.	40	Larceny, . .	Do., .	Separately, .	No.
Queenstown Bridewell.	19 April,	M.	29	Larceny, . .	Do., .	Do., . .	Yes.
Mitchelstown Bridewell.	17 Aug.	M.	—	Drunkenness, .	Tried, .	With others, . .	Fine paid after escape.
Limerick County Gaol.	24 Feb.	M.	34	Larceny, . .	Untried, .	Separately, . .	Yes.

TABLE XII.—PUNISHMENTS for PRISON OFFENCES in the Year 1869, in the several County and Borough Gaols.

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	Handcuff, Straps, or Irons.		Dark or Refractory Cells.		Stoppage of Diet.		Other Punishments.		TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M. & F.
Antrim,	3	2	44	1	554	41	28	3	629	47	676
Armagh,	.	.	32	4	.	.	.	.	32	4	36
Carlow,	.	.	10	4	.	.	.	.	10	4	14
Cavan,	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	5
Clare,	.	.	.	.	.	.	17	.	17	.	17
Cork County,	.	.	158	35	73	4	6	6	237	45	282
„ City,	.	.	139	21	.	.	.	.	139	21	160
Donegal,	.	.	18	7	.	.	2	.	20	7	27
Down,	.	.	37	3	.	.	.	.	37	3	40
Dublin County,	.	.	17	.	.	.	.	.	17	.	17
Dublin City:											
Richmond Bridewell,	.	.	384	.	.	.	5	.	389	.	389
Grangegorman Penitentiary,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Fermanagh,	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	2	9	2	11
Galway, *	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	3	.	11
Galway, †	.	.	.	.	8	.	.	.	8	.	
Kerry,	1	.	18	20	.	.	.	.	19	20	39
Kildare,	.	.	30	27	.	.	.	.	30	27	57
Kilkenny, *	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	5
Kilkenny, †	.	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	6	.	6
King's,	.	.	2	2	25	2	.	.	27	4	31
Leitrim,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	1
Limerick County,	5	.	49	.	2	2	2	.	58	2	60
„ City,	.	.	49	22	.	.	.	.	49	22	71
Londonderry,	.	.	73	9	.	.	.	.	73	9	82
Longford,	.	.	24	5	.	.	1	.	25	5	30
Louth,	.	.	8	.	.	.	.	.	8	.	8
Drogheda Town,	.	.	4	2	.	.	.	.	4	2	6
Mayo,	.	.	12	5	.	.	.	.	12	5	17
Meath,	2	.	28	.	.	.	.	.	30	.	30
Monaghan,	.	.	9	7	.	.	.	.	9	7	16
Queen's,	.	.	27	2	.	.	.	1	27	3	30
Roscommon,	.	.	13	8	25	6	.	.	38	14	52
Sligo,	.	.	10	5	.	.	.	.	10	5	15
Tipperary, North Riding,	.	.	7	2	18	.	.	.	25	2	27
„ South Riding,	.	.	105	11	.	.	.	.	105	11	116
Tyrone,	.	.	5	11	4	.	.	.	9	11	20
Waterford, *	.	.	44	1	.	.	1	.	45	1	46
Waterford, †	.	.	27	12	.	.	.	.	27	12	39
Westmeath,	.	.	13	2	.	.	.	.	13	2	15
Wexford,	.	.	8	4	.	.	.	.	8	4	12
Wicklow,	.	.	18	.	4	.	.	.	22	.	22
Total Males,	11	.	1,438	.	716	.	72	.	2,237	.	.
Total Females,	.	2	.	232	.	55	.	12	.	301	.
Total Males and Females,	13		1,670		771		84		.	.	2,538

* County prisoners. † City or Town prisoners.

TABLE XIII.—NUMBER of INDIVIDUAL PRISONERS who attended at the several Gaol Schools in the Year 1869, with the Number of Teachers, &c.

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	Number of Individual Prisoners who attended School.		Number of days School was held.		Average Daily Number of Pupils.		Number of Teachers.		Number of Hours allotted daily for Instruction of each Pupil.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,	290	106	275	275	8·8	4·5	1	.	3	1½
Armagh,	145	58	295	222	12·98	6·88	1	1	2	2
Carlow,*	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Cavan,	173	.	311	.	9·85	.	1	.	2	.
Clare,	84	35	218	255	11·	3·	1	1	2	1
Cork County,	54	26	215	218	9·2	5·7	1	.	2	1¾
„ City,	11	24	.	184	.	2·	.	1	.	2
Donegal,	165	78	229	234	14·2	5·3	1	1	1	1
Down,	22	35	234	300	2·04	3·	1	1	2	2
Dublin County,	40	22	228	135	7·08	2·5	1	1	2	2
Dublin City:										
Richmond Bridewell,	194	.	223	.	28·	.	1	.	2	.
Grangegorman Penitentiary,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Fermanagh,	94	47	313	313	9·52	5·23	1	.	2	1
Galway,* †	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Galway,* ‡	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kerry,	35	8	209	230	2·16	1·48	1	1	2	1½
Kildare,	33	.	280	.	11·08	.	1	.	1½	.
Kilkenny, †	18	3	259	207	3·4	·1	2	2	1½	1½
Kilkenny, ‡	22	3			2·9	·4				
King's,	5	.	161	.	1·	.	1	.	1	.
Leitrim,	61	18	287	255	4·62	1·24	2	.	1	1
Limerick County,	211	.	229	.	15·4	.	1	.	2	.
„ City,*	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Londonderry,	320	31	247	288	31·4	4·12	1	.	1	1
Longford,	162	24	201	62	11·8	4·5	1	1	2	2
Louth,	60	27	217	308	8·93	5·5	1	1	1	1
Drogheda Town,	58	.	311	.	4·1	.	1	.	2	.
Mayo,*	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
Meath,	193	35	258	268	12·36	3·26	4	1	2	2
Monaghan,	7	3	229	258	2·	2·	1	1	2	2
Queen's,	98	53	225	221	11·5	4·7	1	1	1	1
Roscommon,	178	50	236	291	16·3	5·03	1	1	1	1
Sligo,	187	62	253	253	12·81	6·09	1	1	2	2
Tipperary, North Riding,	106	16	197	93	17·7	4·	1	1	1	1
„ South Riding,	42	.	253	.	7·	.	1	.	2	.
Tyrone,	177	73	313	313	23·87	18·41	1	1	2	1
Waterford, †	20	2	202	223	4·5	1·	1	1	2	2
Waterford, ‡	15	35			3·4	5·8				
Westmeath,	162	17	305	239	11·7	3·5	1	.	2	1
Wexford,	18	13	298	296	7·83	3·24	1	.	1½	1½
Wicklow,	146	40	312	259	22·1	3·	2	2	2	2
Total Males,	3,606	.		.	362·03	.	39	.	.	.
Total Females,	.	944	.		.	115·48	.	21	.	.
Total Males and Females,	4,550				477·51		60		.	.

* No school. † County prisoners. ‡ City or Town prisoners.

TABLE XIV.—PRISON STOCK of BEDDING and CLOTHING in the several County

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	BEDDING.						CLOTHING. For Males.						
	Blankets, Pairs of.	Sheets, Pairs of.	Rugs.	Hammocks or Cots.	Bedticks.	Bedsteads.	Shirts.	Jackets.	Vests.	Trowsers.	Caps.	Stockings or Socks (pairs).	Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs (pairs).
Antrim,	471	915	402	358	464	57	545	372	386	315	295	580	612
Armagh,	164	331	159	61	121	110	104	61	67	70	60	55	46
Carlow,	80	60	.	16	90	96	36	45	45	45	41	.	42
Cavan,	116	122	131	.	94	117	47	60	37	50	60	.	40
Clare,	60	120	160	180	16	.	40	160	80	60	40	.	30
Cork County,	262	240½	213	88	222	285	284	153	188	164	138	215	156
„ City,	256	170	257	45	169	298	124	122	70	80	80	.	70
Donegal,	140	157	153	.	157	134	106	86	86	86	84	.	54
Down,	161	170	192	.	179	203	85	94	100	151	131	.	75
Dublin County,	195½	241½	192	118	198	16	198	147	157	138	171	.	89
Dublin City: Richmond B.,	455	632½	445	223	46	44	539	534	360	429	430	.	485
Grangegorman P.	414½	462	429	125	330	70	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Fermanagh,	100	160	91	.	115	110	56	45	48	50	35	15	20
Galway County and Town	258	187½	144	219	313	.	88	85	102	84	109	.	87
Kerry,	169	110	.	.	144	188	115	40	46	42	41	.	29
Kildare,	182½	267	186	98	90	36	176	135	111	183	95	276½	148
Kilkenny County and City,	107	158	112	104	63	105	113	96	79	52	78	.	53
King's,	320	110	20	77	150	76	84	79	69	58	48	128	63
Leitrim,	120	161	91	7	156	143	127	38	.	50	50	.	97
Limerick County,	160	216	124	93	220	121	124	155	134	168	86	115	144
„ City,	119	147	136	3	96	120	89	69	49	90	46	.	54
Londonderry,	301	223	18	59	216	170	116	203	201	173	56	163	175
Longford,	124	141	135	71	113	53	221	67	75	81	53	.	78
Louth,	110	136	103	108	117	25	86	49	66	53	65	46	94
Drogheda Town,	37	60	37	18	37	19	29	20	20	20	24	24	15
Mayo,	268½	139	235	.	291	234	96	72	58	79	55	6	100
Meath,	112	111	111	.	110	134	60	41	41	41	55	.	41
Monaghan,	81	80	57	60	20	27	88	38	33	25	41	17	15
Queen's,	128	65	133	23	102	96	59	72	38	40	40	19	37
Roscommon,	118	179	117	.	119	123	84	45	40	80	120	.	83
Sligo,	141	293	140	.	152	112	124	74	45	36	22	.	102
Tipperary, N. Riding,	238	217	236	20	208	209	170	54	77	99	62	174	157
„ S. Riding,	166	388	121	125	128	8	154	156	102	99	94	12	135
Tyrone,	167	128	154	35	154	132	215	148	84	110	86	28	46
Waterford County and City,	165	150	142	103	143	61	104	54	54	59	49	.	63
Westmeath,	127	106	97	.	93	136	58	52	26	49	40	.	19
Wexford,	315	164	15	43	233	154	80	99	147	77	117	43	109
Wicklow,	93	93	92	.	103	87	102	97	86	120	50	.	80
Total,	7,002	7,811	5,580	2,480	5,772	4,109	4,926	3,917	3,407	3,606	3,147	1,916	3,743
Total Males,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total Females,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total M. and F.,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

and Borough Gaols, on the 31st of December, 1869 (both in Use and Store).

Clothing. For Females. Shifts.	Jackets.	Gowns.	Petticoats.	Aprons.	Neckerchiefs.	Caps.	Stockings (pairs).	Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs (pairs).	Daily Average Number of Prisoners, exclusive of Debtors. M.	F.	Highest Number of Prisoners of each Sex in Custody in 1869, exclusive of Debtors. M.	F.	County and Borough Gaols.
308	355	295	295	269	214	200	310	223	153·49	80·84	212	110	Antrim.
105	.	72	105	74	.	91	35	28	47·8	21·07	107	35	Armagh.
49	37	.	61	52	52	56	.	25	9·34	4·	14	11	Carlow.
22	12	.	30	12	55	8	8	18	19·59	3·81	38	10	Cavan.
20	10	.	8	30	36	30	.	6	18·48	4·69	27	10	Clare.
110	82	.	144	171	338	370	151	50	110·25	32·41	134	47	Cork County.
91	.	109	147	212	121	212	.	60	51·46	45·10	66	74	„ City.
30	30	.	30	30	30	30	12	14	26·25	7·07	36	13	Donegal.
89	94	.	78	106	50	64	.	52	42·65	25·82	58	34	Down.
73	55	.	84	200	45	55	.	27	69·9	17·8	88	28	Dublin County.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	239·8	.	290	.	Dublin City: Richmond B.
603	445	.	612	1142	746	623	51	459	·	120·	.	161	Grangegorman P.
36	.	40	30	32	.	28	20	15	13·4	6·36	23	12	Fermanagh.
87	85	.	45	28	43	.	.	42	30·45	16·91	47	19	Galway County and Town.
38	23	.	29	28	12	38	.	14	32·97	9·27	53	18	Kerry.
89	89	.	155	66	60	133	194	77	57·47	21·31	78	40	Kildare.
19	31	.	23	24	52	.	.	21	24·76	5·34	37	13	Kilkenny County and City.
33	12	11	8	24	24	24	33	12	19·	5·33	33	10	King's.
40	29	.	22	12	.	.	.	15	9·45	2·63	22	6	Leitrim.
30	.	28	36	24	.	.	20	14	58·	8·48	75	14	Limerick County.
68	55	.	50	58	96	.	.	26	32·61	15·5	56	28	„ City.
54	.	92	75	71	126	96	38	41	36·12	8·92	57	16	Londonderry.
57	72	.	48	61	33	.	.	52	23·13	5·12	46	10	Longford.
41	26	.	57	46	31	35	31	25	24·68	10·36	37	17	Louth.
18	28	.	18	19	12	20	16	12	4·46	4·58	11	9	Drogheda Town.
46	46	.	43	12	.	.	.	23	33·08	9·49	56	16	Mayo.
40	27	.	36	50	40	31	.	31	24·7	4·64	41	10	Meath.
28	20	.	23	34	17	13	13	15	22·39	14·26	37	21	Monaghan.
40	32	.	35	30	30	35	.	21	18·08	6·44	26	11	Queen's.
26	24	22	18	34	26	.	.	13	17·9	6·15	28	14	Roscommon.
20	.	21	36	32	.	.	.	12	17·	5·	39	12	Sligo.
50	31	.	19	114	31	114	86	50	32·06	5·54	44	10	Tipperary, N. Rid.
74	69	.	86	58	32	36	.	42	50·73	25·58	68	39	„ S. Rid.
39	22	76	151	62	32	110	35	30	42·71	21·55	79	37	Tyrone.
60	.	55	75	50	.	50	.	33	20·25	24·13	37	30	Waterford County and City.
22	21	.	30	21	24	22	24	13	17·52	7·44	34	13	Westmeath.
119	105	.	69	109	94	73	62	46	22·27	9·28	36	15	Wexford.
38	29	.	38	38	38	38	40	20	24·2	3·2	35	8	Wicklow.
2,712	1,996	821	2,849	3,435	2,540	2,635	1,179	1,677	.	.	.	.	Total.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1498·4	.	2,205	.	Total Males.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	625·42	.	981	Total Females
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2123·82		3,186		Total M. and F.

TABLE XV.—AMOUNT of ACCOMMODATION in the several

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	Wards.		Yards.		Day Rooms.		Solitary Cells.		Cells.					
									9 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet high from floor to ceiling, *or* containing 432 cubic feet.		Of Larger Size.		Of Smaller Size.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,	11	2	23	15	4	1	8	8	.	.	319	103	.	.
Armagh,	3	2	15	1	2	.	3	.	.	.	61	38	.	.
Carlow,	4	1	9	6	10	2	3	.	.	22	.	.	47	19
Cavan,	4	3	8	2	9	3	4	2	70	.	.	.	.	.
Clare,	8	2	8	2	7	2	4	2	103	12	.	.	.	.
Cork County,*	7	2	7	3	9	4	2	2	.	.	.	.	57	24
„ City,	9	9	6	5	6	8	22	8	.	.	.	.	.	.
Donegal,	8	3	8	2	11	4	3	2	.	.	.	.	64	19
Down,	8	3	9	2	7	2	14	1	150	49	16	11	.	.
Dublin County,	5	5	5	5	1	.	4	3	96	43	.	.	.	.
Dublin City:														
Richmond B.,	15	.	17	.	34	.	9	.	148	.	.	.	.	.
Grangegorman P.,	.	5	.	14	.	.	.	8	.	126	.	54	.	.
Fermanagh,	7	2	5	3	3	1	.	.	.	.	66	36	.	.
Galway County and Town,	4	3	4	3	4	3	.	.	81	15	.	.	3	2
Kerry,	6	2	6	2	5	4	2	1	.	.	79	15	.	.
Kildare,	.	.	4	2	1	2	3	2	60	24	.	.	16	16
Kilkenny County and City,	14	8	4	3	3	2	5	4	46	.	88	70	.	.
King's,	4	2	3	2	2	2	1	1	97	32	.	8	.	.
Leitrim,	5	3	9	5	13	3	5	2	56	19	2	2	.	.
Limerick County,	.	.	4	3	2	.	.	.	6	.	63	38	.	.
„ City,	3	3	6	3	1	1	3	2	61	30	7	.	.	.
Londonderry,	11	.	13	2	5	.	10	2	136	34	.	.	.	.
Longford,	8	7	8	3	8	.	3	1	.	.	.	4	48	12
Louth,	3	1	18	.	1	1	2	2	83	21	2	1	.	.
Drogheda Town,	2	1	3	2	.	.	1	1	24	8	.	.	.	.
Mayo,	8	3	8	3	7	3	3	3	.	.	.	.	98	30
Meath,	.	.	11	4	5	2	3	1	.	.	.	.	50	30
Monaghan,	3	3	2	2	.	.	1	2	.	.	59	39	.	.
Queen's,	6	2	13	5	8	4	4	4	91	20	.	.	.	.
Roscommon,	7	1	7	1	7	1	3	1	58	16	.	.	.	.
Sligo,	8	1	12	4	12	2	5	1	.	.	74	17	.	.
Tipperary, N. Riding,	8	4	10	7	7	4	2	2	.	.	35	15	114	18
„ S. Riding,	4	2	7	2	2	.	.	.	120	59	15	.	.	.
Tyrone,	5	3	4	2	3	1	2	2	.	.	26	37	51	.
Waterford County and City,	2	2	6	3	.	.	1	1	73	30	.	.	.	.
Westmeath,	.	.	10	7	5	2	5	2	93	14	.	.	.	.
Wexford,	.	.	17	5	3	.	7	4	78	58	3	.	.	.
Wicklow,	5	2	5	3	4	2	1	.	56	23	.	.	.	.
Total for Males,	205	.	314	.	211	.	148	.	1,786	.	915	.	548	.
Total for Females,	.	92	.	138	.	66	.	77	.	655	.	488	.	170
Total for M. and F.,	297		452		277		225		2,441		1,403		718	

* Cork County Gaol in process of alteration.

County and Borough Gaols on the 31st of December, 1869.

Cells to contain 3 Prisoners.		Sleeping Rooms. Number.		Sleeping Rooms. No. of Beds in same.		Hospital. No. of Rooms or Wards.		Hospital. No. of Beds in same.		Hospital. No. of Water Closets.		Hospital. No. of Baths.		School Rooms.		County and Borough Gaols.
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
.	.	.	.	.	.	5	5	5	5	1	1	.	.	†.	.	Antrim.
11	.	5	.	10	.	1	1	5	5	1	1	.	.	1	.	Armagh.
.	.	13	.	6	.	2	2	6	6	1	1	1	1	.	.	Carlow.
.	18	4	.	4	.	2	1	6	3	1	.	1	.	.	.	Cavan.
.	.	9	.	9	.	2	2	12	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	Clare.
35	2	5	1	15	3	2	2	5	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	Cork County.
36	54	6	1	12	1	3	3	6	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	„ City.
2	.	4	1	4	1	2	1	12	6	2	2	1	1	1	1	Donegal.
.	.	.	.	.	.	4	2	9	6	.	.	1	.	.	.	Down.
.	.	6	2	4	.	5	2	16	12	3	1	3	1	1	1	Dublin County.
115	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	20	.	4	.	2	.	1	.	Dublin City: Richmond Bridewell.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	.	43	.	5	.	.	.	1	Grangegorman P.
.	.	5	2	5	2	4	4	9	6	1	1	1	2	.	.	Fermanagh.
7	5	2	1	6	6	2	2	9	10	1	1	1	.	.	.	Galway County and Town.
.	.	4	2	12	6	4	1	8	3	2	1	1	.	1	1	Kerry.
2	4	5	.	5	.	2	2	12	8	3	3	1	1	.	.	Kildare.
.	.	6	1	12	.	3	3	7	4	1	1	1	.	.	.	Kilkenny County and City.
.	.	.	.	.	.	5	5	11	12	2	2	1	.	1	.	King's.
.	3	7	.	12	.	5	3	10	6	.	.	.	1	1	1	Leitrim.
3	1	7	1	7	1	2	2	7	3	1	1	1	.	1	1	Limerick County.
.	.	10	3	3	.	4	1	7	2	2	2	.	1	.	.	„ City.
.	.	7	2	16	4	3	3	6	6	3	3	2	2	1	1	Londonderry
2	.	6	2	5	.	2	1	6	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	Longford.
.	.	.	.	.	.	4	1	.	.	1	1	1	.	.	.	Louth.
.	.	2	1	2	.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.	Drogheda Town.
14	6	4	2	8	4	2	2	6	6	1	1	2	2	1	1	Mayo.
10	6	7	.	5	.	2	2	12	12	2	2	2	.	1	.	Meath.
.	.	4	2	8	4	2	2	4	2	1	1	.	.	1	1	Monaghan.
7	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	13	12	2	2	1	.	1	1	Queen's.
3	.	4	3	8	6	3	2	8	8	3	2	2	1	.	.	Roscommon.
.	.	10	8	6	13	2	2	8	6	.	.	3	.	1	.	Sligo.
.	.	13	3	14	2	4	5	8	14	.	.	1	.	1	1	Tipperary, N. Riding.
12	.	.	.	.	.	3	2	14	10	.	.	1	1	1	.	„ S. Riding.
.	.	.	1	.	2	6	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Tyrone.
.	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	12	12	2	2	1	1	.	.	Waterford County and City.
6	.	4	6	.	12	3	2	6	3	1	1	1	.	1	1	Westmeath.
2	.	8	.	10	.	3	2	6	4	1	1	.	.	1	1	Wexford.
.	.	2	1	2	1	2	1	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	Wicklow.
267	.	169	.	210	.	106	.	299	.	49	.	38	.	23	.	Total for Males.
.	99	.	46	.	68	.	82	.	253	.	44	.	20	.	17	Total for Females.
366		215		278		188		552		93		58		40		Total for M. and F.

† Stalls in Chapel used.

[*continued.*

TABLE XV. *concluded*—AMOUNT OF ACCOMMODATION in the several

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	Lavatories.		Privies.		Exclusive of Hospital.				Chapels.	Workshops.	Worksheds.	Kitchens.	Bakeries.	Store Rooms.	Laundries.	Drying Rooms.
					Water-closets.		Baths.									
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.								
Antrim,	2	1	8	1	278	103	1*	3*	1	1	107	1	.	5	2	2
Armagh,	.	2	4	.	66	5	1*	1*	1	.	10	1	.	4	1	1
Carlow,	8	4	8	7	1	.	4	.	1	3	.	1	.	4	1	1
Cavan,	.	.	9	1	3	3	1	.	1	2	.	1	.	7	1	.
Clare,	2	.	.	.	22	6	2*	.	1	3	4	1	1	5	1	1
Cork County,	7	3	1	.	7	3	1*	1*	1	.	.	1	.	.	1	2
„ City,	9	9	10	7	3	1	1	1	2	4	3	1	.	1	1	1
Donegal,	11	1	10	2	2	.	1	.	1	4	4	2	.	6	1	1
Down,	13	7	14	4	7	7	2	1	1	15	24	1	1	12	1	1
Dublin County,	4	3	.	.	12	7	5	2	1	1	.	1	.	10	1	2
Dublin City:																
Richmond B.	16	.	.	.	41	.	3	.	2	10	.	2	.	24	1	1
Grangegorman P.	.	6	.	.	.	23	.	2*	2	.	1	1	.	5	2	2
Fermanagh,	.	1	6	2	13	1	2	2	1	1	20	1	.	4	1	1
Galway County and Town,	4	.	11	3	9	.	1	1	1	1	14	1	.	7	1	1
Kerry,	8	3	1	.	8	3	1	.	1	6	21	1	1	3	1	1
Kildare,	3	1	.	.	10	5	3*	3*	2	1	.	2	.	4	2	2
Kilkenny County and City,	4	4	1	.	4	4	1*	1*	1	3	14	2	.	7	1	1
King's,	6	1	3	3	8	.	6*	.	1	1	.	1	1	4	2	.
Leitrim,	1	.	12	5	1	.	1	.	2	2	24	1	.	3	2	.
Limerick County,	9	4	.	.	19	8	1*	1*	1	.	27	1	.	3	1	1
„ City,	15	6	3	2	13	3	1*	1*	2	1	.	1	.	7	1	1
Londonderry,	2	3	5	.	13	4	1*	1*	1	1	50	1	.	6	1	1
Longford,	5	5	8	2	3	4	1*	1*	1	5	16	1	.	4	1	.
Louth,	.	.	8	.	88	.	1*	1*	1	2	24	1	.	5	1	1
Drogheda Town,	2	1	3	2	3	1	2*	1*	1	1	5	1	.	2	1	.
Mayo,	.	.	12	5	1	.	8	1	1	1	1	1	.	2	1	.
Meath,	.	.	10	4	.	.	.	.	1	3	1	1	.	4	1	1
Monaghan,	3	3	4	1	7	5	1*	1*	1	2	24	1	.	4	1	1
Queen's,	10	10	18	6	5	3	1	1	1	10	12	2	1	2	1	1
Roscommon,	.	2	7	.	.	3	.	2	1	2	8	1	.	4	1	1
Sligo,	.	1	20	3	2	.	.	.	1	6	8	1	.	3	2	1
Tipperary, N. Riding,	8	4	21	5	.	.	12*	8*	2	2	4	5	1	14	1	1
„ S. Riding,	12	6	6	2	25	13	1*	.	1	.	.	1	.	5	2	3
Tyrone,	4	3	4	.	10	4	2	1	1	3	29	1	.	4	1	1
Waterford County and City,	3	3	.	.	7	7	1*	1*	1	4	6	1	.	3	2	2
Westmeath,	4	.	14	2	8	6	1*	1*	1	4	16	1	1	3	1	1
Wexford,	8	4	18	4	7	3	1	1	2	10	1	1	.	10	1	1
Wicklow,	2	3	2	1	8	5	1	1	1	1	.	1	.	5	1	1
Total for Males,	185	.	261	.	714	.	73	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total for Females,	.	104	.	74	.	240	.	42	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total for M. & F.,	289		335		954		115		46	116	478	47	7	205	46	41

Those thus marked (*) supplied with hot water.

ounty and Borough Gaols on the 31st December, 1869.

Fumigating Rooms and Apparatus.	Reception Rooms.	Pumps.	Wells.	Treadwheels.	Capstan Mills.	Crank Mills.	Other Machines for Labour.	Tell-Tale Clocks.	Total amount of sleeping accommodation, including that for Debtors, but *exclusive* of Beds in Hospital.	Number Gaol can accommodate.						County and Borough Gaols.
										Debtors.		Criminals.		Total.		
										M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M. & F.	
1	7	1	2	.	.	1[b]	.	2	316	103	38	1	303	103	445	Antrim.
1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	98	38	10	.	88	38	136	Armagh.
.	.	2	2	1†	.	.	.	2	60	41	7	.	53	41	101	Carlow.
1	1	2	2	.	.	1	.	.	88	58	17	4	71	54	146	Cavan.
2	1	10	1	1	.	.	1	1	139	.	12	.	115	12	139	Clare.
.	.	2	.	2	.	.	.	3	172	39	.	.	.	.	.	Cork County.‡
.	2	1	1	1†	.	1	1	1	78	64	36	3	166	170	375	„ City.
2	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	74	20	4	1	70	19	94	Donegal.
1	8	1	.	.	1	.	.[a]	3	174	63	32	6	142	57	237	Down.
1	2	1	1	.	.	1[b]	5	3	108	46	12	4	96	43	155	Dublin County.
1	1	3	3	2†	.	.	.	5	332	.	.	.	287	.	287	Dublin City : Richmond B.
1	1	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	180	.	.	.	180	180	Grangegorman P.
.	3	2	.	.	.	.	1	1	78	38	8	4	66	36	114	Fermanagh.
.	.	3	.	2†	.	.	.	.	80	20	14	.	95	41	150	Galway County and Town.
1	2	1	.	1†	1	.	.	2	91	21	12	6	79	15	112	Kerry.
2	.	2	.	.	.	.	.[a]	3	87	52	10	3	82	52	147	Kildare.
.	1	2	2	1†	.	.	.	1	117	33	8	4	88	70	170	Kilkenny County, and City.
2	1	2	.	.	.	1	.	2	97	40	10	.	87	40	137	King's.
.	2	2	.	1†	.	1	.	1	66	16	21	2	72	29	124	Leitrim.
1	.	4	.	1†	.	.	.	2	86	45	10	4	75	41	130	Limerick County.
1	3	.	.	1†	.	.	.	1	87	36	19	6	68	30	113	„ City.
2	2	1	1	.	.	.	.	3	172	40	20	6	136	34	196	Londonderry.
1	2	2	1	1†	.	.	.	2	56	19	30	8	60	21	119	Longford.
1	6	2	2	.	.	.	.	1	75	25	4	2	80	27	113	Louth.
1	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	28	12	4	2	26	10	42	Drogheda Town.
1	2	1	1	1	.	.	.[a]	2	148	52	8	4	140	48	200	Mayo.
1	1	1	2	2	.	.	.	2	100	48	14	.	84	48	146	Meath.
2	2	3	1	.	.	1	.	1	70	49	11	10	59	39	119	Monaghan.
2	4	2	2	1†	.	.	.	2	98	20	20	4	108	20	152	Queen's.
.	.	2	2	1†	.	.	.	1	76	24	8	.	78	30	116	Roscommon.
1	.	2	1	1	.	.	.	2	94	37	36	6	82	49	173	Sligo.
2	1	3	2	1†	.	1	.	2	188	55	19	.	235	84	338	Tipperary, N. Rid.
1	1	2	.	1†	.	.	.	4	120	59	10	.	196	59	265	„ S. Rid.
2	2	3	3	1†	.	1	.	2	90	37	20	2	70	37	129	Tyrone.
.	.	4	.	1†	.	.	.	1	88	36	15	6	73	30	124	Waterford County and City.
1	2	6	2	.	.	2	.	2	105	26	10	4	113	49	176	Westmeath.
1	2	13	.	.	.	1	2[c]	3	103	68	16	.	97	74	187	Wexford.
1	.	4	3	1†	.	.	1	2	58	24	6	1	52	23	82	Wicklow.
									—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Total for Males.
									.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Total for Females.
38	66	101	37	26	2	12	—	65	—		—		—		—	Total for M. and F.

[a] Shot drill. [b] Crank-pump, partitioned. [c] Washing and Mangling machines.
Those marked thus (†) partitioned. ‡ Cork county gaol in process of alteration.

TABLE XVI.—TRADES' WORK and HARD LABOUR in the several County and Borough Gaols, and the Profits

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	MALES.																		FEMALES.							
	Masons or Stonecutters.	Carpenters.	Tailors.	Shoemakers.	Weavers and Winders.	Smiths.	Painters.	Mat-making.	Other Trades.	TOTAL OF TRADES.	Picking Oakum, Cocoa Fibre, & Flax Manufacture.	Stone-breakers, Bone-breakers, and Labourers.	Treadwheel, Capstan Mill, or Shot Drill.	Prison Duties.	Other Employments.	Unemployed or Sick.	TOTAL CONFINED.	Needlework & Weaving.	Knitting, Spinning, and Dressing Flax.	Washing, Ironing, and Mangling.	Shoemaking.	Prison Duties.	Other Employments.	Unemployed or Sick.	TOTAL CONFINED.
Antrim,	.	2	4	5	3	.	.	4	.	18	39	46	.	22	13	22	160	10	3	26	.	9	20	.	6
Armagh,	.	.	2	.	6	.	.	.	.	8	.	25	.	5	.	9	47	8	2	3	.	3	.	1	1
Carlow,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	1	.	1	7	3	.	3	.	1	2	.	.
Cavan,	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	3	4	.	8	6	4	.	4	26	.	.	2	.	1	.	.	.
Clare,	.	1	.	.	4	.	.	.	2	7	.	10	.	1	.	3	21	1	3	.	.	.	.	.	.
Cork County,	.	1	1	1	3	.	.	5	.	11	23	.	16	13	22	4	89	2	14	12	.	6	3	2	3
„ City,	1	1	2	1	4	1	1	2	1	14	10	.	14	9	3	6	56	6	6	6	2	9	29	3	6
Donegal,	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	24	.	2	.	2	29	1	.	2	.	1	.	.	.
Down,	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	3	4	12	4	.	5	30	17	.	3	.	4	1	1	2
Dublin County,	1	1	.	.	.	1	1	4	.	8	37	.	12	8	.	6	71	7	.	5	.	4	.	3	1
Dublin City:																									
Richmond B.,	.	1	4	4	33	1	1	55	.	99	32	.	30	17	15	22	215	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Grangegorman P.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	13	1	18	.	16	34	32	11
Fermanagh,	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	4	.	3	.	1	10	2	2	3	.	1	.	2	1
Galway County and Town,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	7	2	.	8	23	.	.	.	.	.	3	6	
Kerry,	.	1	.	2	.	.	.	3	4	10	.	.	13	4	.	8	35	2	.	2	.	3	.	1	
Kildare,	.	.	7	2	.	1	.	.	.	10	46	.	.	5	.	3	64	4	.	4	.	2	.	2	1
Kilkenny, *	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	3	.	4	8	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kilkenny, †	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	4	4	.	2	11	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
King's,	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	2	8	10	.	4	.	1	25	.	3	1	.	1	.	.	
Leitrim,	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	2	1	2	.	3	10	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	
Limerick County,	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	27	27	.	6	.	7	68	2	3	8	.	1	.	.	1
„ City,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	13	.	.	4	.	9	26	3	.	.	.	2	12	‡3	2
Londonderry,	.	.	.	.	7	.	1	9	.	17	4	.	.	2	.	6	29	.	2	2	.	1	.	.	
Longford,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	4	2	9	.	.	.	.	2	.	1	
Louth,	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	2	4	14	.	2	.	5	27	3	1	.	.	1	5	.	1
Drogheda Town,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	2	4	1	1	.	.	1	.	1	
Mayo,	1	1	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	4	.	7	12	.	.	2	25	1	.	2	.	2	.	2	
Meath,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	8	.	4	22	1	.	1	.	.	.	1	
Monaghan,	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	3	12	1	.	1	19	6	.	4	.	1	.	.	1
Queen's,	1	1	.	2	.	.	1	.	.	5	.	.	11	2	1	1	20	1	.	2	.	1	.	.	
Roscommon,	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	10	5	.	4	22	2	.	2	.	1	.	.	
Sligo,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	18	2	2	.	27	1	.	2	.	1	.	1	
Tipperary, N. Rid.,	.	.	1	2	.	.	.	3	.	6	11	.	.	7	.	2	26	.	.	2	.	1	1	.	
„ S. Rid.,	.	.	1	3	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	30	8	.	8	50	7	.	10	.	5	.	4	2
Tyrone,	.	.	1	.	2	.	.	2	.	5	1	5	15	2	.	1	29	10	1	2	.	2	.	.	1
Waterford County and City,	.	1	.	1	3	.	1	1	.	7	6	.	.	5	4	15	37	2	3	7	.	5	2	7	2
Westmeath,	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	7	4	2	3	18	1	3	1	.	1	.	1	
Wexford,	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	4	5	.	4	3	6	23	2	2	1	.	1	.	3	
Wicklow,	2	.	2	1	.	.	2	.	.	7	.	.	6	4	2	1	20	2	1	1	.	1	.	.	
Total,	6	14	34	31	65	6	9	90	10	265	268	206	252	183	71	193		124	51	139	2	91	112	77	
																	1,438								53

* County prisoners. † City prisoners. ‡ Picking Oakum.

orough Gaols on the 31st December, 1869, the Cost of Work during the year, erived therefrom.

Amount of Cost of Work during the Year, including Estimated Value of Works on hand.						Estimated Amount of Return of Work during the Year.						Estimated Profit on Works during the Year.			No. of Males who learned their Trade in the Gaol.	Tread Wheel: No. of feet Ascent per day.	Number of Hours worked per day.	Total No. of Trades in which Prisoners were instructed.	County and Borough Gaols.
Males.			Females.			Males.			Females.										
£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.					
397	17	5	83	6	0	737	14	6	447	10	0	704	1	1	44	.	.	4	Antrim.
16	10	9	0	7	4	49	0	3	4	5	0	36	7	2	3	.	.	3	Armagh.
—			—			—			—			—			.	12,774	9	.	Carlow.
—			—			—			—			—			.	.	2	1	Cavan.
7	18	0	6	0	3	30	5	9	22	15	2	39	2	8	7	5,120	2	2	Clare.
126	4	4	12	16	0	149	9	3	14	16	6	25	5	5	42	6,480	4	6	Cork County.
62	4	6	33	10	7	81	7	10	60	3	4	45	16	1	7	11,460	8	6	„ City.
52	7	9	—			58	3	7	—			5	15	10	.	.	.	.	Donegal.
17	18	8	—			32	7	4	3	5	4	17	14	0	.	.	.	.	Down.
160	9	0	8	15	10	175	1	8	10	10	9	16	7	7	.	.	.	1	Dublin County.
																			Dublin City.
294	0	10	—			2,852	14	2	—			558	13	4	217	7,650	6½	3	Richmond B.
—			83	3	5	—			221	2	9	137	19	4	.	.	.	.	Grangegorman P.
21	5	6	—			38	16	2	—			17	10	8	.	.	.	.	Fermanagh.
200	0	0	1	0	0	231	0	0	1	0	0	24	3	2	.	*5,000	†6	2	Galway County
															.	†6,400	*4½	3	and Town.
110	19	7	1	5	2	135	0	6	1	11	0	24	6	9	.	2,560	2	2	Kerry.
114	9	7¼	—			203	4	4½	—			88	14	9½	.	.	.	.	Kildare.
—			—			—			—			—			.	4,609½	1½	.	Kilkenny.
—			—			—			—			—							
20	10	0	11	1	4	25	16	9	11	1	4	5	6	9	.	.	.	2	King's.
6	12	0	2	9	4	11	19	5	10	14	0	13	12	1	.	7,640	5	.	Leitrim.
94	19	1	35	15	3	131	8	5	48	9	8	69	12	10	.	.	.	.	Limerick County.
17	3	2	9	2	5	44	7	3	33	8	10	51	10	6	.	3,840	2	.	„ City.
804	5	2	39	7	9	945	6	5	54	13	9	156	7	3	18	.	.	2	Londonderry.
19	10	9	5	4	10	21	12	4½	5	17	2	2	13	11	.	4,104	3	.	Longford.
29	5	7	—			86	4	4	5	6	4	62	5	1	.	.	.	.	Louth.[1]
14	14	7	—			30	18	5	—			16	3	10	.	.	.	2	Drogheda Town.
—			0	6	6	3	0	8	0	8	6	3	2	8	17	3,600	4to2	5	Mayo.
—			—			—			0	6	11	0	6	11	.	11,520	1	.	Meath.
5	2	4½	0	2	4	8	10	0	3	9	11	6	15	2½	.	.	.	1	Monaghan.
21	3	7	—			26	4	1	—			5	0	6	3	11,520	4	11	Queen's.
—			—			11	11	8	—			11	11	8	.	9,600	6	.	Roscommon.
30	17	10	1	0	3	40	11	4½	1	0	6	9	13	9½	6	6,400	5	3	Sligo.
78	6	4	5	16	0	73	2	4	113	18	3	145	19	6	12	.	2	4	Tipperary, N. Rid.
282	1	10	122	2	4	369	6	7	183	7	1	226	13	7	.	8,250	3	.	„ S. Rid.
117	3	9	2	2	10½	149	3	7	7	18	10	37	15	9½	8	2,552	2	5	Tyrone.
85	17	0	40	16	4	143	1	3	108	10	8	124	18	7	16	2,910	1	4	Waterford County and City.
366	0	9	—			420	7	2	1	13	4	55	19	9	1	.	.	3	Westmeath.
38	18	10	4	5	3	69	10	5	23	7	3	49	13	7	5	.	.	5	Wexford.
32	2	11	28	7	5	52	2	6	41	0	1	32	12	3	6	1,280	1	3	Wicklow.
6,647	1	5¾	538	4	9½	7,443	10	4½	1,441	12	3	2,829	13	10¾	412	.	.	.	Total.
6,185	6	3¼				8,885	2	7½											

* Winter. † Summer.

TABLE XVII.—ACCOUNT of EXPENDITURE in the several

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	Nature of Dietary.	Average Cost of Ordinary Diet for each Prisoner (exclusive of Hospital).			Average No. of Prisoners Dieted Daily, exclusive of Hospital.	Nature of Fuel.	No. of Fires for use of Prisoners.	COST OF Prisoners' Ordinary Diet.		
		Per diem.	Per Annum.							
1.	2.	3.	4.		5.	6.	7.	8.		
		d.	£	*s.* *d.*				£	*s.*	*d.*
Antrim,	Mixed.	4·1	6	4 9·48	237·51	Coal.	17	1,481	18	9
Armagh,	Do.	4·01	6	2 2·64	68·87	Do.	11	420	17	9
Carlow,	Do.	4·54	6	18 0·9	13·22	Do.	12	91	5	3
Cavan,	Do.	3·95	6	0 1·7	23·19	Do.	21	139	6	2
Clare,	Do.	4·57	6	19 1·56	23	Coal and Bog Deal.	8	160	0	0
Cork County,	Do.	3·93	5	19 5	144·66	Coal.	23	863	15	10
„ City,	Do.	3·94	6	0 1·9	96·5	Do.	18	579	15	10
Donegal,	Do.	4·42	6	14 8·5	33·62	Do.	27	226	8	11
Down,	Do.	4·77	7	5 1	71·17	Do.	26	516	6	5
Dublin County,	Do.	5·9	8	19 9·73	77	Do.	18	692	5	5
Dublin City:										
Richmond B.,	Do.	4·21	6	8 0	228	Do.	20	1,459	10	11
Grangegorman P.,	Do.	3·09	4	13 10·34	100	Do.	8	469	6	2
Fermanagh,	Do.	3·88	5	17 10·64	19·5	Coal and Turf.	8	114	18	7
Galway County and Town,	Do.	3·11	4	14 9·72	43·12	Do.	13	204	8	7
Kerry,	Do.	3·79	5	15 4·26	40·23	Coal.	23	232	0	9
Kildare,	Do.	4·48	6	16 3·46	77·48	Do.	10	527	19	5¾
Kilkenny, ‡	Do.	4·38	6	13 1	13·53	Coal and Turf.	*	90	0	4
Kilkenny, §	Do.	3·91	5	19 0·78	9·42	Do.	*	56	1	7
King's,	Do.	4*	6	1 9·3	24·5	Do.	19	149	4	8
Leitrim,	Do.	3·92	5	19 5·54	11·06	Do.	35	66	1	3
Limerick County,	Do.	4·2	6	8 3	65·34	Coal.	8	419	14	8
„ City,	Do.	3·58	5	9 2·35	46·54	Do.	7	254	2	0
Londonderry,	Do.	5·36	8	2 10·99	45·53	Do.	5	370	17	7
Longford,	Do.	4·1	6	4 11·31	26·3	Coal and Turf.	.	164	6	0
Louth,	Do.	4·38	6	13 2·39	35·04	Do.	†2	233	7	1
Drogheda Town,	Do.	3·6	5	9 6·5	9	Do.	.	49	5	11
Mayo,	Do.	3·58	5	9 0	39·42	Turf.	18	214	17	2
Meath,	Do.	4·99	7	11 11·52	23·84	Coal and Turf.	25	181	3	5
Monaghan,	Do.	4·53	6	17 10·56	35·54	Coal.	3	245	0	2
Queen's,	Do.	4·47	6	16 1·36	21·6	Coal and Turf.	15	147	0	3
Roscommon,	Do.	5*	7	12 1	25·79	Do.	20	196	3	4
Sligo,	Do.	4*	6	1 7·3	20·07	Coal.	21	122	0	2
Tipperary, N.R.,	Do.	4·44	6	15 1·56	37·62	Coal and Deal.	9	254	3	7
„ S.R.,	Do.	4·51	6	17 3·62	74·94	Coal.	20	514	9	6
Tyrone,	Do.	4·52	6	17 5·68	39·84	Coal and Turf.	12	273	17	0
Waterford, ‡	Do.	5·16	7	17 0·38	26·26	Coal.	20	206	3	8
Waterford, §	Do.	3·24	4	18 8·67	41·77	Do.		206	3	8
Westmeath,	Do.	4·45	6	15 3·96	24·5	Coal and Turf.	20	165	15	7
Wexford,	Do.	4·27	6	9 8·79	31·54	Coal.	21	204	12	5½
Wicklow,	Do.	4·23	6	8 9·43	27·4	Do.	14	176	8	9
Total 1869,		4·21	6	7 11·88	2053·46		.	13,141	4	7
Total 1868,		4·32	6	11 6·72	2067·6		.	13,587	2	0½

* Hot air.
‡ For County prisoners.

† Furnaces.
§ For City prisoners.

County and Borough Gaols, in the Year 1869.

COST OF						
Fuel for use of Prisoners.	Soap, Candles, and Gas.	Medicines, &c.	Prisoners' Diet, &c., in Hospital.	Extra Diet for Lunatics.	Extra Diet for Prisoners attendant on Lunatics.	County and Borough Gaols.
9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
102 10 7	79 9 1	‖—	29 12 11	8 12 0	—	Antrim.
71 6 5	45 17 11	40 9 7	26 9 5	19 17 9	—	Armagh.
57 16 10	13 4 7	17 18 9	—	—	—	Carlow.
28 14 4	25 0 6	15 6 7	11 15 6	1 7 1	—	Cavan.
67 3 8	33 2 2	7 12 1	1 12 10	—	—	Clare.
105 12 7	105 5 2	7 11 10	3 18 2	0 8 9	0 9 3	Cork County.
68 19 8	62 9 8	12 9 5	19 12 8	—	—	„ City.
79 16 10	23 8 3	8 2 8	5 13 2	—	—	Donegal.
99 2 7	48 6 10	7 6 7	1 0 5	—	—	Down.
151 18 3	133 19 9	31 2 4	63 17 1	—	—	Dublin County
						Dublin City:
132 15 8	299 8 6	80 0 0	74 0 0	—	—	Richmond B.
144 16 6	143 10 8	80 0 0	152 19 6	—	—	Grangegorman P.
55 1 1	13 17 2	1 6 5	9 8 5	—	—	Fermanagh.
85 11 8	37 2 11	2 14 0	89 15 3	—	—	Galway County and Town.
119 7 8	57 14 3	9 7 7	20 12 3	0 4 5	—	Kerry.
126 5 10½	124 2 1	19 0 1	18 12 11	—	—	Kildare.
51 17 7	26 11 11	13 19 6	36 17 1	—	—	‡ § Kilkenny.
33 0 11	16 18 9	9 12 3	7 0 10	—	—	
79 13 11	51 10 4	—	11 5 11	—	—	King's.
37 11 1	6 19 6	6 2 4	4 5 10	—	—	Leitrim.
259 15 4	95 15 5	12 1 7	32 13 11	—	—	Limerick County.
73 0 0	52 2 4	30 0 0	13 7 6	—	—	„ City.
85 14 4	98 19 4	23 13 3	1 10 3	—	—	Londonderry.
53 5 3	29 9 0	22 16 6	11 19 1	—	—	Longford.
70 0 7	29 2 0	2 9 1	—	—	—	Louth.
13 5 10	7 10 1½	6 14 7	—	—	—	Drogheda Town.
36 17 2	6 19 0	1 7 1	12 2 3	—	—	Mayo.
67 5 6	62 19 2	4 4 8	36 18 11	—	—	Meath.
37 16 8	21 1 4½	6 17 9	2 2 7½	9 8 7½	—	Monaghan.
124 10 0	31 2 0	—	7 2 4	—	—	Queen's.
103 0 0	21 5 4	24 0 0	4 10 2	—	—	Roscommon.
29 7 7½	12 4 8	1 0 5½	2 12 6	—	—	Sligo.
76 14 10	64 14 10	2 16 1	9 15 8	—	—	Tipperary, N.R.
86 19 8	153 4 1	23 14 10	30 4 0	—	—	„ S.R.
148 3 3	40 17 3	6 5 8	5 8 6½	—	—	Tyrone.
36 3 8	62 19 7	9 4 11	19 2 2	—	—	‡ § Waterford.
36 3 7	62 19 7	9 5 0	19 2 2	—	—	
41 1 3	18 2 3	5 1 4	7 5 4	—	—	Westmeath.
50 15 11¾	101 0 0½	7 5 3	17 10 10¾	—	—	Wexford.
64 6 3	30 1 6	3 12 11	1 15 9	—	—	Wicklow.
3,193 10 5½	2,350 8 10½	572 12 11½	823 14 2¾	39 18 7½	0 9 3	Total 1869.
3,421 1 5¼	2,690 5 3¼	669 2 5	952 12 7¼	446 6 4½	47 17 10	Total 1868.

Account not furnished.

[*continued.*

TABLE XVII. *continued*—ACCOUNT of EXPENDITURE i

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	COST OF					
	Diet of Children (not Criminals) of Female Prisoners.	Extra Diet for Prisoners not in Hospital.	Printing and Stationery.	Male Clothing.	Female Clothing.	Furniture, Bedding, and Straw.
16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Antrim,	5 7 9	1 10 0	21 1 3	140 1 5	78 4 11	95 0 7
Armagh,	5 9 6	—	21 2 6	63 6 8	36 5 3	32 0 1
Carlow,	—	—	26 16 2	23 14 7	11 9 3	20 7 9
Cavan,	0 15 7	—	43 2 1	7 12 1	19 12 8	21 19 11
Clare,	0 17 6	12 12 4	4 6 11	10 1 1	—	7 7 4
Cork County,	1 4 4	33 3 5	35 15 1	78 4 3	24 1 11	58 8 11
,, City	1 10 0	3 7 10	26 14 1	60 4 7	44 14 7	64 14 7
Donegal,	2 10 0	—	23 9 2	19 16 5	2 14 0	43 0 8
Down,	1 9 3	—	13 8 8	27 11 3	18 1 8	51 3 7
Dublin County,	5 2 4	21 5 4	24 13 8	49 0 7	17 8 9	37 5 1
Dublin City:						
Richmond B.,	—	18 7 1	53 6 2	260 16 8	—	89 13 1
Grangegorman P.	37 4 10	1 18 9	48 5 3	—	64 9 2	24 7 6
Fermanagh,	1 11 4	2 4 6	12 4 1	19 17 5	4 15 6	12 12 10
Galway County and Town,	6 8 9	4 16 2	20 7 5	—	—	1 15 8
Kerry,	3 5 9	4 6 9	9 7 0	62 6 10	3 16 0	27 1 8
Kildare,	1 13 1¾	46 4 4¾	43 2 4	42 1 8	4 13 10	13 1 2
Kilkenny, *	0 10 8	21 10 1	22 4 8	10 14 4	2 6 0	2 13 7
Kilkenny, †	0 0 3	9 6 10	14 9 6	15 4 2	0 18 0	1 14 5
King's,	1 10 0	—	7 1 9½	20 10 0	11 1 4	27 3 10
Leitrim,	0 7 0	0 7 4	19 4 4	—	—	5 16 8
Limerick County,	3 0 8	5 15 9	41 19 10	42 11 6	2 19 11	15 12 2
,, City,	6 10 1	12 7 1	14 13 5	48 16 10	34 16 10	34 16 0
Londonderry,	0 16 10	—	35 14 4	12 12 6	21 8 0	90 7 0
Longford,	0 0 4	2 14 8	28 4 3	22 13 7	2 18 0	9 13 8
Louth,	—	—	26 0 5	59 0 0	8 8 8	8 13 2
Drogheda Town,	—	0 2 8	3 11 6	7 3 6	2 7 4	2 17 2
Mayo,	3 17 4	—	17 7 8	8 1 3	3 8 3	22 10 9
Meath,	2 4 5	3 18 6	11 9 5	71 13 4	13 18 5	25 3 0
Monaghan,	1 15 6	—	13 6 7	11 14 3½	7 19 10	16 15 7
Queen's,	0 8 2	2 7 8	21 4 4	45 15 3	4 19 4	11 13 0
Roscommon,	2 6 0	2 15 10	23 7 9	26 9 10	5 2 10	24 17 7
Sligo,	0 3 6	0 16 11	12 8 10	14 2 2½	2 19 3	45 17 1
Tipperary, N. Rid.,	2 0 10	1 15 5	31 1 2	43 4 9	5 0 6	5 14 1
,, S. Rid.,	8 14 6	6 16 7	46 17 6	122 3 4	41 10 9	87 8 11
Tyrone,	1 0 3	1 10 1½	18 15 0	5 16 11	6 2 7	34 13 7
Waterford, *	0 16 5	9 9 8	17 3 3	13 8 9	7 5 7	21 2 5
Waterford, †	0 16 5	9 9 7	17 3 3	13 8 9	7 5 6	21 2 4
Westmeath,	1 4 3	3 11 3	13 13 3	26 2 2	5 17 8	9 19 10
Wexford,	5 14 5	1 11 3½	40 9 3	4 2 2	0 10 4	25 8 4
Wicklow,	2 2 6	1 2 4	10 15 6	26 10 5	12 11 6	30 15 0
Total 1869,	120 10 4¾	247 6 1¾	935 8 7½	1,536 15 4	542 3 11	1,182 9 8
Total 1868,	135 15 4	366 2 5	906 15 6	1,324 0 0½	664 1 8½	1,702 13 11

* For County Prisoners † For City Prisoners.

the several County and Borough Gaols, in the Year 1869.

| COST OF | | |

TABLE XVII. *continued.*—ACCOUNT of EXPENDITURE in

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	SALARY OF																		MAIN
	Local Inspectors.			Chaplains.									Medical Officers.						
				Established Church.			Presbyterian			R. Catholic.			Physicians.			Surgeons.			Apothecaries
30.	31.			32.			33.			34.			35.			36.			37.	
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s. d
Antrim,	130	0	0	50	0	0	50	0	0	50	0	0	74	0	0	—			—	
Armagh,	100	0	0	30	0	0	30	0	0	30	0	0	—			—			20	0 0
Carlow,	60	0	0	30	0	0	—			30	0	0	—			—			—	
Cavan,	100	0	0	30	0	0	30	0	0	30	0	0	74	0	0	—			—	
Clare,	100	0	0	46	3	0	—			46	3	0	—			54	0	0	20	0 0
Cork County,	200	0	0	46	3	0	—			46	3	0	—			*94	0	0	—	
„ City,	100	0	0	46	3	0	—			46	3	0	—			55	0	0	10	0 0
Donegal,	150	0	0	40	0	0	40	0	0	40	0	0	—			—			30	0 0
Down,	100	0	0	40	0	0	40	0	0	40	0	0	—			—			27	13 10
Dublin County,	130	0	0	55	7	8	55	7	8	55	7	8	—			130	0	0	—	
Dublin City:																				
Richmond B.,	†108	6	8	50	0	0	33	6	8	100	0	0	75	0	0	100	0	0	—	
Grangegorman P.	†108	6	8	50	0	0	33	6	8	100	0	0	75	0	0	100	0	0	—	
Fermanagh,	90	0	0	30	0	0	30	0	0	30	0	0	—			—			—	
Galway County and Town,	133	16	10	46	3	0	—			46	3	0	—			74	0	0	—	
Kerry,	180	0	0	50	0	0	—			50	0	0	—			—			30	0 0
Kildare,	100	0	0	45	0	0	—			45	0	0	—			41	13	4	23	6 8
Kilkenny County and City,	80	0	0	46	3	0	—			46	3	0	65	0	0	—			—	
King's,	70	0	0	40	0	0	—			40	0	0	—			—			—	
Leitrim,	100	0	0	30	0	0	—			30	0	0	45	0	0	—			20	0 0
Limerick County,	120	0	0	50	0	0	—			50	0	0	44	0	0	—			30	0 0
„ City,	60	0	0	40	0	0	—			40	0	0	—			40	0	0	16	0 0
Londonderry,	110	0	0	46	3	1	46	3	1	46	3	1	—			—			—	
Longford,	75	0	0	36	18	6	36	18	6	36	18	6	—			—			—	
Louth,	75	0	0	36	18	6	36	18	6	36	18	6	—			—			20	0 0
Drogheda Town,	10	0	0	30	0	0	—			30	0	0	—			—			—	
Mayo,	100	0	0	37	10	0	—			37	10	0	50	0	0	—			30	0 0
Meath,	50	0	0	50	0	0	—			50	0	0	—			74	0	0	20	0 0
Monaghan,	92	6	2	30	0	0	30	0	0	30	0	0	—			74	0	0	—	
Queen's,	60	0	0	40	0	0	—			40	0	0	—			—			20	0 0
Roscommon,	92	6	0	46	3	0	—			46	3	0	—			74	0	0	—	
Sligo,	100	0	0	30	0	0	—			30	0	0	65	0	0	—			21	0 0
Tipperary, N. Rid.,	100	0	0	50	0	0	—			50	0	0	—			53	0	0	21	0 0
„ S. Rid.,	150	0	0	50	0	0	—			50	0	0	—			74	0	0	—	
Tyrone,	‡225	0	0	‡53	6	8	‡60	0	0	‡53	6	8	—			—			†30	0 0
Waterford County and City,	§170	0	0	50	0	0	—			50	0	0	80	0	0	—			—	
Westmeath,	50	0	0	40	0	0	—			40	0	0	—			—			35	0 0
Wexford,	100	0	0	50	0	0	—			50	0	0	—			—			30	0 0
Wicklow,	99	4	0	46	18	5½	—			46	18	5½	—			—			—	
Total 1869,	3,979	6	4	1,615	0	10½	552	1	1	1,715	0	10½	647	0	0	1,037	13	4	454	0 6
Total 1868,	3,727	13	0	1,616	14	2½	532	1	1	1,751	14	2½	885	6	8	966	0	0	472	13 10

* Includes £20 for compounding medicine. † Salary at £50 per year from 1st November, 1867, to 31st December, 1869.
‡ Include 1½ years' salary to all out-door officers, consequent on introduction of monthly payments.
§ Includes £30 as Secretary of Board, and £40 as Inspector of Bridewells.

he several County and Borough Gaols, in the Year 1869.

| SALARY OF OFFICERS. | | |

TABLE XVII. *concluded.*—ACCOUNT of EXPENDITURE in

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	SALARY OF FEMALE OFFICERS.			COST OF OFFICERS.		
	Matrons.	Assistant Matrons.	Hospital Nurses.	Other Prison Officers.	Salaries.	Rations.	Clothing.
45.	46.	47.	48.	49.	50.	51.	52.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Antrim,	49 10 0	66 0 0	28 0 0	88 7 0	1,761 6 4	70 12 9	100 7 9
Armagh,	40 0 0	30 0 0	25 0 0	—	813 0 0	32 6 8	35 3 3
Carlow,	50 0 0	15 0 0	10 8 0	—	504 0 0	165 14 11	21 14 6
Cavan,	40 0 0	16 0 0	9 6 2	—	717 4 6	111 14 6	20 0 0
Clare,	50 0 0	29 0 0	9 15 11	—	891 11 11	45 14 3	16 6 0
Cork County,	50 0 0	57 19 5	23 13 4	21 16 0	1,551 9 4	203 6 7	74 3 6
„ City,	45 10 0	32 10 0	27 6 0	33 12 0	1,080 14 0	52 10 10	54 5 3
Donegal,	40 0 0	25 0 0	15 0 0	—	918 2 2	16 2 5	43 11 0
Down,	30 0 0	30 0 0	37 12 6	—	986 11 4	42 11 10	1 1 0
Dublin County,	40 0 0	30 0 0	10 15 8	20 0 3	1,295 0 7	203 1 4	73 14 0
Dublin City:							
Richmond B.,	—	—	—	15 11 8	2,539 5 5	412 2 0	130 10 6
GrangegormanP.,	158 6 8	677 0 7	60 0 0	41 17 9	*1,828 11 8	325 1 6	29 5 6
Fermanagh,	35 0 0	—	21 0 0	—	652 5 0	46 17 7	23 4 0
Galway County and Town,	30 0 0	25 0 0	12 0 0	—	1,087 17 10	55 1 7	41 2 0
Kerry,	45 0 0	20 0 0	32 0 0	—	1,089 5 0	121 19 10	66 16 11
Kildare,	40 0 0	32 11 6	17 11 3	—	964 0 6	227 19 1½	77 6 9
Kilkenny,	55 0 0	25 0 0	17 0 0	—	†591 12 1	55 13 5	18 6 7
King's,	40 0 0	25 0 0	20 0 0	—	‡376 17 5	35 9 2	11 13 5
					740 0 0	96 17 2	42 4 0
Leitrim,	35 0 0	20 0 0	—	—	730 0 0	47 10 2	22 16 0
Limerick County,	50 0 0	36 0 0	30 0 0	—	1,144 19 6	—	50 0 1
„ City,	24 19 0	40 16 6	24 0 0	—	758 13 0	16 8 6	23 2 0
Londonderry,	40 0 0	34 0 0	22 0 0	—	949 9 3	31 6 0	77 10 3
Longford,	40 0 0	27 0 0	—	—	709 8 3	81 0 11	31 19 6
Louth,	35 0 0	30 0 0	—	—	675 15 6	83 15 3	41 13 10
Drogheda Town,	15 0 0	—	—	—	230 0 0	69 11 4½	—
Mayo,	40 0 0	30 0 0	20 0 0	5 0 0	920 0 0	143 14 0	23 4 2
Meath,	45 0 0	25 0 0	20 0 0	—	952 15 0	115 11 9	42 10 0
Monaghan,	30 0 0	20 0 0	—	—	686 16 2	46 13 6	46 5 11½
Queen's,	25 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0	—	676 0 10	35 0 0	57 2 0
Roscommon,	40 0 0	30 0 0	17 0 0	—	855 12 0	33 1 0	18 7 6
Sligo,	30 0 0	12 0 0	—	—	714 0 0	142 16 9¾	53 4 9
Tipperary, N. Riding,	48 0 0	24 0 0	24 0 0	—	933 15 0	153 10 7	18 19 3
„ S. Riding,	45 0 0	50 0 0	25 0 0	31 0 2	1,425 11 4	78 19 10	73 4 6
Tyrone,	47 0 0	63 0 0	—	—	1,102 15 10	—	74 12 11
Waterford,	45 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0	20 0 0	727 19 11	77 3 11	30 1 10
					343 19 11	38 12 0	15 0 10
Westmeath,	40 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	—	785 18 4	84 19 6	39 12 6
Wexford,	45 0 0	37 10 0	3 7 6	—	866 12 6	147 1 8¾	39 3 4
Wicklow,	40 0 0	25 0 0	1 0 0	—	609 0 11	—	40 5 1
Total 1869,	1,598 5 8	1710 8 0	632 16 4	277 4 10	37,187 18 4	3747 14 3½	1,699 12 2½
Total 1868,	1,657 15 0	1478 5 2½	713 1 11	622 3 9	37,943 5 2½	4121 18 8	1,890 1 6

* Includes £55 granted in gratuities to three officers.
† For County Prisoners.
‡ For City Prisoners.

he several County and Borough Gaols, in the Year 1869.

Total.	Total Expense of Gaols.	Profit from Sale of Work.	Net Expenditure.	Average Daily Number of Prisoners, Debtors included.	Average total Cost of each Prisoner.		County and Borough Gaols
					Per diem.	Per Annum.	
53.	54.	55.	56.	57.	58.	59.	60.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		s. d.	£ s. d.	
1,932 6 10	5,010 16 2	704 1 1	4,306 15 1	248·62	0 11·38	17 6 5·52	Antrim.
880 9 11	1,848 15 9	36 7 2	1,812 8 7	74·81	1 3·93	24 4 6·25	Armagh.
691 9 5	1,257 1 2	—	1,257 1 2	13·73	5 0·16	91 10 1	Carlow.
848 19 0	§1499 14 2	—	1,499 14 2	24·92	3 4·64	61 16 2·16	Cavan.
953 12 2	1,350 11 2	22 14 2	1,327 17 0	24	3 0·38	55 6 6·5	Clare.
1,828 19 5	3,875 17 0	25 5 5	3,850 11 7	150·33	1 4·84	25 12 3·4	Cork County.
1,187 10 1	2,272 14 1	45 16 1	2,226 18 0	102·5	1 2·28	21 14 6·19	„ City.
977 15 7	1,750 6 9	5 15 10	1,744 10 11	35·2	2 8·58	49 11 2·63	Donegal.
1,030 4 2	1,972 7 4	17 14 0	1,954 13 4	73·9	1 5·39	26 9 0	Down.
1,571 15 11	3,312 8 3	16 7 7	3,296 0 8	87	2 0·9	37 17 8·5	Dublin County.
3,081 17 11	6,636 16 7	558 13 4	6,078 3 3	240	1 4·65	25 6 6	Dublin City: Richmond B.
2,182 18 8	4,960 0 3	137 19 4	4,822 0 11	120	2 2·4	40 3 8·09	Grangegorman P.
722 6 7	1,069 2 11	17 10 8	1,051 12 3	21.5	2 8·16	48 18 2·93	Fermanagh.
1,184 1 5	1,817 12 6	24 3 2	‖1793 9 4	48·65	2 0·24	36 17 3·52	Galway County and Town.
1,278 1 9	2,418 7 10	24 6 9	2,394 1 1	46·06	2 9·11	51 19 6·44	Kerry.
1,269 6 4½	2,445 19 5¾	62 14 9½	2,383 4 8½	79·74	1 7·65	29 16 11	Kildare.
665 12 1	1,129 18 2	—	1,129 18 2	18·92	3 3·27	59 14 4·77	† Kilkenny.
424 0 0	731 1 4	—	731 1 4	12·55	3 3·88	60 12 10·87	‡ Kilkenny.
879 1 2	1,422 5 4½	5 6 9	1,416 18 7½	24·5	3 2·03	57 16 8·13	King's.
800 6 2	1,137 16 8	—	1,137 16 8	12·18	5 1·42	93 8 4·34	Leitrim.
1,194 19 7	2,482 6 5	66 5 9	2,416 0 8	68·2	1 11·3	35 8 6	Limerick County.
798 3 6	1,695 14 8	39 14 8	1,656 0 0	50·74	1 9·45	32 12 8·8	„ City.
1,058 5 6	2,040 3 4	156 7 3	1,883 16 1	50·16	2 0·69	37 11 1·41	Londonderry.
822 8 8	1,387 2 10	2 13 11	1,384 8 11	28·42	2 8·04	48 14 3·36	Longford.
801 4 7	1,525 0 10	62 5 1	1,462 15 9	35·36	2 3·2	41 7 4·78	Louth.
299 11 4½	398 5 6	16 3 10	382 1 8	9·05	2 3·76	42 4 4·6	Drogheda Town.
1,086 18 2	1,531 16 4	3 2 8	1,528 13 8	44·6	1 10·57	34 5 6	Mayo.
1,110 16 9	1,963 18 3	0 6 11	1,963 11 4	29·77	3 7·37	65 19 3·4	Meath.
779 15 7½	1,214 15 6½	6 15 2½	1,208 0 4	37·48	1 9·19	32 4 7·39	Monaghan.
768 2 10	1,417 2 2	5 0 6	1,412 1 8	24·74	3 1·49	57 1 6·46	Queen's.
907 0 6	1,481 8 2	11 11 8	1,469 16 6	26·23	3 0·84	56 0 8·64	Roscommon.
910 1 6¾	1,452 10 4½	9 13 9½	1,442 16 7	23·09	3 5·09	62 9 9	Sligo.
1,106 4 10	1,830 4 1	43 0 2	1,787 3 11	39	2 6·13	45 16 6·11	Tipperary, N. Riding.
1,577 15 8	3,286 7 0	226 13 7	3,059 13 5	77·65	2 1·9	39 8 0·81	„ S. Riding.
1,177 8 9	1,921 3 9	37 15 9½	1,883 7 11½	41·08	2 6·14	45 16 11·28	Tyrone.
835 5 8	1,405 14 6	62 9 3	1,343 5 3	27·76	2 7·81	48 7 9·12	Waterford County and City.
397 12 9	881 3 8	62 9 4	818 14 4	44·98	1 11·97	48 4 0·43	Waterford County and City.
910 10 4	1,396 2 8	55 19 9	1,340 2 11	25·	2 11·25	53 12 1·4	Westmeath.
1,052 17 6¾	1,713 14 1	19 16 11	1,693 17 2	33·99	2 8·76	49 16 6·57	Wexford.
649 6 0	1,299 7 8	—	1,299 7 8	29·4	2 5·06	44 3 11·2	Wicklow.
42,635 4 10	80,243 14 9¼	2,593 2 1¾	77650 12 7½	2205·81	1 11·16	35 4 0·66	Total 1869.
43,955 5 4½	83,703 12 8	2,445 10 10¼	81258 1 9¾	2222·94	1 11·7	36 11 1	Total 1868.

§ Includes £226 10*s.* 6*d.*, viz. :—£158 10*s.* for new crank pump, £40 for water tank; plunge bath and keys, £24 0*s.* 6*d*

‖ Of this sum £439 6*s.* 7*d.* chargeable against Galway town.

TABLE XVIII.—NUMBER of Commitments of JUVENILES to the severa

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	CONVICTED AT ASSIZES AND QUARTER SESSIONS.								SUMMARY CONVICTIONS.								By Courts Martial and Deserters.	TOTAL CONVICTED.			
	Felons.				Misdemeanants.				Misdemeanants, &c.				Vagrants.								
	Ages.				Ages.				Ages.				Ages.				Ages.	Ages.			
	Under 10 Years.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Under 10 Years.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Under 10 Years.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Under 10 Years.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.	Under 10 Years.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,	.	.	6	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	59	9	1	.	1	.	.	2	.	66	10
Armagh,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	26	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	27	2
Carlow,	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1
Cavan,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.
Clare,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	.
Cork County,	.	.	7	.	.	.	1	1	1	.	30	2	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	38	3
„ City,	.	.	2	1	.	.	1	.	1	.	24	5	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	27	6
Donegal,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	.
Down,	.	.	3	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	15	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	20	1
Dublin County,	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	46	4	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	48	5
Dublin City:																					
Richmond B.,	.	.	20	.	.	.	4	.	3	.	216	.	.	.	5	.	.	3	.	245	.
Grangegorman P.,	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	57	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	63
Fermanagh,	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	1
Galway, *	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	7	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	8	1
Galway, †	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	11	2	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	12	2
Kerry,	.	.	1	1	.	.	2	.	.	.	22	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	25	2
Kildare,	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	9	5	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	11	5
Kilkenny, *	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.
Kilkenny, †	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.
King's	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	4
Leitrim,	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
Limerick County,	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	16	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	19	1
„ City,	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	15	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	16	1
Londonderry,	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	12	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	13	2
Longford,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	15	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	16	.
Louth,	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	1
Drogheda Town,	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.
Mayo,	.	.	3	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	13	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	17	1
Meath,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	11	.
Monaghan,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	7	.
Queen's,	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	2
Roscommon,	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	9	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	1
Sligo,	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	4	.
Tipperary, N. Rid.,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	9	1
„ S. Rid.,	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	21	3	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	23	3
Tyrone,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	6	3	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	6	3
Waterford, *	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	6	1	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	12	.
Waterford, †	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	2
Westmeath,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	3	1	.	.	2	.	.	.	1	5	.
Wexford,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	10	1	.	.	2	.	.	1	.	12	.
Wicklow,	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	.
Total Males,	.	.	64	.	.	.	18	.	18	.	679	.	1	.	22	.	.	19	.	783	.
Total Females,	.	1	.	5	.	.	.	5	.	1	.	115	.	.	.	2	.	.	2	.	123
Total M. and F.,	1		69		.		23		19		794		1		24			21		910	
	70				23				813				25								
	93								838												
	931																			931	

bunty and Borough Gaols in the Year 1869, by Ages and Classes of Offences.

Acquitted; No Bills, No Prosecution, For Further Examination, Discharged, and Remaining for Trial.													Total not Convicted.				General Total.				Included in foregoing Columns.								County and Borough Gaols.
Felons.				Misdemeanants, &c.				For further Examination, Untried, &c.													Workhouse Offenders.				Offenders on leaving Workhouse.				
Ages.				Ages.				Ages.					Ages.				Ages.				Ages.				Ages.				
Under 10 years		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Under 10 Years		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Under 10 Years.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.			Under 10 Years		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Under 10 Years		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Under 10 Years		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Under 10 Years		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		
.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	15	1		.	.	15	1	2	.	81	11	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Antrim.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		.	.	.	.	.	.	27	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Armagh.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Carlow.
.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		.	.	.	1	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Cavan.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.		.	.	3	.	.	.	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Clare.
.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	2	.		.	.	7	.	1	.	45	3	.	.	2	.	.	.	1	.	Cork County.
.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.		.	.	3	.	1	.	30	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	„ City.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.		1	.	1	.	1	.	7	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	1	.	Donegal.
.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		.	.	1	.	.	.	21	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	Down.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	13	2		2	.	13	2	2	.	61	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Dublin County.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	.	84	.		7	.	84	.	10	.	329	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	3	.	Dublin City: Richmond B.
.	.	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	1	.	8		1	.	.	11	.	1	.	74	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	GrangegormanP.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.		.	.	3	.	.	.	8	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Fermanagh.
.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.		1	.	1	.	1	1	9	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	* } Galway.
.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.		.	.	4	.	3	.	16	2	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	† }
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	.		1	2	.	.	1	27	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Kerry.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.		.	.	5	.	1	.	16	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	Kildare.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.		.	1	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	* } Kilkenny.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.		.	.	4	.	.	.	9	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	† }
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		.	.	.	.	.	.	8	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	King's.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Leitrim.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.		.	.	2	.	.	.	21	1	.	.	7	.	.	.	3	.	Limerick County.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1		.	.	.	1	.	.	16	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	„ City.
.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	1		.	.	6	1	.	.	19	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Londonderry.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.		.	.	1	.	.	.	17	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Longford.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		.	.	.	.	.	.	9	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Louth.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.		.	.	1	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	DroghedaTown.
.	.	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.		.	.	5	1	1	.	22	2	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	1	Mayo.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.		.	.	1	.	.	.	12	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	Meath.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.		.	.	2	.	2	.	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	Monaghan.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		.	.	.	.	.	.	7	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Queen's.
.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		.	.	.	1	.	.	11	2	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	Roscommon.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		.	.	.	.	1	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Sligo.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		.	.	.	.	.	.	9	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Tipperary, N.Rid.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	5	.		1	.	5	.	3	.	28	3	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	„ S.Rid.
.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		.	.	1	.	1	.	7	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Tyrone.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		.	.	.	.	.	.	12	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	* } Waterford.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.		.	.	4	.	.	.	14	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	† }
.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		.	.	1	.	1	.	6	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Westmeath.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.		.	.	1	.	1	.	13	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Wexford.
.	.	.	1	.	.	2	.	.	.	1	.		1	.	1	2	1	.	9	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Wicklow.
.	.	10	.	1	.	6	.	11	.	161	.		12	.	177	.	31	.	960	.	.	.	19	.	1	.	22	.	Total Males.
.	1	.	4	.	.	.	4	.	2	.	14		.	3	.	22	.	5	.	149	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	Total Females.
1		14		1		10		13		175			15		199		36		1,109		.		19		1		23		Total M. & F.
																					19				24				
214													214				1,145				43								

[Summary on page 47.]

TABLE XIX.—NUMBER of INDIVIDUAL JUVENILES committed Once, Twice, Thrice, Four Times, Five Times and Upwards, *within* the Year 1869, to the several County and Borough Gaols, by Ages.

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	ONCE.				TWICE.				THRICE.				FOUR TIMES.		FIVE TIMES AND UPWARDS.		TOTAL NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS COMMITTED.			
	Ages.				Ages.				Ages.				Ages.		Ages.		Ages.			
	Under 10 Years.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Under 10 Years.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Under 10 Years.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Under 10 Years.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,	2	.	55	6	.	.	6	1	.	.	2	1	2	.	.	.	2	.	65	8
Armagh,	.	.	25	2	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	26	2
Carlow,	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1
Cavan,	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1
Clare,	.	.	1	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.
Cork County,	1	.	38	3	.	.	2	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	41	3
„ City,	1	.	26	6	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	28	6
Donegal,	1	.	5	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	6	.
Down,	.	.	21	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	21	1
Dublin County,	2	.	54	7	.	.	2	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	57	7
Dublin City:																				
Richmond B.,	10	.	262	.	.	.	29	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	10	.	294	.
Grangegorman P.,	.	1	.	49	.	.	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	1	.	1	.	58
Fermanagh,	.	.	8	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	1
Galway County,	1	1	9	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	9	1
„ Town,	3	.	14	2	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	15	2
Kerry,	.	1	23	2	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	25	2
Kildare,	1	.	16	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	16	5
Kilkenny, *	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1
Kilkenny, †	.	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	.
King's,	.	.	8	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	4
Leitrim,	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
Limerick County,	.	.	15	1	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	18	1
„ City,	.	.	16	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	16	2
Londonderry,	.	.	12	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	15	1
Longford,	.	.	6	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	9	.
Louth,	.	.	3	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	5	1
Drogheda Town,	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.
Mayo,	1	.	18	2	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	20	2
Meath,	.	.	10	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	.
Monaghan,	2	.	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	9	.
Queen's,	.	.	7	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	2
Roscommon,	.	.	8	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	2
Sligo,	.	1	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	4	.
Tipperary, N. Riding,	.	.	6	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	1
„ S. Riding,	3	.	26	3	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	27	3
Tyrone,	1	.	7	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	7	3
Waterford, *	.	.	6	1	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	1
Waterford, †	.	.	12	2	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	13	2
Westmeath,	.	1	6	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	6	1
Wexford,	1	.	13	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	13	1
Wicklow,	1	.	7	2	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	8	2
Total Males,	31	.	774	.	.	.	66	.	.	.	12	.	3	.	1	.	31	.	856	.
Total Females,	.	5	.	116	.	.	.	7	.	.	.	2	.	2	.	1	.	5	.	128
	36		890		.		73		.		14		5		2		36		984	
	926				73				14				5		2		1,020			

* County Prisoners. † City Prisoners.

Summary of Table XVIII.—Number of Juveniles committed to the several County and Borough Gaols in the Year 1869, by Ages and Classes of Offences.

Ages.	Convicted at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.				Summary Convictions.						Total Convicted.		Acquitted, No Bills, No Prosecution, For further Examination, Discharged, and Remaining for Trial.						Total not Convicted.		General Total.		Included in Foregoing Columns.			
	Felons.		Misdemeanants.		Misdemeanants, &c.		Vagrants.		Courts Martial and Deserters.				Felons.		Misdemeanants.		Further Examination, Untried, &c.						Workhouse Offenders.		Offenders on leaving Workhouse.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 10 years, .	.	1	.	.	18	1	1	.	.	.	19	2	.	1	1	.	11	2	12	3	31	5	.	.	1	.
10 and not exceeding 16 years, .	64	5	18	5	679	115	22	2	.	.	783	127	10	4	6	4	161	14	177	22	960	149	19	.	22	1
Total Males, .	64	.	18	.	697	.	23	.	.	.	802	.	10	.	7	.	172	.	189	.	991	.	19	.	23	.
Total Females,	.	6	.	5	.	116	.	2	.	.	.	129	.	5	.	4	.	16	.	25	.	154	.	.	.	1
Total M. and F.,	70		23		813		25		.				15		11		188						19		24	
	93				838						931		214						214		1,145		43			

Summary of Table XIX.—Number of Individual Juveniles committed Once, Twice, Thrice, Four Times, Five Times and Upwards, *within* the Year 1869, to the several County and Borough Gaols, by Ages.

Ages.	Once.		Twice.		Thrice.		Four Times.		Five Times and Upwards.		Total No. of Individuals committed in 1868.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 10 years, ...	31	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	31	5
10 and not exceeding 16 years, .	774	116	66	7	12	2	3	2	1	1	856	128
Total Males, . . .	805	.	66	.	12	.	3	.	1	.	887	.
Total Females, . .	.	121	.	7	.	2	.	2	.	1	.	133
Total Males and Females,	926		73		14		5		2		1,020	

TABLE XX.—SENTENCES of PENAL SERVITUDE, IMPRISONMENT, &c., passed on JUVENILES in

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	Penal Servitude for 10 and above 7 years.	IMPRISONMENT FOR															
		18 Months and above 12.		12 Months and above 9.		9 Months and above 6.		6 Months and above 3.		3 Months and above 2.				2 Months and above 1.			
		Ages.		Ages.		Ages.		Ages.		Ages.				Ages.			
		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Under 10 Years.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Under 10 Years.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.	
	M.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	3	.
Armagh,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.
Carlow,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Cavan,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Clare,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Cork County,	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	2	.
„ City,	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1
Donegal,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
Down,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
Dublin County,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Dublin City:																	
Richmond, B.,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	24	.
Grangegorman, P.,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.
Fermanagh,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Galway, *	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.
Galway, †	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.
Kerry,	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.
Kildare,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.
Kilkenny County,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
„ City,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
King's,	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
Leitrim,	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Limerick County	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.
„ City,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.
Londonderry,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.
Longford,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.
Louth,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
Drogheda Town,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Mayo,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Meath,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Monaghan,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Queen's,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
Roscommon,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.
Sligo,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Tipperary, N. Riding,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.
„ S. Riding,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.
Tyrone,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
Waterford, *	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.
Waterford, †	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.
Westmeath,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Wexford,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Wicklow,	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total Males,	1	1	.	3	.	3	.	9	.	1	.	18	.	1	.	54	.
Total Females,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	1
Total M. and F.,	1	1		3		3		9		1		23		1		55	
		16								24				56			

* County prisoners. † City or Town prisoners

he Year 1869, together with the Number Not Convicted, Untried, &c., by Ages and Sexes.

Imprisonment for																
1 Month and above 14 Days.				14 Days and above 7.				7 Days and above 48 Hours.				48 Hours.				County and Borough Gaols.
Ages.				Ages.				Ages.				Ages.				
Under 10 Years.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Under 10 Years.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Under 10 Years.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Under 10 Years.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
.	.	16	1	2	.	29	6	.	.	8	2	.	.	2	1	Antrim.
.	.	10	2	.	.	3	.	.	.	9	.	.	.	.	.	Armagh.
.	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Carlow.
.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	Cavan.
.	.	2	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	Clare.
.	.	9	1	1	.	16	2	.	.	3	.	.	.	1	.	Cork County.
.	.	1	.	.	.	11	1	1	.	6	.	.	.	4	1	„ City.
.	.	3	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Donegal.
.	.	9	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	5	1	.	.	.	.	Down.
.	.	5	1	.	.	20	4	.	.	6	.	.	.	9	.	Dublin County.
.	.	40	.	2	.	82	.	.	.	18	.	.	.	34	.	Dublin City: Richmond B.
.	.	.	10	.	.	.	17	.	.	.	7	.	.	.	18	Grangegorman P.
.	.	3	1	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Fermanagh.
.	.	2	.	.	.	3	.	1	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	* Galway.
.	.	2	1	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	† Galway.
.	.	4	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	11	1	.	.	.	.	Kerry.
.	.	1	.	.	.	4	1	1	.	2	3	.	.	1	1	Kildare.
.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	* Kilkenny.
.	.	3	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	† Kilkenny.
.	.	2	1	.	.	2	3	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	King's.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Leitrim.
.	.	8	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	4	1	.	.	.	.	Limerick County.
.	.	5	.	.	.	3	1	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	„ City.
.	.	2	1	.	.	2	1	.	.	5	.	.	.	1	.	Londonderry.
.	.	3	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	Longford.
.	.	2	1	.	.	2	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	1	.	Louth.
.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	Drogheda Town.
.	.	6	.	.	.	3	.	1	.	6	.	.	.	2	.	Mayo.
.	.	6	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Meath.
.	.	1	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	Monaghan.
.	.	4	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	Queen's.
.	.	3	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	1	.	Roscommon.
.	.	1	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	Sligo.
.	.	3	1	.	.	2	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	Tipperary, N. Riding
.	.	10	1	.	.	1	1	.	.	4	1	.	.	1	.	„ S. Riding
.	.	1	1	.	.	2	1	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	Tyrone.
.	.	4	1	.	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	* Waterford,
.	.	5	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	† Waterford,
.	.	2	.	.	1	1	1	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	Westmeath.
.	.	5	.	1	.	2	1	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	Wexford.
.	.	3	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	Wicklow.
.	.	192	.	6	.	234	.	4	.	127	.	.	.	60	.	Total Males.
.	.	.	27	.	2	.	41	.	.	.	16	.	.	.	21	Total Females.
.		219		8		275		4		143		.		81		Total M. and F.
219				283				147				81				
926																

[*continued.*

TABLE XX. *concluded.*—SENTENCES of PENAL SERVITUDE, IMPRISONMENT, &c., passed on JUVENILES in the Year 1869, together with the Number Not Convicted, &c., by Ages and Sexes.

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	IMPRISONMENT FOR 24 Hours. Ages. Under 10 Years. M.	F.	10 and not exceeding 16 Years. M.	F.	IMPRISONMENT FOR Whipping. Ages. Under 10 Years. M.	F.	10 and not exceeding 16 Years. M.	F.	Sentence respited and not passed. Ages. Under 10 Years. M.	F.	10 and not exceeding 16 Years. M.	F.	Not Convicted, For Further Examination, and Untried. Ages. Under 10 Years. M.	F.	10 and not exceeding 16 Years. M.	F.	TOTAL. Ages. Under 10 Years. M.	F.	10 and not exceeding 16 Years. M.	F.
Antrim,	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	15	1	2	.	81	1
Armagh,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	27	
Carlow,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	
Cavan,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	2	
Clare,	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	9	.
Cork County,	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	.	1	.	45	
„ City,	.	.	1	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	3	.	1	.	30	
Donegal,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	7	.
Down,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	21	
Dublin County,	.	.	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	13	2	2	.	61	
Dublin City: Richmond B.,	1	.	41	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	7	.	84	.	10	.	329	.
Grangegorman P.,	.	.	.	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	11	.	1	.	7
Fermanagh,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	8	
Galway, *	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	1	1	9	
Galway, †	2	.	5	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	3	.	16	
Kerry,	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	.	.	1	27	
Kildare,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	1	.	16	
Kilkenny, *	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	2	
Kilkenny, †	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	9	.
King's,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	
Leitrim,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
Limerick County,	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	21	
„ City,	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	16	
Londonderry,	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	1	.	.	19	
Longford,	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	17	.
Louth,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	
Drogheda Town,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	5	.
Mayo,	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	1	1	.	22	
Meath,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	12	.
Monaghan,	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	2	.	9	
Queen's,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	
Roscommon,	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	11	
Sligo,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	4	.
Tipperary, N. Riding,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	
„ S. Riding,	2	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	5	.	3	.	28	
Tyrone,	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	7	
Waterford, *	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	12	
Waterford, †	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	14	
Westmeath,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	6	
Wexford,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	13	
Wicklow,	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	2	1	.	9	
Total Males,	7	.	77	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	12	.	177	.	31	.	960	.
Total Females,	.	.	.	16	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	22	.	5	.	14
Total M. and F.,	7		93		.		.		.		4		15		199		36		1,039	
	100				.				4				214				1,145			

* County prisoners. † City or Town prisoners.

[SUMMARY on page 52.]

TABLE XX.—ADDENDA, showing number of JUVENILES ordered, during 1869, to be sent to REFORMATORIES on expiration of GAOL SENTENCES.

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	Number.		Sent to Reformatory.		Refused by Reformatory Authorities.		Discharged by order of Executive.		Died.		Still in Custody.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,	33	5	32	5	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Armagh,	3	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Carlow,	2	1	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Cavan,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Clare,	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Cork County,	10	2	10	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
„ City,	11	1	11	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Donegal,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Down,	6	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Dublin County,	13	4	12	4	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Dublin City:												
Richmond B.,	74	.	73	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
Grangegorman P.,	.	20	.	13	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.
Fermanagh,	2	1	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Galway County and Town,	2	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kerry,	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kildare,	4	1	4	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kilkenny County and City,	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
King's,	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Leitrim,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Limerick County,	3	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
„ City,	4	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Londonderry,	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Longford,	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Louth,	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Drogheda Town,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Mayo,	8	.	7	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
Meath,	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Monaghan,	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Queen's,	2	1	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Roscommon,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sligo,	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Tipperary, North Riding,	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
„ South Riding,	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Tyrone,	1	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Waterford County and City,	5	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Westmeath,	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Wexford,	5	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Wicklow,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total Males,	203	.	197	.	4	.	1	.	1	.	.	.
Total Females,	.	40	.	37	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	1
Total Males & Females,	243		234		6		1		1		1	

SUMMARY of TABLE XX.—SENTENCES of PENAL SERVITUDE, IMPRISONMENT, &c., passed on JUVENILE PRISONERS in the Year 1869, together with the Number of those Not Convicted and Untried, by Ages and Sexes.

AGES.	PENAL SERVITUDE FOR						IMPRISONMENT FOR																				Sentence respited and not passed.		Not Convicted, For Further Examination, and Untried.		TOTAL.		
	10 Years and above 7.		7 Years.		5 Years.		18 Months and above 12.		12 Months and above 9.		9 Months and above 6.		6 Months and above 3.		3 Months and above 2.		2 Months and above 1.		1 Month and above 14 Days.		14 Days and above 7.		7 Days and above 48 Hours.		48 Hours.		24 Hours.		Fine only.		Unlimited.								
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.&F.
Under 10 years, .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	6	2	4	.	.	.	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	12	3	31	5	36
10 and not exceeding 16 Years, .	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	3	.	3	.	9	.	18	5	54	1	192	27	234	41	127	16	60	21	77	16	.	.	.	.	4	.	177	22	960	149	1,109
Total Males, .	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	3	.	3	.	9	.	19	.	55	.	192	.	240	.	131	.	60	.	84	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	189	.	991	.	.
Total Females, .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	1	.	27	.	43	.	16	.	21	.	16	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	25	.	154	.
							1		3		3		9		24		56		219		283		147		81		100		.		.								
Total M. & F. .	1						926																								4		214		.	.	1,145

TABLE XXI.—CONDITION as to PARENTAGE of the JUVENILES committed to the several County and Borough Gaols in the Year 1869, by Ages and Sexes.

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	BOTH PARENTS LIVING.				BOTH PARENTS DEAD.				FATHER DEAD.				MOTHER DEAD.				COULD NOT BE ASCERTAINED.				TOTAL.			
	Ages.				Ages.				Ages.				Ages.				Ages.				Ages.			
	Under 10 Years.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Under 10 Years.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Under 10 Years.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Under 10 Years.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Under 10 Yrs.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Under 10 Yrs.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,	2	.	49	5	.	.	6	3	.	.	14	2	.	.	12	1	.	.	.	.	2	.	81	11
Armagh,	.	.	15	1	.	.	2	1	.	.	9	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	27	2
Carlow,	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1
Cavan,	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1
Clare,	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	.
Cork County,	.	.	18	2	.	.	15	.	1	.	10	1	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	45	3
„ City,	.	.	21	4	.	.	4	.	1	.	1	1	.	.	4	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	30	6
Donegal,	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	4	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	7	.
Down,	.	.	10	1	.	.	2	.	.	.	6	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	21	1
Dublin County,	.	.	26	4	.	.	7	1	2	.	17	2	.	.	11	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	61	7
Dublin City:																								
Richmond B.,	5	.	182	.	2	.	41	.	2	.	58	.	1	.	48	.	.	.	.	.	10	.	329	.
Grangegorman P.,	.	1	.	32	.	.	.	16	.	.	.	22	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	74
Fermanagh,	.	.	4	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	8	1
Galway, *	1	1	5	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	9	1
Galway, †	2	.	14	1	1	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	16	2
Kerry,	.	.	22	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	.	.	.	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	27	2
Kildare,	.	.	5	1	.	.	1	.	1	.	4	4	.	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	16	5
Kilkenny, *	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1
Kilkenny, †	.	.	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	.
King's,	.	.	6	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	4
Leitrim,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
Limerick County,	.	.	8	1	.	.	5	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	21	1
„ City,	.	.	9	1	.	.	2	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	16	2
Londonderry,	.	.	15	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	19	3
Longford,	.	.	6	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	17	.
Louth,	.	.	.	1	.	.	4	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	1
Drogheda Town,	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.
Mayo,	1	.	13	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	7	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	22	2
Meath,	.	.	7	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	12	.
Monaghan,	1	.	5	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	9	.
Queen's,	.	.	4	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	2
Roscommon,	.	.	7	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	2
Sligo,	.	1	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	4	.
Tipperary, N. Riding,	.	.	5	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	1
„ S. Riding,	3	.	9	1	.	.	4	1	.	.	10	1	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	28	3
Tyrone,	.	.	5	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	7	3
Waterford, *	.	.	5	1	.	.	2	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	12	1
Waterford, †	.	.	8	2	.	.	1	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	14	2
Westmeath,	.	1	2	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	6	1
Wexford,	1	.	6	1	.	.	2	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	15	1
Wicklow,	1	.	5	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	9	2
Total Males,	17	.	521	.	3	.	110	.	9	.	190	.	2	.	136	.	.	.	3	.	31	.	960	.
Total Females,	.	4	.	75	.	.	.	24	.	1	.	40	.	.	.	9	.	.	.	1	.	5	.	149
Total M. and F.,	21		596		3		134		10		230		2		145		.		4		36		1,109	
	617				137				240				147				4				1,145			

TABLE XXI. *concluded.*—CONDITION as to PARENTAGE of the JUVENILES committed to the several County and Borough Gaols in the Year 1869, by Ages and Sexes.

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	INCLUDED IN FOREGOING COLUMNS.																			
	HAVING STEPFATHER.				HAVING STEPMOTHER.				ABANDONED BY PARENTS.				ABSCONDED FROM PARENTS.				ILLEGITIMATE.			
	Ages.				Ages.				Ages.				Ages.				Ages.			
	Under 10 Years.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Under 10 Years.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Under 10 Years.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Under 10 Years.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Under 10 Years.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,	.	.	1	2	.	.	4	.	.	.	5	3	.	.	5	.	1	.	1	.
Armagh,	.	.	2	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Carlow,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Cavan,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Clare,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.
Cork County,	.	.	.	1	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
„ City,	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Donegal,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	2	.
Down,	.	.	1	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	2	.
Dublin County,	.	.	5	1	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.
Dublin City:																				
Richmond B.	.	.	9	.	.	.	10	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
GrangegormanP.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Fermanagh,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
Galway, *	.	.	1	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	1	.
Galway, †	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kerry,	.	1	2	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kildare,	.	.	1	3	.	.	1	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	1	.
Kilkenny, *	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
Kilkenny, †	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
King's,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.
Leitrim,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Limerick County,	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	3	.
„ City,	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
Londonderry,	.	.	2	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
Longford,	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Louth,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
Drogheda Town,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Mayo,	.	.	2	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	4	.
Meath,	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Monaghan,	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Queen's,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Roscommon,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sligo,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Tipperary, N. Rid.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
„ S. Rid.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.
Tyrone,	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.
Waterford, *	.	.	2	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
Waterford, †	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
Westmeath,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Wexford,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
Wicklow,	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total Males,	.	.	38	.	.	.	45	.	1	.	50	.	.	.	24	.	2	.	22	.
Total Females,	.	1	.	12	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total M. and F.	1		50		.		46		2		55		.		.		2		22	
	51				46				57				24				24			

SUMMARY of TABLE XXI.—CONDITION as to PARENTAGE of the JUVENILES committed to the several County and Borough Gaols in the Year 1869, by Ages.

AGES.	PARENTAGE.													INCLUDED IN FOREGOING COLUMNS.									
	Having both Parents living.		Having both Parents dead.		Having Father dead.		Having Mother dead.		Could not be ascertained.		TOTAL.			Having Stepfather.		Having Stepmother.		Abandoned by Parents.		Absconded from Parents.		Illegitimate.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M. & F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 10 years,	17	4	3	.	9	1	2	.	.	.	31	5	36	.	1	.	.	1	1	.	.	2	.
10 and not exceeding 16 years,	521	75	110	24	190	40	136	9	3	1	960	149	1,109	38	12	45	1	50	5	24	.	22	.
Total Males,	538	.	113	.	199	.	138	.	3	.	991	.		38	.	45	.	51	.	24	.	24	.
Total Females,	.	79	.	24	.	41	.	9	.	1	.	154		.	13	.	1	.	6	.	.	.	.
Total Males & Females,	617		137		240		147		4				1,145	51		46		57		24		24	

TABLE XXII.—STATE of EDUCATION on COMMITMENT, of the JUVENILES committed

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	READ AND WROTE.				READ IMPERFECTLY.				KNEW SPELLING.			
	Ages.				Ages.				Ages.			
	Under 10 Years.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Under 10 Years.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Under 10 Years.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,	.	.	16	2	.	.	24	3	.	.	.	.
Armagh,	.	.	6	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	8	.
Carlow,	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Cavan,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Clare,	.	.	3	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.
Cork County,	.	.	20	.	.	.	7	.	.	.	6	.
„ City,	.	.	12	2	.	.	7	2	.	.	5	1
Donegal,	.	.	2	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.
Down,	.	.	2	.	.	.	8	.	.	.	.	.
Dublin County,	.	.	22	.	.	.	8	3	.	.	1	1
Dublin City: Richmond B.,	.	.	159	.	1	.	46	.	.	.	3	.
Grangegorman P.,	.	.	.	17	.	.	.	16	.	.	.	7
Fermanagh,	.	.	2	1	.	.	2	.	.	.	2	.
Galway, *	.	1	5	1	.	.	2	.	.	.	1	.
Galway, †	3	.	10	1	.	.	4	1	.	.	.	.
Kerry,	.	.	5	.	.	.	9	.	.	.	3	.
Kildare,	.	.	8	.	.	.	3	3	.	.	1	.
Kilkenny, *	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kilkenny, †	.	.	2	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.
King's,	.	.	2	1	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.
Leitrim,	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Limerick County,	.	.	9	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	2	.
City,	.	.	8	.	.	.	5	1	.	.	.	.
Londonderry,	.	.	1	.	.	.	9	.	.	.	4	3
Longford,	.	.	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	.
Louth,	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	.	.	.	.	.
Drogheda Town,	.	.	2	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	2	.
Mayo,	.	.	11	.	.	.	2	.	1	.	.	.
Meath,	.	.	7	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.
Monaghan,	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	1	.
Queen's,	.	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
Roscommon,	.	.	8	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
Sligo,	.	.	3	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.
Tipperary, Nth. Riding,	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
„ Sth. Riding,	.	.	5	.	1	.	10	.	.	.	.	.
Tyrone,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	4	.
Waterford, *	.	.	4	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.
Waterford, †	.	.	2	.	.	.	4	1	.	.	.	.
Westmeath,	.	.	3	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.
Wexford,	.	.	3	.	.	.	2	1	1	.	3	.
Wicklow,	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.
Total Males,	3	.	365	.	2	.	190	.	3	.	59	.
Total Females,	.	1	.	27	.	.	.	31	.	1	.	13
Total M. and F.,	4		392		2		221		4		72	
	396				223				76			
	1,145											

* County prisoners. † City or Town prisoners.

to the several County and Borough Gaols in the Year 1869, by Ages and Sexes.

Knew Alphabet.				Wholly illiterate.				Could not be ascertained.				Total.				County and Borough Gaols.
Ages.				Ages.				Ages.				Ages.				
Under 10 Years.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Under 10 Years.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Under 10 Years.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Under 10 Years.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
.	.	.	.	2	.	41	6	.	.	.	.	2	.	81	11	Antrim.
.	.	4	1	.	.	4	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	27	2	Armagh.
.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	Carlow.
.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	Cavan.
.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	.	Clare.
.	.	8	1	1	.	4	2	.	.	.	.	1	.	45	3	Cork County.
.	.	2	1	1	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	30	6	„ City.
.	.	.	.	1	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	7	.	Donegal.
.	.	.	.	.	.	11	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	21	1	Down.
.	.	3	.	2	.	27	3	.	.	.	.	2	.	61	7	Dublin County.
2	.	27	.	7	.	94	.	.	.	.	.	10	.	329	.	Dublin City: Richmond B.
.	.	.	12	.	1	.	22	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	74	Grangegorman P.
.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	1	Fermanagh.
1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	9	1	* Galway.
.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	16	2	† Galway.
.	1	2	.	.	.	8	2	.	.	.	.	.	1	27	2	Kerry.
.	.	1	.	1	.	3	2	.	.	.	.	1	.	16	5	Kildare.
.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	* Kilkenny.
.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	.	† Kilkenny.
.	.	.	.	.	.	4	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	4	King's.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	Leitrim.
.	.	5	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	21	1	Limerick County.
.	.	1	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	16	2	„ City.
.	.	3	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	19	3	Londonderry.
.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	17	.	Longford.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	1	Louth.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	Drogheda Town.
.	.	.	.	.	.	9	2	.	.	.	.	1	.	22	2	Mayo.
.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	12	.	Meath.
2	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	9	.	Monaghan.
.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	2	Queen's.
.	.	2	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	2	Roscommon.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	4	.	Sligo.
.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	1	Tipperary, N. Rid.
.	.	.	.	2	.	13	3	.	.	.	.	3	.	28	3	„ S. Rid.
.	.	.	1	.	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	1	.	7	3	Tyrone.
.	.	.	.	.	.	5	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	12	1	* Waterford.
.	.	.	.	.	.	8	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	14	2	† Waterford.
.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	6	1	Westmeath.
.	.	4	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	13	1	Wexford.
1	.	4	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	9	2	Wicklow.
6	.	73	.	17	.	272	.	.	.	1	.	31	.	960	.	Total Males.
.	1	.	19	.	2	.	59	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	149	Total Females.
7		92		19		331		.		1		36		1,109		Total M. and F.
99				350				1								
												1,145				

[Summary p. 60.]

TABLE XXIII.—PREVIOUS RESIDENCE of the JUVENILES committed to the several County and Borough Gaols in the Year 1869, by Ages and Sexes.

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	In County or Borough to which Gaol belongs.				In other Localities.				Not Ascertained.		TOTAL.			
	Ages.				Ages.				Ages.		Ages.			
	Under 10 Years.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Under 10 Years.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Under 10 Years.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,	2	.	69	9	.	.	12	2	.	.	2	.	81	11
Armagh,	.	.	22	2	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	27	2
Carlow,	.	.	1	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	2	1
Cavan,	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	2	1
Clare,	.	.	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	.
Cork County,	1	.	38	3	.	.	7	.	.	.	1	.	45	3
„ City,	1	.	29	6	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	39	6
Donegal,	1	.	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	7	.
Down,	.	.	15	1	.	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	21	1
Dublin County,	2	.	51	5	.	.	10	2	.	.	2	.	61	7
Dublin City:														
Richmond B.,	3	.	266	.	7	.	63	.	.	.	10	.	329	.
Grangegorman P.,	.	1	.	74	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	74
Fermanagh,	.	.	8	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	1
Galway, *	1	1	9	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	9	1
Galway, †	3	.	16	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	16	2
Kerry,	.	1	26	2	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	27	2
Kildare,	1	.	12	5	.	.	4	.	.	.	1	.	16	5
Kilkenny, *	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	2	1
Kilkenny, †	.	.	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	.
King's,	.	.	7	2	.	.	1	2	.	.	.	.	8	4
Leitrim,	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
Limerick County,	.	.	18	1	.	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	21	1
„ City,	.	.	16	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	16	2
Londonderry,	.	.	18	3	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	19	3
Longford,	.	.	16	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	17	.
Louth,	.	.	7	1	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	9	1
Drogheda Town,	.	.	4	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	5	.
Mayo,	1	.	21	1	.	.	1	1	.	.	1	.	22	2
Meath,	.	.	8	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	12	.
Monaghan,	2	.	8	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	9	.
Queen's,	.	.	5	2	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	7	2
Roscommon,	.	.	11	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	2
Sligo,	.	1	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	4	.
Tipperary, N. Riding,	.	.	9	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	1
„ S. Riding,	3	.	26	3	.	.	2	.	.	.	3	.	28	3
Tyrone,	1	.	6	3	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	7	3
Waterford, *	.	.	8	1	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	12	1
Waterford, †	.	.	14	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	14	2
Westmeath,	.	.	6	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	6	1
Wexford,	1	.	7	1	.	.	6	.	.	.	1	.	13	1
Wicklow,	1	.	7	2	.	.	2	.	.	.	1	.	9	2
Total Males,	24	.	818	.	7	.	141	.	1	.	31	.	960	.
Total Females,	.	4	.	140	.	1	.	9	.	.	.	5	.	149
Total M. and F.,	28		958		8		150				36		1,109	
	986				158				1		1,145			

* County prisoners. † City or Town prisoners

[SUMMARY, p. 60

ABLE XXIV.—Religious Professions of the Juveniles committed to the several County and Borough Gaols in the Year 1869, by Ages and Sexes.

County and Borough Gaols.	Established Church.				Presbyterian.				Roman Catholic.				Other Religions.		Total.			
	Ages.				Ages.				Ages.				Ages.		Ages.			
	Under 10 Years		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Under 10 Years.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Under 10 Years.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Under 10 Years.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
ntrim,	.	.	27	3	.	.	11	2	2	.	42	6	1	.	2	.	81	11
magh,	.	.	7	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	18	2	.	.	.	.	27	2
rlow,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	2	1
van,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	2	1
are,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	.	.	.	.	.	9	.
rk County,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	45	3	.	.	1	.	45	3
„ City,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	30	6	.	.	1	.	30	6
negal,	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	6	.	.	.	1	.	7	.
wn,	.	.	4	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	13	1	.	.	.	.	21	1
ublin County,	.	.	3	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	57	7	.	.	2	.	61	7
ublin City:																		
Richmond B.,	.	.	8	.	.	.	1	.	10	.	320	.	.	.	10	.	329	.
Grangegorman P.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	71	.	.	.	1	.	74
rmanagh,	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	1	.	.	.	.	8	1
lway, *	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	9	1	.	.	1	1	9	1
lway, †	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	15	2	.	.	3	.	16	2
erry,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	27	2	.	.	.	1	27	2
ildare,	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	14	5	.	.	1	.	16	5
ilkenny, *	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	2	1
ilkenny, †	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	.	.	.	.	.	9	.
ing's,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	4	.	.	.	.	8	4
eitrim,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
imerick County,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	21	1	.	.	.	.	21	1
„ City,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	16	2	.	.	.	.	16	2
ondonderry,	.	.	3	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	14	3	.	.	.	.	19	3
ongford,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	17	.	.	.	.	.	17	.
outh,	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	1	.	.	.	.	9	1
Drogheda Town,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	5	.
ayo,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	22	2	.	.	1	.	22	2
eath,	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	.	.	.	.	.	12	.
onaghan,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	9	.	.	.	2	.	9	.
een's,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	2	.	.	.	.	7	2
oscommon,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	2	.	.	.	.	11	2
ligo,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	4	.	.	.	.	1	4	.
ipperary, N. Riding,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	1	.	.	.	.	9	1
„ S. Riding,	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	27	3	.	.	3	.	28	3
yrone,	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	6	2	.	.	1	.	7	3
Vaterford, *	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	12	1	.	.	.	.	12	1
Vaterford, †	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	14	2	.	.	.	.	14	2
Vestmeath,	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	6	.	.	.	.	1	6	1
Vexford,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	13	1	.	.	1	.	13	1
Vicklow,	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	8	2	.	.	1	.	9	2
Total Males,	.	.	62	.	1	.	22	.	30	.	875	.	1	.	31	.	960	.
Total Females,	.	.	.	7	.	.	.	3	.	5	.	139	.	.	.	5	.	149
Total M. and F.,	.		69		1		25		35		1,014		.		36		1,109	
	69				26				1,049				1		1,145			

* County prisoners. † City prisoners.

[Summary, p. 60.]

SUMMARY of TABLE XXII.—STATE of EDUCATION on COMMITMENT, of the JUVENILES committed to the several County and Borough Gaols in the Year 1869, by Ages and Sexes.

AGES.	EDUCATION ON COMMITTAL.														
	Read and Wrote.		Read imperfectly.		Knew Spelling.		Knew Alphabet.		Wholly illiterate.		Could not be ascertained.		TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M. & F.
Under 10 years,	3	1	2	.	3	1	6	1	17	2	.	.	31	5	36
10 and not exceeding 16 years,	365	27	190	31	59	13	73	19	272	59	1	.	960	149	1,109
Males,	368	.	192	.	62	.	79	.	289	.	1	.	991	.	.
Females,	.	28	.	31	.	14	.	20	.	61	.	.	.	154	.
Total Males and Females,	396		223		76		99		350		1		.	.	1,145
	1,145														

SUMMARY of TABLE XXIII.—PREVIOUS RESIDENCE of the JUVENILES committed to the several County and Borough Gaols in the Year 1869, by Ages and Sexes.

AGES.	PREVIOUS RESIDENCE.								
	In County or Borough to which Gaol belongs.		In other Localities.		Could not be ascertained.		TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M. & F.
Under 10 years,	24	4	7	1	.	.	31	5	36
10 and not exceeding 16 years,	818	140	141	9	1	.	960	149	1,109
Males,	842	.	148	.	1	.	991	.	.
Females,	.	144	.	10	.	.	.	154	.
Total Males and Females,	986		158		1		.	.	1,145
	1,145								

SUMMARY of TABLE XXIV.—RELIGIOUS PROFESSIONS of the JUVENILES committed to the several County and Borough Gaols in the Year 1869, by Ages and Sexes.

AGES.	RELIGION.										
	Established Church.		Presbyterian.		Roman Catholic.		Other Religions.		TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M. & F.
Under 10 years,	.	.	1	.	30	5	.	.	31	5	36
10 and not exceeding 16 years,	62	7	22	3	875	139	1	.	960	149	1,109
Males,	62	.	23	.	905	.	1	.	991	.	.
Females,	.	7	.	3	.	144	.	.	.	154	.
Total Males and Females,	69		26		1,049		1		.	.	1,145
	1,145										

TABLE XXV.—NUMBER of PRISONERS in each of the County and Borough Gaols, on the night of the 31st of December, 1869, by Classes, the Number of them Sick in Hospital, and the Number of Children (not Criminals) of Female Prisoners.

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	DEBTORS.				CRIMINALS, &c.				Under Rule of Penal Servitude.		LUNATICS.		TOTAL.			Of whom Sick in Hospital.		Children of Prisoners.	
	Master and Mistress.		Pauper.		Tried.		Untried.												
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.&F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,	10	.	6	.	119	64	18	3	3	1	4	.	160	68	228	2	.	.	1
Armagh,	3	.	3	.	30	12	11	4	.	.	.	1	47	17	64	3	.	1	.
Carlow,	.	.	.	.	6	7	1	2	.	.	.	.	7	9	16	.	.	.	.
Cavan,	1	.	3	.	13	2	11	1	.	.	.	.	28	3	31	.	.	.	.
Clare,	3	.	1	.	12	2	5	2	.	.	.	.	21	4	25	.	.	.	1
Cork County,	3	.	1	1	70	33	15	5	.	.	.	.	89	39	128	.	.	.	.
„ City,	6	.	2	.	43	57	5	4	.	.	.	.	56	61	117	.	3	2	4
Donegal,	1	.	1	.	27	3	.	1	.	.	.	.	29	4	33	.	.	2	.
Down,	4	.	.	.	23	25	3	1	.	.	.	.	30	26	56	.	.	.	1
Dublin County,	4	.	.	.	57	17	10	2	.	.	.	.	71	19	90	.	.	.	.
Dublin City:																			
Richmond B.,	.	.	.	.	194	.	21	.	.	.	.	.	215	.	329	9	.	.	.
Grangegorman P.,	.	.	.	.	.	99	.	15	.	.	.	.	.	114		.	20	2	3
Fermanagh,	.	.	.	.	7	10	3	.	.	.	.	.	10	10	20	.	.	2	.
Galway County and Town,	1	1	.	.	16	7	6	1	.	.	.	.	23	9	32	3	1	.	.
Kerry,	3	.	1	.	29	7	2	1	.	.	.	.	35	8	43	1	1	.	.
Kildare,	.	.	.	.	56	11	7	1	1	.	.	.	64	12	76	.	.	.	.
Kilkenny,	* .	.	.	.	7	2	1	1	.	.	.	.	8	3	11	3	.	.	.
	† .	.	.	.	9	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	11	.	11	2	.	.	.
King's,	.	.	1	.	15	4	7	1	2	.	.	.	25	5	30	.	.	.	.
Leitrim,	.	.	2	.	6	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	10	2	12	1	.	.	.
Limerick County,	1	.	53	6	14	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	68	14	82	3	.	.	.
„ City,	3	.	.	1	19	17	4	2	.	.	.	.	26	20	46	.	1	.	1
Londonderry,	5	.	2	.	18	5	2	.	2	.	.	.	29	5	34	.	.	1	.
Longford,	.	.	.	.	4	2	5	1	.	.	.	.	9	3	12	2	1	.	.
Louth,	1	.	1	.	20	7	4	2	.	.	.	.	26	9	35	.	.	.	.
Drogheda Town,	.	.	.	.	1	3	3	1	.	.	.	.	4	4	8	.	.	.	.
Mayo,	1	.	1	.	21	4	2	3	.	.	.	.	25	7	32	1	2	.	.
Meath,	.	.	.	.	15	1	7	2	.	.	.	.	22	3	25	4	1	.	1
Monaghan,	.	.	.	.	17	9	1	2	1	.	.	.	19	11	30	.	.	.	.
Queen's,	1	.	.	.	13	4	6	.	.	.	.	.	20	4	24	.	.	.	.
Roscommon,	2	.	1	.	19	3	1	2	.	.	.	.	23	5	28	1	.	.	.
Sligo,	.	.	.	.	22	3	5	2	.	.	.	.	27	5	32	.	.	.	.
Tipperary, N. Riding,	1	.	.	.	20	4	5	.	.	.	.	.	26	4	30	.	.	1	.
„ S. Riding,	.	1	.	.	43	24	7	1	.	.	.	.	50	26	76	.	.	1	3
Tyrone,	1	.	1	.	24	13	3	2	.	.	.	.	29	15	44	.	.	1	.
Waterford County and City,	.	.	.	.	30	24	7	2	.	.	.	.	37	26	63	4	3	.	.
Westmeath,	.	.	.	.	10	5	8	2	.	.	.	.	18	7	25	.	1	.	.
Wexford,	1	.	.	.	14	9	8	.	.	.	.	.	23	9	32	.	.	.	1
Wicklow,	.	.	.	.	18	4	2	1	.	.	.	.	20	5	25	.	.	.	3
Total Males,	56	.	80	.	1,081	.	210	.	9	.	4	.	1440	.	.	39	.	13	.
Total Females,	.	2	.	8	.	513	.	70	.	1	.	1	.	595	.	.	34	.	19
Total M. and F., 1869,	58		88		1,594		280							2,035					
	146				1,874				10		5					73		32	

* County prisoners. † City prisoners.

TABLE XXVI.—NUMBER of COMMITMENTS, &c., to each of the undermentioned BRIDEWELLS during the Year ending 31st Dec., 1869.

COUNTIES AND BRIDEWELLS.	Number in each Bridewell at Unlock on 1st January, 1869.		Number of direct Commitments to each Bridewell, during 1869.		Of whom were Drunkards.		Number sent from each Bridewell to County Gaol.		Number of Prisoners admitted to each Bridewell on route from other Bridewells to the County Gaol.		Number in custody in each Bridewell at Lock-up on 31st Dec., 1869.		Number supported at Public Expense during 1869.		Number of Meals actually issued.	Cost of Meals.	Cost of Straw, Candles, Fuel, &c.	Amount of Incidental Expenses.	Amount of Salaries during the Year.	TOTAL.	Cost of Dietary per head per day.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	M. d.	F. d.
ANTRIM:																						
Antrim,	1	.	45	12	24	9	15	5	34	.	.	.	93	19	666	6 18 9	10 9 3	2 13 1	30 0 0	50 1 1	5	5
Ballymena,	2	.	171	54	147	44	50	20	12	.	.	.	233	72	1,124	11 14 2	11 12 6	11 13 6	30 0 0	65 0 2	5	5
Ballymoney,	1	.	53	21	18	10	19	14	.	.	.	.	53	21	446	4 12 11	8 9 8	5 0 3	30 0 0	48 2 10	5	5
	4	.	269	87	189	63	84	39	46	.	.	.	379	112	2,236	23 5 10	30 11 5	19 6 10	90 0 0	163 4 1	.	.
ARMAGH:																						
Ballybot,	2	.	121	42	14	3	44	29	.	.	.	5	107	42	610	5 1 8	10 0 0	3 18 4	25 0 0	44 0 0	4	4
Lurgan,	.	2	461	92	72	24	214	52	.	.	1	.	439	89	2,566	21 7 2	10 0 0	10 19 9	30 0 0	72 6 11	4	4
Markethill,	1	.	36	12	21	3	4	2	.	.	.	1	32	11	185	1 10 10	8 0 0	10 8 1	20 0 0	39 18 11	4	4
N.T.Hamilton,	.	.	92	29	35	12	24	7	.	.	.	.	92	29	672	5 12 0	8 0 0	6 16 11	20 0 0	40 8 11	4	4
	3	2	710	175	142	42	286	90	.	.	1	6	670	171	4,033	33 11 8	36 0 0	32 3 1	95 0 0	196 14 9	.	.
CAVAN:																						
Bailieborough,	1	.	30	12	13	9	17	3	.	.	.	.	45	18	453	3 19 6	6 0 0	1 5 0½	30 0 0	41 4 6½	4·5	4·5
Ballyconnell,	.	.	7	.	.	.	11	1	2	.	.	.	15	10	89	0 18 11½	6 0 0	4 13 8	30 0 0	41 12 7½	5	5
Cootehill,	.	.	21	38	10	32	5	2	.	.	.	.	25	40	263	2 6 3	6 0 0	1 10 7	30 0 0	39 16 10	4·25	4.25
	1	.	58	50	23	41	33	6	2	.	.	.	85	68	805	7 4 8½	18 0 0	7 9 3½	90 0 0	122 14 0	.	.
CLARE:																						
Ennistimon,	.	.	33	17	11	8	13	5	.	.	.	.	42	22	642	8 0 6	6 0 0	2 17 8	20 0 0	36 18 2	6	6
Killaloe,	.	.	36	14	17	10	4	2	.	.	.	.	36	17	304	3 16 0	6 0 0	.	20 0 0	29 16 0	6	6
Kilrush,	.	.	47	13	19	7	24	7	.	.	.	.	71	21	847	10 11 9	6 0 0	3 11 6	30 0 0	50 3 3	6	6
Sixmilebridge,	.	1	6	2	5	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	6	1	50	0 10 7	6 0 0	0 9 10	20 0 0	27 0 5	5·5	5·5
Tulla,	.	.	49	3	17	1	13	.	4	.	.	.	39	3	293	4 1 3	6 0 0	0 5 0	20 0 0	30 6 3	6	6
	.	1	171	49	69	26	54	15	4	.	1	.	194	64	2,136	27 0 1	30 0 0	7 4 0	110 0 0	174 4 1	.	.
CORK:																						
Bandon,	2	1	108	53	60	31	39	26	81	16	.	.	187	66	794	4 5 1	9 12 0	7 0 4	35 0 0	55 17 5	2·57	2·57
Bantry,	2	.	78	10	38	.	22	2	.	.	.	.	48	7	286	1 11 5	8 10 0	14 11 7	30 0 0	54 13 0	2·64	2 64
Charleville	.	.	32	11	14	3	8	5	.	.	.	.	24	11	203	1 3 4	7 19 0	10 14 1	25 0 0	44 16 5	2·76	2·76

Clonakilty,	.	.	35	9	7	1	16	5	.	.	.	.	24	9	79	0 10 2	9 1 0	3 17 4	30 0 0	43 8 6	3·09	3·09
Dunmanway,	.	.	26	.	10	.	8	.	17	6	.	.	39	6	194	0 7 3	7 19 0	2 12 8	25 0 0	35 18 11	2·24	2 24
Fermoy,	.	.	157	48	70	21	46	16	4	6	1	.	144	50	1,086	5 4 2	11 16 0	0 10 6	35 0 0	52 10 8	2·61	2 61
Kanturk,	3	1	25	8	6	.	11	4	.	.	.	.	20	5	173	0 11 6	7 19 0	2 2 4	30 0 0	40 12 10	3·4	3·4
Kinsale,	1	.	70	43	48	36	1	1	.	.	.	.	50	42	384	1 10 4	7 19 0	1 16 1	25 0 0	36 5 5	2·8	2·8
Macroom,	.	.	85	12	18	1	35	4	.	.	.	.	60	9	419	2 9 6	8 10 0	1 12 9	30 0 0	42 12 3	2·83	2·83
Mallow,	.	.	94	24	41	12	19	9	.	.	.	.	83	13	673	3 17 8	10 14 0	23 13 5	41 5 0	79 10 1	3·5	3·5
Middleton,	.	.	47	13	12	4	22	11	.	.	1	1	44	13	348	1 0 6	8 8 4	5 17 9	30 0 0	45 6 7	2·71	2·71
Mitchelstown,	3	.	67	11	27	5	14	4	.	.	1	.	56	10	445	2 9 4	8 10 0	1 3 0	25 0 0	37 2 4	2·77	2 77
Queenstown,	1	.	144	34	21	8	47	21	.	.	.	.	108	27	618	0 18 7	9 14 0	3 7 2	30 0 0	43 19 9	3·13	3·13
Skibbereen,	4	.	72	19	38	4	15	7	15	4	1	.	81	21	519	3 6 8	8 8 4	5 13 10	30 0 0	47 8 10	3·08	3·08
Youghal,	.	.	125	46	99	35	18	6	.	.	.	.	114	44	607	3 18 5	7 19 0	5 19 11	25 0 0	42 17 4	3·1	3·1
	16	2	1,165	341	509	161	321	121	117	32	4	1	1,082	333	6,828	33 3 11	132 18 8	90 12 9	446 5 0	703 0 4	.	.
Cork City,	7	9	2,256	1,850	1,373	1,092	506	748	.	.	5	2	1,089	1,539	5,647	33 3 11	74 14 6	151 19 4	341 11 0	601 8 9	3	2 75
Donegal:																						
Buncrana,	.	.	25	.	11	.	20	3	.	.	.	.	37	3	147	1 16 9	7 11 0	1 7 4	33 11 2	44 6 3	6	6
Donegal,	1	.	41	26	20	14	8	4	.	.	2	.	37	31	510	4 4 7	6 1 9	2 1 2½	33 11 2	45 18 8½	4·84	4·84
Glenties,	.	.	11	.	4	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	12	.	71	0 11 10	5 9 4	1 7 10	32 16 8	40 5 8	4·5	4·5
Letterkenny,	.	.	55	13	30	6	10	.	.	.	.	.	68	16	412	2 14 2	7 11 1½	4 1 7	34 5 7	48 12 5½	4·03	4·03
	1	.	132	39	74	20	39	7	.	.	2	.	154	50	1,140	9 7 4	26 13 2½	8 17 11½	134 4 7	179 3 1	.	.
Down:																						
Newry,	5	.	202	125	44	31	83	77	.	.	5	.	213	186	2,064	14 1 4	7 17 5	72 7 10	56 0 0	150 6 7	3·5	3·01
Newtownards,	1	.	19	9	3	6	22	7	.	.	.	1	50	18	319	2 5 8¾	10 11 3½	0 12 10	37 10 0	50 19 10¼	3·63	2·12
	6	.	221	134	47	37	105	84	.	.	5	1	263	154	2,383	16 7 0¾	18 8 8½	73 0 8	93 10 0	201 6 5¼	.	.
Fermanagh:																						
Newtownbutler,	.	.	7	.	3	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	13	.	35	0 8 9	9 6 1½	2 2 6	20 0 0	31 17 4½	6	.
Galway:																						
Ballinasloe,	.	.	70	22	34	9	27	18	.	.	.	.	62	19	340	2 10 11	6 19 0	6 11 4	24 12 0	40 13 3	5·19	4·26
Clifden,	.	.	55	17	20	.	19	10	.	.	.	.	46	16	413	4 11 11	6 9 0	16 19 4	33 12 0	61 12 3	6·44	5·33
Eyrecourt,	.	.	13	7	3	3	9	4	.	.	.	.	13	7	105	2 1 5	7 4 6	46 3 7	24 12 0	80 1 6	5·42	5·18
Gort,	.	.	33	14	6	5	27	9	.	.	.	.	31	14	248	2 19 8	8 14 10	9 17 10	32 12 0	54 4 4	5·84	5·54
Loughrea,	4	.	74	18	56	4	28	16	23	2	.	.	104	27	415	4 1 6	7 9 0	21 2 7	33 12 0	66 5 1	5·36	4·84
Oughterard,	.	.	23	4	.	.	37	15	20	11	.	.	43	16	172	1 9 6	4 6 1	10 13 6	24 12 0	41 1 1	4·24	4·19
Portumna,	.	.	31	12	10	4	24	8	.	.	.	.	23	9	171	1 9 5	7 16 4	6 16 4	24 12 0	40 14 1	4·74	4·56
Tuam,	.	1	145	47	34	21	36	11	.	.	.	.	145	47	1,202	9 12 11	7 5 8	9 0 9	24 12 0	50 11 4	4·18	4·12
Woodford,	.	.	8	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	1	107	1 6 0	6 0 0	32 17 3	24 12 0	64 15 3	6·4	5·7
	.	1	452	142	165	46	207	91	43	13	.	.	475	156	2,173	30 3 3	62 4 5	160 2 6	247 8 0	499 18 2	.	.

TABLE XXVI.—NUMBER of COMMITMENTS, &c., to each of the undermentioned BRIDEWELLS during the Year 1869—*continued.*

COUNTIES AND BRIDEWELLS.	Number in each Bridewell at Unlock on 1st January, 1869.		Number of direct Commitments to each Bridewell, during 1869.		Of whom were Drunkards.		Number sent from each Bridewell to County Gaol.		Number of Prisoners admitted to each Bridewell on route from other Bridewells to the County Gaol.		Number in custody in each Bridewell at Lock-up on 31st Dec., 1869.		Number supported at Public Expense during 1869.		Number of Meals actually issued.	Cost of Meals.	Cost of Straw, Candles, Fuel, &c.	Amount of Incidental Expenses.	Amount of Salaries during the Year.	TOTAL.	Cost of Dietary per head per day.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	M. d.	F. d.
KERRY:																						
Cahersiveen,	.	.	100	25	48	11	37	4	.	.	.	.	100	25	651	6 13 11	5 0 0	11 10 5	10 0 0	33 4 4	5	4·25
Castleisland,	1	.	34	5	11	2	5	2	.	.	1	.	33	5	160	1 12 7	6 0 0	10 1 10	10 0 0	27 14 5	5	4·25
Dingle,	.	.	59	1	49	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	51	1	231	2 16 0	6 0 0	3 15 4	10 0 0	22 11 4	5	4·25
Kenmare,	.	.	45	6	17	3	9	.	.	.	.	.	44	6	216	2 4 5	6 0 0	4 4 0	10 0 0	22 8 5	5	4·25
Killarney,	1	.	154	16	79	5	68	11	9	.	1	.	132	15	479	4 18 5	6 0 0	13 9 2	20 0 0	44 7 7	5	4·25
Listowel,	.	.	423	25	369	11	24	8	1	.	4	.	414	22	1,105	11 7 2	6 0 0	6 14 1	20 0 0	44 1 3	5	4·25
Milltown,	.	.	36	5	2	.	29	2	37	4	.	.	73	9	272	2 15 8	6 0 0	5 15 6	10 0 0	24 11 2	5	4·25
Tarbert,	.	.	26	1	20	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	14	1	65	0 13 5	6 0 0	3 4 0	10 0 0	19 17 5	5	4·25
	2	.	877	84	595	33	175	28	47	4	6	.	861	84	3,179	33 1 7	47 0 0	58 14 4	100 0 0	238 15 11	.	.
KILKENNY:																						
Callan,	1	.	38	5	31	3	5	.	.	.	.	.	38	5	211	1 15 2	6 12 4	0 9 4	15 0 0	23 16 10	4	4
Thomastown,	.	.	52	7	41	3	.	.	.	.	3	.	25	5	191	1 11 10	6 0 0	0 13 1	30 0 0	38 4 11	4	4
Urlingford,	.	.	23	11	14	7	1	1	.	.	.	.	21	12	168	1 8 0	6 0 0	0 2 2	15 0 0	22 10 2	4	4
	1	.	113	23	86	13	6	1	.	.	3	.	84	22	570	4 15 0	18 12 4	1 4 7	60 0 0	84 11 11	.	.
KING'S:																						
Parsonstown,	.	.	42	14	36	7	26	5	.	.	3	.	96	27	1,263	11 7 7	34 3 1	21 7 5	41 13 4	108 11 5	4·5	3·75
LEITRIM:																						
Ballinamore,	.	.	30	6	14	2	9	2	.	.	.	.	12	4	45	0 7 3	1 10 0	27 5 0	39 3 4	68 5 7	4	3·7
Manorhamilton,	.	.	20	7	6	3	10	2	.	.	.	.	9	7	91	0 14 3¾	3 14 8½	6 16 11	39 3 4	50 9 3¼	4	3·25
	.	.	50	12	20	5	19	4	.	.	.	.	21	11	136	1 1 6¾	5 4 8½	34 1 11	78 6 8	118 14 10½	.	.
LIMERICK:																						
Bruff,	3	.	73	13	46	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	124	25	882	9 3 0¾	13 7 7	5 0 8	30 0 0	57 11 3¾	4·5	4·5
Croom,*	.	.	13	1	1	.	4	1	.	.	.	.	10	2	91	0 15 11¼	10 10 3	2 14 1	15 0 0	29 0 3¼	4·5	4·5
Glin,*	.	.	36	1	34	1	8	1	.	.	.	.	35	2	97	0 18 2½	10 1 4	4 17 7	15 0 0	30 17 1¼	4·5	4·5
Kilfinane,*	1	.	45	6	20	2	5	2	1	.	2	.	46	7	314	2 19 0¾	12 9 3	2 13 2	15 0 0	33 1 5¾	4·5	4·5

Newcastle,*	1	.	50	8	19	2	37	18	.	.	1	.	83	29	583	5 7 3	14 7 1	4 17 8	30 0 0	54 12 0	4·5	4·5
Rathkeale,	1	.	29	9	17	9	41	11	.	.	.	.	72	22	367	3 8 10	13 19 11½	5 16 7½	35 0 0	58 5 5	4·5	4·5
	6	.	246	38	137	15	96	33	1	.	3	.	370	87	2,334	22 12 4	74 15 5½	25 19 9½	140 0 0	263 7 7	.	.
LONDONDERRY:																						
Coleraine,	1	.	65	23	26	9	21	8	.	.	1	.	46	16	301	3 2 8½	8 0 0	4 3 8	25 0 0	40 6 4½	5	5
Magherafelt,	.	.	74	30	28	26	18	1	.	.	1	.	67	30	480	5 0 0	8 0 0	6 0 8	25 0 0	44 0 8	5	5
Newtownlimavady,	.	.	34	3	7	.	14	2	.	.	.	.	30	3	123	1 5 7½	8 0 0	3 5 11	25 0 0	37 11 6½	5	5
	1	.	173	56	61	35	53	11	.	.	2	.	143	49	904	9 8 4	24 0 0	13 10 3	75 0 0	121 18 7	.	.
LOUTH:																						
Ardee,	.	1	209	47	182	35	20	11	.	.	1	.	212	49	891	8 10 7	6 0 0	22 14 7	50 0 0	87 5 2	4·5	4
MAYO:																						
Ballina,	.	.	32	4	32	4	20	26	.	.	.	.	141	43	717⅓	7 9 5½	6 0 0	2 0 0	15 0 0	30 9 5½	5	5
Ballinrobe,	.	.	48	15	13	2	18	9	.	.	1	.	48	15	445	4 15 2½	6 0 0	—	15 0 0	25 15 2½	5	5
Belmullet,	.	.	37	5	9	.	6	2	.	.	.	.	26	5	452	4 12 5	6 0 0	—	15 0 0	25 12 5	5	5
Swineford,	.	.	39	10	19	6	35	5	.	.	.	.	73	16	745	8 12 2⅔	6 0 0	1 9 10	15 0 0	31 2 0⅔	.	.
Westport,	.	.	12	3	12	2	23	7	.	.	5	.	31	9	112	0 18 8½	6 0 0	—	15 0 0	21 18 8½	4	4
	.	.	168	37	85	14	102	49	.	.	6	.	322	88	2,471⅓	26 8 0	30 0 0	3 9 10	75 0 0	134 17 10	.	.
MEATH:																						
Kells,	.	1	142	19	27	3	81	13	.	.	1	.	131	21	601	6 12 3	11 8 9	3 0 6	40 0 0	61 1 6	2·25	4·5
Navan,	.	.	112	11	97	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	98	10	439	3 19 10½	9 14 0	0 16 6	40 0 0	54 10 4½	4·5	3·75
	.	1	254	30	124	9	81	13	.	.	1	.	229	31	1,040	10 12 1½	21 2 9	3 17 0	80 0 0	115 11 10½	.	.
MONAGHAN:																						
Carrickmacross,	.	.	65	26	41	17	14	5	.	.	.	.	50	24	418	3 9 8	6 0 0	10 15 0	35 0 0	55 4 8	4	4
Castleblayney,	.	.	60	14	27	6	42	10	14	5	3	.	98	25	703	5 17 2	6 0 0	5 11 3	40 0 0	57 8 5	4	4
Clones,	.	.	15	15	9	10	5	13	.	.	.	.	13	27	195	1 12 6	6 0 0	3 16 1	35 0 0	46 8 7	4	4
	.	.	140	55	77	33	61	28	14	5	3	.	161	76	1,316	10 19 4	18 0 0	20 2 4	110 0 0	159 1 8	.	.
QUEEN'S:																						
Abbeyleix,	.	.	34	12	5	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	34	12	223	2 11 6	6 0 0	—	25 0 0	33 11 6	6	5·5
Borris-in-Ossory,	.	.	12	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	12	2	57	0 11 6	6 0 0	—	25 0 0	31 11 6	5	4·5
Stradbally,	.	.	5	.	2	.	1	3	.	.	.	.	6	3	14	0 3 6	6 0 0	—	25 0 0	31 3 6	6	6
	.	.	51	14	7	2	1	3	.	.	.	.	52	17	294	3 6 6	18 0 0	—	75 0 0	96 6 6	.	.

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* Croom, Glin, Kilfinane, and Newcastle Bridewells closed 31st December, 1869

TABLE XXVI.—NUMBER of COMMITMENTS, &c., to each of the undermentioned BRIDEWELLS during the Year 1869—*continued.*

COUNTIES AND BRIDEWELLS.	Number in each Bridewell at Unlock on 1st January, 1869.		Number of direct Commitments to each Bridewell, during 1869.		Of whom were Drunkards.		Number sent from each Bridewell to County Gaol.		Number of Prisoners admitted to each Bridewell on route from other Bridewells to the County Gaol.		Number in custody in each Bridewell at Lock-up on 31st Dec., 1869.		Number supported at Public Expense during 1869.		Number of Meals actually issued.	Cost of Meals.	Cost of Straw, Candles, Fuel, &c.	Amount of Incidental Expenses.	Amount of Salaries during the Year.	TOTAL.	Cost of Dietary per head per day.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.		M.	F.	M.	F.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	M. d.	F. d.
ROSCOMMON :																						
Athlone, .	5	1	41	22	7	9	22	18	.	.	.	.	39	21	634	5 16 11	6 0 0	2 1 11	15 0 0	28 18 10	6·5	6·5
Boyle, . .	.	.	34	15	6	10	13	7	.	.	.	.	34	15	492	4 9 1	6 0 0	0 18 6	15 0 0	26 7 7	6·5	6·5
Castlerea, .	.	.	96	26	67	11	8	11	.	.	.	.	96	26	544	5 16 11	6 0 0	5 7 3	15 0 0	32 4 2	7	7
Strokestown,	1	.	51	20	11	15	27	5	.	.	.	.	69	25	937	8 14 5	6 0 0	2 12 10	15 0 0	32 7 3	6·5	6·5
	6	1	225	83	70	45	90	41	.	.	.	.	238	87	2,607	24 17 4	24 0 0	11 0 6	60 0 0	119 17 10	.	.
SLIGO																						
Ballymote, .	.	.	32	4	2	.	18	2	.	.	.	.	53	5	293	3 2 5½	6 0 0	6 15 11	40 0 0	55 18 4½	5·12	5
TIPPERARY, NORTH RIDING :																						
Borrisokane, .	1	.	22	8	3	1	3	1	.	.	1	.	17	7	182	1 5 3	5 15 8⅓	2 2 2	35 0 0	44 3 1⅓	3·5	3·12
Newport, .	.	.	24	1	13	.	3	.	.	.	4	.	4	.	30	0 5 0	5 7 6	0 11 4	35 0 0	41 3 10	4	.
Roscrea, .	1	.	108	15	79	7	9	6	.	.	.	.	87	15	419	2 19 3	11 17 9½	8 11 8⅓	35 0 0	58 8 9	3·44	3·47
Templemore,	5	1	148	24	64	11	32	16	1	.	.	.	143	24	743	6 12 0⅓	14 2 5⅓	5 16 0½	35 0 0	61 10 6⅓	4·2	3·8
Thurles, .	2	.	185	23	88	5	58	10	.	.	1	.	133	19	858	7 3 4	20 4 7½	9 15 4½	55 0 0	92 3 4	4	3·75
	9	1	487	71	247	24	105	33	1	.	6	.	384	65	2,282	18 4 10½	57 8 1	26 16 7½	195 0 0	297 9 7	.	.
TIPPERARY, SOUTH RIDING :																						
Caher, . .	5	.	137	24	92	13	15	5	77	33	2	.	202	57	1,162	11 15 3	22 5 8	22 3 3	40 0 0	96 4 2	5·25	5·25
Carrick-on-Suir	.	.	114	50	45	35	49	46	.	.	.	.	145	80	1,157	11 1 5	13 18 0	32 1 9	40 0 0	97 1 2	6·5	6 5
Cashel, . .	4	.	163	42	92	23	29	13	.	.	.	.	194	55	1,590	15 19 3	40 5 6	34 16 5	45 0 0	136 1 2	7·5	6
Clogheen, .	.	.	35	7	19	1	5	4	.	.	.	.	43	10	603	4 14 3	17 13 0	23 8 7	40 0 0	85 15 10	5·25	5·25
Tipperary, .	2	1	252	82	105	40	87	34	.	.	1	.	303	92	2,558	23 19 6	31 15 4	66 17 5	45 0 0	167 12 3	4·5	4·5
	11	1	701	205	353	112	185	102	77	33	3	.	887	294	7,070	67 9 8	125 17 6	179 7 5	210 0 0	582 14 7	.	.

Tyrone:																								
Clogher, .	1	.	58	9	15	3	21	3	.	.	4	.	43	9	295	2 15 3¾	13 19 8	6 0 4½	60 0 0	82 15 4½	4· .	4·5
Dungannon, .	3	1	85	13	59	9	16	19	.	.	.	.	97	35	693	5 8 9	28 16 8	29 12 5	105 0 0	168 17 10	3·75	3·75
Strabane,* .	.	.	25	8	11	5	8	1	.	.	.	.	28	8	85	0 15 11¼	1 19 5	5 7 10	60 0 0	68 3 2¼	4·5	4 5
	4	1	168	30	85	17	45	23	.	.	4	.	168	52	1,073	9 0 0	44 15 9	41 0 7½	225 0 0	319 16 4½	.	.
Waterford:																						
Dungarvan, .	1	.	54	21	20	9	40	8	.	.	1	1	106	30	925	7 10 6	8 0 0	37 13 5	55 0 0	108 3 11	4	3·5
Lismore, .	.	.	28	7	13	3	1	1	.	.	.	.	18	7	142	1 3 0½	6 0 0	17 5 2	25 0 0	49 8 2½	4·06	3 62
	1	.	82	28	33	12	41	9	.	.	1	1	124	37	1,067	8 13 6½	14 0 0	54 18 7	80 0 0	157 12 1½	.	.
Westmeath:																						
Moate, . .	.	.	56	9	11	1	38	11	.	.	1	.	95	20	854	7 4 0	8 18 4	5 15 4	46 0 0	67 17 8	4	4
Wexford:																						
Enniscorthy, .	.	1	62	17	13	3	20	8	.	.	.	1	59	14	584	7 6 0	4 12 0	3 11 0	35 0 0	50 9 0	6	6
Gorey, . .	1	.	34	9	5	3	21	6	.	.	.	.	36	10	355	3 13 11	4 17 3	5 6 11	33 18 0	47 16 1	5	5
New Ross, .	.	1	62	8	29	2	12	8	.	.	1	.	59	9	435	4 18 1¾	3 1 0	2 5 5	35 0 0	45 4 6¾	5·5	5·5
	1	2	158	34	47	8	53	22	.	.	1	1	154	33	1,374	15 18 0¾	12 10 3	11 3 4	103 18 0	143 9 7¾	.	.
Wicklow:																						
Baltinglass, .	.	.	62	6	28	.	13	2	.	.	1	.	62	6	1,189	9 10 9	32 15 0	50 9 6	95 0 0	187 15 3	4·75	4·75
Tinahely, .	.	.	7	11	1	.	1	7	.	.	.	.	7	11	255	2 8 3	6 0 0	1 2 10	30 0 0	39 11 1	7·5	6·5
	.	.	69	17	29	.	14	9	.	.	1	.	69	17	1,444	11 19 0	38 15 0	51 12 4	125 0 0	227 6 4	.	.
Total, 1869, .	30 .	. 23	9,742 .	. 3,759	4,881 .	. 1,923	2,839 .	. 1,639	352 .	. 87	63 .	. 12	9,127 .	. 3,798	. .							
	103		13,501		6,809		4,478		439		75		12,925		61,928½	522 8 4½	1,068 0 2½	1,146 11 7½	3,640 16 7	6,377 16 10½	.	.
Total, 1868, .	. .		10,345 3,792		5,297 1,787		2,794 1,744		450 164		81 22		9,218 3,969									
	98		14,137		7,034		4,533		614		103		13,027		62,477	565 11 2	1,120 11 6½	1,209 9 2	3,627 19 6	6,523 11 4½	.	.
Increase in 1869,	5		.		.		.		.		.		.		.	—	—	—	12 17 1	—	.	.
Decrease in 1869,	. .		633		225		60		175		28		102		643½	43 2 9½	52 11 2½	62 17 6½	—	145 14 5½		.

* Strabane bridewell closed 1st September, 1869.

Addenda to Table XXVI.—Comparative Statement of Bridewell Expenses in 1868 and 1869.

Counties, &c., wherein the Expenses *Increased* in 1869.

Counties, &c.	Expenses. 1868.	Expenses. 1869.	Increase in 1869.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Antrim,	159 4 6	163 4 1	3 19 7
Clare,	170 19 10½	174 4 1	3 4 2½
Cork City,	601 9 8	604 8 9	2 19 1
Galway,	424 14 3½	499 18 2	75 3 10¾
Kerry,	231 17 11	238 15 11	6 18 0
Kilkenny,	84 5 9	84 11 11	0 6 2
King's County,	105 18 5	108 11 5	2 13 0
Leitrim,	88 12 0½	118 14 10½	30 2 10
Louth,	81 14 4	87 5 2	5 10 10
Mayo,	130 5 0	134 17 10	4 12 10
Monaghan,	156 1 9	159 1 8	2 19 11
Queen's County,	95 6 7½	96 6 6	0 19 10½
Sligo,	55 9 7½	55 18 4½	0 8 9
1868,	2,385 19 9	—	—
1869,	—	2,525 18 8¾	—
Increase, 1869,	—	—	139 18 11¾

Counties, &c., wherein the Expenses *Decreased* in 1869.

Counties, &c.	Expenses. 1868.	Expenses. 1869.	Decrease in 1869.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Armagh,	199 16 7	196 14 9	3 1 10
Cavan,	122 16 6¼	122 14 0	0 2 6
Cork County,	749 9 8	703 0 4	46 9 4
Donegal,	189 4 10½	179 3 1	10 1 9½
Down,	236 15 8½	201 6 5½	35 9 3
Fermanagh,	34 6 4	31 17 4½	2 8 11½
Limerick,	270 12 0	263 7 7	7 4 5
Londonderry,	148 6 11	121 18 7	26 8 4
Meath,	119 19 2¾	115 11 10½	4 7 4¼
Roscommon,	124 11 5¼	119 17 10	4 13 7¼
Tipperary, N. Riding.	308 15 5	297 9 7	11 5 10
Tipperary, S. Riding,	663 1 3	582 14 7	80 6 8
Tyrone,	363 11 2¼	319 16 4½	43 14 9¾
Waterford,	158 6 6½	157 12 1½	0 14 5
Westmeath,	75 11 5	67 17 8	7 13 9
Wexford,	144 5 5¾	143 9 7¾	0 15 10
Wicklow,	228 1 0¼	227 6 4	0 14 8¼
1868,	4,137 11 7¼	—	285 13 5¾
1869,	—	3,851 18 2	—
Decrease, 1869,	—	—	285 13 5¾
Increase, 1869,	—	—	139 18 11¾
Total Decrease, 1869,	—	—	145 14 6

Table XXVII.—List of Prisons.

County, &c.	Site.	Class of Prison.
	NORTH DISTRICT.	
Antrim,	Belfast,	County Gaol & House of Correction.
	*Antrim,	Bridewell.
	Ballymena,	ditto.
	Ballymoney,	ditto.
Armagh,	Armagh,	County Gaol.
	Ballybot,	Bridewell.
	Lurgan,	ditto.
	Markethill,	ditto.
	Newtownhamilton,	ditto.
Cavan,	Cavan,	County Gaol.
	Bailieborough,	Bridewell.
	Ballyconnell,	ditto.
	Cootehill,	ditto.
Donegal,	Lifford,	County Gaol.
	Buncrana,	Bridewell.
	Donegal,	ditto.
	Glenties,	ditto.
	Letterkenny,	ditto.
Down,	Downpatrick,	County Gaol.
	Newry,	Bridewell.
	Newtownards,	ditto.
Fermanagh,	Enniskillen,	County Gaol.
	Newtownbutler,	Bridewell.
Leitrim,	Carrick-on-Shan.,	County Gaol.
	Ballinamore,	Bridewell.
	Manorhamilton,	ditto.
Londonderry,	Londonderry,	County & City Gaol
	Coleraine,	Bridewell.
	Magherafelt,	ditto.
	Newtownlimavady,	ditto.
Longford,	Longford,	County Gaol.
Louth,	Dundalk,	County Gaol.
	Ardee,	Bridewell.
Drogheda,	Drogheda,	Borough Gaol.
Mayo,	Castlebar,	County Gaol.
	Ballina,	Bridewell.
	Ballinrobe,	ditto.
	Belmullet,	ditto.
	Swineford,	ditto.
	Westport,	ditto.
Meath,	Trim,	County Gaol.
	Kells,	Bridewell.
	Navan,	ditto.
Monaghan,	Monaghan,	County Gaol.
	Carrickmacross,	Bridewell.
	Castleblayney,	ditto.
	Clones,	ditto.
Roscommon,	Roscommon,	County Gaol.
	Athlone,	Bridewell.
	Boyle,	ditto.
	Castlereagh,	ditto.
	Strokestown,	ditto.
Sligo,	Sligo,	County Gaol.
	Ballymote,	Bridewell.

[*continued.*

TABLE XXVII. *continued.*—LIST OF PRISONS.

County, &c.	Site.	Class of Prison.
NORTH DISTRICT—*continued.*		
...one, .	Omagh, . .	County Gaol.
	*Clogher, . .	Bridewell.
	Dungannon, .	ditto.
	†Strabane, . .	ditto.
...stmeath,	Mullingar, . .	County Gaol.
	Moate, . .	Bridewell.
SOUTH DISTRICT.		
...low, .	Carlow, . .	County Gaol.
...e, .	Ennis, . .	County Gaol.
	Ennistimon, .	Bridewell.
	Killaloe, . .	ditto.
	Kilrush, . .	ditto.
	Sixmilebridge, .	ditto.
	Tulla, . . .	ditto.
...k, . .	Cork, . . .	County Gaol.
	Bandon, . .	Bridewell.
	Bantry, . .	ditto.
	Charleville, . .	ditto.
	Clonakilty, . .	ditto.
	Dunmanway, .	ditto.
	Fermoy, . .	ditto.
	Kanturk, . .	ditto.
	Kinsale, . .	ditto.
	Macroom, . .	ditto.
	Mallow, . .	ditto.
	Middleton, . .	ditto.
	Mitchelstown, .	ditto.
	Queenstown, .	ditto.
	Skibbereen, .	ditto.
	Youghal, . .	ditto.
	Cork, . . .	City Gaol.
	Cork, . . .	Bridewell.
...lway, .	Galway, . .	County Gaol.
	Ballinasloe, .	Bridewell.
	Clifden, . .	ditto.
	Eyrecourt, . .	ditto.
	Gort, . . .	ditto.
	Loughrea, . .	ditto.
	Oughterard, .	ditto.
	Portumna, . .	ditto.
	Tuam, . .	ditto.
	Woodford, . .	ditto.
	Galway, . .	Town Gaol.
...rry, .	Tralee, . .	County Gaol.
	Cahersiveen, .	Bridewell.
	Castleisland, .	ditto.
	Dingle, . .	ditto.
	Kenmare, . .	ditto.
	Killarney, . .	ditto.
	Listowel, . .	ditto.
	Miltown, . .	ditto.
	Tarbert, . .	ditto.

County, &c.	Site.	Class of Prison.
Kildare, .	Naas, . .	County Gaol.
Kilkenny, .	Kilkenny, . .	County and City Gaol.
	Callan, . .	Bridewell.
	Thomastown, .	ditto.
	Urlingford, .	ditto.
King's, .	Tullamore, .	County Gaol.
	Parsonstown, .	District Bridewell.
Limerick, .	Limerick, . .	County Gaol.
	Bruff, . .	Bridewell.
	†Croom, . .	ditto.
	†Glin, . .	ditto.
	†Kilfinane, . .	ditto.
	†Newcastle, .	ditto.
	Rathkeale, . .	ditto.
	Limerick, . .	City Gaol.
Queen's, .	Maryborough, .	County Gaol.
	Abbeyleix, . .	Bridewell.
	Borris-in-Ossory,	ditto.
	Stradbally, . .	ditto.
Tipperary, North Riding.	Nenagh, . .	County Gaol.
	Borrisokane, .	Bridewell.
	Newport, . .	ditto.
	Roscrea, . .	ditto.
	Templemore, .	ditto.
	Thurles, . .	ditto.
Tipperary, South Riding.	Clonmel, . .	County Gaol.
	Caher, . .	Bridewell.
	Carrick-on-Suir, .	ditto.
	Cashel, . .	ditto.
	Clogheen, . .	ditto.
	Tipperary, . .	ditto.
Waterford, .	Waterford, . .	County and City Gaol.
	*Dungarvan, .	Bridewell.
	Lismore, . .	ditto.
Wexford, .	Wexford, . .	County Gaol.
	Enniscorthy, .	Bridewell.
	Gorey, . .	ditto.
	New Ross, . .	ditto.
Wicklow, .	Wicklow, . .	County Gaol.
	Baltinglass, .	District Bridewell.
	Tinahely, . .	Bridewell.
DUBLIN DISTRICT.		
Dublin, .	Kilmainham, .	County Gaol.
Dublin City,	Richmond Bridewell, South Circular-road.	City Gaol and House of Correction for males.
	Grangegorman-lane.	ditto for females.
	Marshal-lane, .	Four Courts Marshalsea.

* Bridewells marked thus * have been certified under the xxvi. sect. of the 19 & 20 Vic., cap. 68.
† Strabane (county Tyrone) bridewell closed 1st September, 1869.
‡ Croom, Glin, Kilfinane, and Newcastle bridewells, county Limerick, closed 31st December, 1869.

APPENDIX—PART II.

SEPARATE REPORTS ON PRISONS.

NORTH DISTRICT.

COUNTY OF ANTRIM GAOL, AT BELFAST.—STATUTABLE INSPECTIONS, APRIL 29TH; MAY 4TH AND 5TH, 1869.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Master Debtors,	9	–	9	–	–	–
Pauper Debtors,	4	–	4	–	–	–
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	6	1	7	–	–	–
,, Larceny,	1	4	5	–	–	–
,, Misdemeanors,	5	–	5	–	–	–
Deserters,	4	–	4	–	–	–
For further Examination,	2	3	5	–	–	–
TRIED. *Cases disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.*						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Imprisonment,	16	3	19	–	–	–
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	10	2	12	–	–	–
Criminal Lunatics,	1	–	1	–	–	–
By Courts Martial.						
Military Offenders,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Disposed of Summarily.						
For Larceny,	25	19	44	–	–	–
In default of Bail,	13	2	15	–	–	–
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties,	33	30	63	–	–	–
Other Misdemeanors,	42	13	55	–	–	–
Under Revenue Laws,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Vagrants,	1	1	2	–	–	–
Drunkards,	2	–	2	–	–	–
Dangerous Lunatics,	4	–	4	1	–	1
Total in Custody,	180	78	258	1	–	1

Juveniles in custody on day of Inspection.

		M.	F.
Above 10 and not exceeding 16 years,	Convicted summarily—Other Offenders,	5	–
	Committed for Trial—Felons,	–	2
	Total,	5	2
	Committed Once,	4	2
	,, Twice,	1	–

Of the 7 juveniles in custody on the day of my inspection 1 only had been before in gaol.

Number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years:—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1866,	212	37	1868,	174	63
1867,	173	89	1869 (day of inspection),	180	78

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Antrim Gaol.

Number of Committals, specifying the Offences, during the years 1867, 1868, *and* 1869 *(up to and including the day of Inspection); also the Offences of all Prisoners in custody on the day of Inspection.*

OFFENCES.	1867.		1868.		1869 (including day of Inspection.)		In Custody on day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Murder (exclusive of infanticide),	–	–	–	2	2	–	2	–
Shooting at, stabbing, conspiring, &c., to take life,	3	1	2	–	–	–	–	–
Sending letters threatening life, property, &c.,	4	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Manslaughter,	2	–	1	1	2	–	2	–
Concealing birth of infants,	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	–
Exposing or abandoning children,	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
Rape, and other carnal offences,	3	–	2	–	2	–	2	–
Bigamy,	1	–	2	–	–	–	1	–
Common assaults,	166	85	349	128	80	26	11	4
Assaults occasioning bodily harm,	7	–	7	–	2	1	1	1
Assaults on peace, &c., officers on duty,	216	51	202	72	81	31	25	9
Other assaults (aggravated),	1	–	6	–	1	–	–	–
Burglary, housebreaking, &c.,	13	2	20	–	5	–	2	–
Robbery,	3	1	7	7	4	3	3	3
Stealing horses, cattle, and other live stock,	4	–	6	–	–	–	–	–
Larceny,	151	107	166	106	64	40	41	20
Receiving stolen goods,	6	4	11	5	4	4	3	2
Embezzlement,	13	4	16	7	5	2	1	–
Obtaining money by false pretences,	9	2	5	–	4	–	2	–
Fraud, and attempts to defraud,	25	6	23	2	4	1	1	1
Arson, & attempts to commit arson,	–	–	1	–	1	–	1	–
Other malicious offences against property,	19	8	14	7	13	2	1	–
Forgery,	–	–	3	–	1	–	1	–
Offences against the currency,	3	–	4	1	–	–	2	–
Riot, rescue, &c.,	3	–	9	–	–	–	–	–
Military offences,	28	–	37	–	14	–	5	–
Naval offences,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Under Poor Law Act,	7	–	7	3	7	2	–	–
Revenue offences,	1	6	13	2	2	2	1	–
Other offences—								
Against the person (attempting suicide),	3	3	1	4	2	1	1	–
Affecting the public peace,	822	1,013	849	1,123	260	321	48	34
Having weapons in a proclaimed district,	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Illegal procession,	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Under Lord Lieutenant's warrant,	14	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
Contempt of court,	–	–	2	1	–	–	–	–
Misconduct in service,	26	2	20	3	5	–	–	–
Illegal pawning,	4	9	5	14	–	5	–	–
Illegal fishing,	–	–	6	–	1	–	–	–
Absconding from Reformatory,	–	–	5	–	3	–	1	–
Treason and Treason-Felony,	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total criminal class,	1,577	1,307	1,803	1,489	569	442	158	74
Vagrancy,	15	12	46	33	19	5	1	1
Drunkenness,	369	355	278	374	124	133	2	–
Lunacy (under 1st & 2nd Vic. c. 27),	18	6	–	–	–	–	4	–
Debt,	84	12	133	7	40	3	13	–
Remanded for further examination,	203	47	201	69	32	16	2	3
Total,	2,266	1,739	2,461	1,972	784	599	180	78

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Antrim Gaol.

Number of returned convicts in gaol on the day of inspection, and during each of the three preceding years, and the expired portion of 1869 :—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1866,	5	1	1869 (up to and including day of inspection),	–	–
1867,	11	6	Day of inspection,	–	–
1868,	6	5			

Committals.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1868.	M.	F.	*From 1st Jan., 1869, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Debtors,	133	7	Debtors,	40	3
Criminals,	2,002	1,558	Criminals,	601	458
Vagrants,	46	33	Vagrants,	19	5
Drunkards,	278	374	Drunkards,	124	133
Dangerous Lunatics,	–	–	Dangerous Lunatics,	–	–
Lord Lieut.'s Warrant,	2	–	Lord Lieut.'s Warrant,	–	–
Total,	2,461	1,972	Total,	784	599

Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors).

	From 1st January to 31st December, 1868.	M.	F.		*From 1st Jan., 1869, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Committed	Once within the year,	1,280	472	Committed	Once within the year,	544	195
	Twice ,,	232	109		Twice ,,	55	44
	Thrice ,,	72	50		Thrice ,,	19	32
	Four times ,,	29	32		Four times ,,	5	14
	Five times ,,	16	28		Five times ,,	1	15
	Six times ,,	8	14		Six times ,,	–	4
	Seven times ,,	5	14		Seven times ,,	–	4
	Eight times ,,	2	10		Eight times ,,	1	3
	Nine times ,,	2	7		Nine times ,,	–	–
	Ten times ,,	–	8		Ten times ,,	–	1
	Eleven times ,,	–	7		Eleven times ,,	–	–
	Twelve times ,,	2	9		Twelve times ,,	–	–
	Thirteen times ,,	1	3		Thirteen times ,,	–	–
	Fourteen times ,,	–	1		Fourteen times ,,	–	–
	Fifteen times ,,	–	4		Fifteen times ,,	–	–
	Sixteen times, ,,	1	2		Sixteen times ,,	–	–
	Seventeen times ,,	–	1		Seventeen times ,,	–	–
	Nineteen times ,,	–	2		Nineteen times ,,	–	–
	Twenty times ,,	–	1		Twenty times ,,	–	–
	Twenty-one times ,,	–	1		Twenty-one times ,,	–	–
	Twenty-six times ,,	–	1		Twenty-six times ,,	–	–
	Total,	1,650	776		Total,	625	312

Averages, &c. (exclusive of Debtors).

	From 1st January to 31st December, 1868.			From 1st January, 1869, to day of Inspection.		
	M.	F.	Date.	M.	F.	Date.
Average daily number of prisoners in custody,	149·59	85·02	—	143·67	74·97	—
Highest number of prisoners at any one time,	301		26th May.	245		29th April.
Lowest ditto,	183		20th Jan.	195		27th March.
Highest number of males at any one time,	203		17th June.	172		3rd April.
Ditto, of females,	129		6th Sept.	93		27th Jan.
Lowest number of males at any one time,	113		26th Dec.	120		4th Jan.
Ditto, of females,	55		10th Feb.	53		12th April.

Highest number of prisoners (exclusive of debtors) in gaol during each of the last seven years, and up to day of inspection in 1869 :—

12th October, 1862,	212	22nd July, 1866,	310
16th July, 1863,	241	25th September, 1867,	273
21st August, 1864,	354	26th May, 1868,	301
19th July, 1865,	337	29th April, 1869,	245

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Antrim Gaol.

It will be observed by the above tables that the number of prisoners in gaol of all classes was, on the day of my visit, somewhat larger when compared with the corresponding days in the three previous years, though the daily average number of prisoners this year was less than it was last year.

The females committed are chiefly from a low class of prostitutes, some of whom are constant inmates of the prison, and who appear indifferent to the punishment and disgrace consequent upon their conduct. I append a list of a few of the most constant inmates of this prison, with their respective ages and number of times in custody, in order to show how little effect the law, as it exists at present, has upon such offenders. One of these females informed me that she preferred the prison to the workhouse, as both the Governor and matron of the gaol were kind to her; that she was well fed, and enjoyed peace, quietness, and cleanliness here, which was not the case in the workhouse.

Initials of Female Prisoners.	Age.	No. of Times in Custody.	Initials of Male Prisoners.	Age.	No. of Times in Custody.
M. J.	33	182	O. C.	62	133
J. F.	61	144	J. M'A.	41	51
M. D.	42	139	H. B.	47	41
B. M.	25	115	W. G.	30	41
R. D.	27	118	C. O'N.	51	43
M. O.	36	92	J. M'A.	44	41
J. M'C.	35	84			
A. M'N.	28	18*			

When the vast population of this county, and the numerous manufacturing towns contained therein, are taken into consideration, the small amount of crime existing amongst 378,588 inhabitants is certainly a matter of congratulation, and one that reflects credit on the district.

The following is a summary of the number of *tried* prisoners in custody on the last day of my inspection:—

Felons and Misdemeanants,	31
For Petty Larceny,	43
Summary Convictions, including Drunkards,	116
Debtors,	16
Soldier,	1
For Breach of Revenue Laws,	1
Total,	208

Added to these, there were 30 untried prisoners in custody, making a gross total of 238, or about ·006 per cent. of the whole population.

I would also remark upon the absence of any prisoners charged with political offences or party riots, which speaks well for the loyalty and peace of this county.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	11	2	Kitchen,	1	
Yards,	23	15	Store Rooms,	3	2
Day Rooms,	4	1	Laundries,	–	2
Solitary Cells,	8	8	Drying Rooms,	–	2
Single Cells, not less in size than 9 ft. long, 6 ft. wide, 8 ft. high, = 432 cubic feet,	–	–	Lavatories,	2	1
			Baths,	1	1
			Privies,	8	1
Single Cells of larger size,	269	163	Water-closets,	215	163
Hospital Rooms,	5	5	Fumigating rooms,	1	–
Chapel, one.			Reception Rooms,	4	3
School-room—Stalls in Chapel are used for this purpose.			Pump,	1	–
			Wells,	2	–
Workshop, Carpenter's,	1	–	Crank Pump,	1	–
Worksheds,	107	–	Tell-tale Clocks,	2	–

* In 16 months, beside previous convictions.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Antrim Gaol.

The accommodation of this prison is ample, and the cells are constructed in accordance to the prescribed rules. The building appears to be in good repair, well ventilated, and dry, except in one or two places where I observed damp. Some alterations were being made in the laundry; two additional smoothing rooms being required, owing to a discontinuance of a military washing contract. With this unavoidable exception, I found the prison, on the whole, orderly and cleanly. The boundary wall is by no means secure, owing partly from its requiring to be properly pointed, and to some rough quoins near the gateway leading to the outer garden, which should be smoothed down. There are also some trees in seminary, overhanging the outside wall, that should be removed, as they interfere with the security of the prison. The beds, bedding, and prison clothing are sufficient and generally in fair repair; though some of the blankets (especially in the short sentence wards), towels, and slippers, were quite unfit for use. A few of the prisoners' clothes were in such bad repair that they should not have been served out, especially as there is no lack of women in this prison who would be well employed in repairing such things. These are matters which I cannot understand being overlooked by the Governor and Local Inspector on their respective visits to the prisoners, as they are patent to any one.

The practice of keeping the bedding wrapped up in the cots, on which my colleague has more than once remarked, is very objectionable for reasons already stated by him. I trust, therefore, that his recommendation on this subject will be adopted. One prisoner complained of being detained beyond his sentence; but on inquiry I ascertained that the man was mistaken. If, however, cards were hung up in each cell, stating the name, age, crime, religion, sentence, &c., such as are used in all well organized prisons, a misconception could not arise. I would also recommend a fuller code of rules than those now in use being posted in each cell, as those are quite insufficient for the intended purpose.

Two hundred and fifteen male and all the female cells are fitted up with water-closets and means for washing, but there is only one bath for the use of males and one for females. The one for males is so inconveniently situated that it is almost useless except for prisoners as they enter the gaol. I therefore do not consider that the 9th rule of section 109, cap. 74 of 7 George IV. is complied with, and would especially call the attention of the Board to this very grave defect in the prison. Suitable baths could with little expense be made by turning one cell in each tier in both male and female prisons into a bath-room, by which means "all prisoners" could "have free access to the bath in their respective parts of the prison."

The want of proper reception wards where prisoners should be kept until inspected by the Medical Officer, as directed by the 20th rule of 109th section of 7 George IV., cap. 74, is a very great defect in this prison. In a well organized prison no prisoner is passed from the reception class into his or her "proper ward" without being previously visited by the physician or surgeon. Nine very good reception cells could be easily made near the male bath-room, where all male prisoners after being bathed and washed could be medically inspected. Some of these cells are now used for placing prisoners in for several hours previous to their discharge or release, a practice which should be discontinued, as no prisoner should be exempted from his punishment or labour until the moment for his release has arrived. Added to this, these cells are not at present suited for the retention of prisoners. There is also wanted a properly constructed place for prisoners to see their friends in, as the system now in force is a very objectionable one; the prisoner at present

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Antrim Gaol.

is visited by his friend in a passage, a warder walking up and down between them, so that any article could be passed from the friend to the prisoner if it escaped the vigilance of the warder. It is to be hoped, therefore, that a railed-off place will be constructed, something similar to that in Londonderry gaol, so as to render improper communication between prisoners and their friends impossible. Prisoners whose sentence exceeds two months are permitted to receive visits from their friends monthly.

Hospitals.

	1866.		1867.		1868.		1869 (to day of Inspection).	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of prisoners in hospital,	13	10	17	15	10	11	6	6
No. of days therein,	693	700	999	811	588	471	209	169
Average daily number,	1·90	1·92	2·73	2·22	1·6	1·28	1·75	1·42
Number of deaths,	8	1	3	1	2	–	–	1
Cost of medicine,	£39 9*s.* 6*d.*		£14 15*s.* 6*d.*		£34 8*s.* 5*d.*		—	

Number of Coroners' inquests held in the gaol during 1868, and up to day of inspection in 1869, and at what dates:—

23rd January and 27th July, 1868; 19th March, 1869.

The hospital on the day of my inspection was not so orderly as it might have been, but this was partly owing to its being whitewashed on this day. There was only one patient, a female. The building is by no means suited either from position or construction for the reception of the sick. Three female matrons and one servant sleep here, so that if any contagious disease were to break out these people would either catch it themselves or carry it through the prison. I regret to have to report that I do not consider the Surgeon complies with the section of the Act which regulates his duties, though I am sure he pays every attention to those prisoners who are brought under his notice. It is distinctly laid down that "the physician or surgeon shall examine every prisoner before he shall pass into his proper ward," &c.; and this rule is not only disregarded, but unless a prisoner asks to see the doctor or is reported sick he may never be visited by this officer during his imprisonment. As an example of the evil effects of this breach of prison law, I found a prisoner suffering very much from piles, so much so that his gait attracted my attention. He had been some time in prison, and had come in with this complaint. Upon questioning him and the prison officers I found that during his imprisonment he had never seen the surgeon. Had this man been treated with that attention to which he is entitled by law, and inspected on entering the prison, he would, at any rate, have been exempted from the suffering consequent to the labour of stone-breaking at which he was employed. The only excuse given was that the prisoner had not asked to see the surgeon. But had the surgeon seen and prescribed for this prisoner I feel sure the unfortunate man would have been very grateful and much benefited by medical care.

Schools.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1868.		From 1st Jan. 1869, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners who attended school,	376	140	170	69
Average daily number of pupils,	9·03	5·06	7·86	4
Number of days on which school was held,	257	226	90	72

School-hours.—Males—10 to 1 o'clock. Females—12 to 1½ o'clock.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Antrim Gaol.

There is but one chapel, which is in worse repair than any portion of the prison. It is a commodious apartment, but requires remodelling, painting, and cleaning. It is also used as a school, which is in direct contravention to the Act of Parliament, as has already been pointed out in my colleague's report of last year.

School.

I append a statement of the hours and attendance of prisoners at school, by which it will be observed that Episcopalians, Presbyterians, and Roman Catholics are instructed separately and on different days in the week; prisoners of each religion receiving instruction on only two days in the week. Part of the time males and females are at school together, though they cannot communicate one with the other. I think this is a very objectionable system, and that it would be far better that male prisoners of all denominations should receive secular instruction together daily, and that the same system should be followed with the females. The school is not under the National Board, but I understand the teacher is a competent officer and discharges his duties satisfactorily.

Days on which School is held—
- For Episcopalians, ... Tuesday and Thursday.
- „ Presbyterians, ... Monday and Saturday.
- „ Roman Catholics, ... Wednesday and Friday.

Hours of Attendance—
- Males, ... 10 to 1 o'clock.
- Females, ... 12 to 1½ o'clock.

Average Daily Number for last Eight Days—
- Males, ... 9·50
- Females, ... 2·50

Stock at the time of Inspection.

	In Use.	In Store.
Blankets, pairs of,	340	26
Sheets, pairs of,	686	52
Rugs,	340	30
Hammocks or Cots,	355	–
Bed-ticks,	355	61
Bedsteads,	61	–

Male Clothing.

	In Use.	In Store.
Shirts,	710	64
Jackets,	204	22
Vests,	204	13
Trowsers,	204	43
Caps,	204	14
Socks or Stockings, pairs of,	387	44
Shoes, Slippers, and Clogs, pairs of,	402	21

Female Clothing.

	In Use.	In Store.
Shifts,	336	16
Jackets,	315	–
Gowns,	320	15
Petticoats,	336	27
Aprons,	318	14
Neckerchiefs,	226	–
Caps,	240	9
Stockings, pairs of,	195	36
Shoes, Slippers, and Clogs, pairs of,	176	22

Employment on day of Inspection.

Industrial Labour.

	M.	F.
Breaking stones and freestone,	81	–
Shoemaking,	2	–
Weaving,	2	–
Tailoring,	3	–
Matmaking,	8	–
Carpentering,	2	–
Labourers,	8	–
Whitewashing,	3	–
Cook-house,	8	–
Orderlies,	9	–
Mangling,	–	3
Washing,	–	13
Smoothing,	–	4
Knitting,	–	2
Sewing,	–	5
Flowering,	–	3
Quilting,	–	1
Veining,	–	6
Cleaning,	–	2
Orderlies,	–	6
Total,	126	45

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Antrim Gaol.

Summary.

	M.	F.
Industrial labour,	126	45
Sick,	1	2
Unemployed,	24	24
Discharged (before labour hours),	7	5
Debtors (unemployed),	13	–
Lunatics,	5	–
Attending lunatics,	4	–
Nursing,	–	2
Total in custody,	180	78

Net profit, the produce of prisoners' labour disposed of outside the gaol, for the last three years :—

1866, . £910 19*s.* 6*d.* | 1867, . £841 12*s.* 10*d.* | 1868, . £520 13*s.* 4½*d.*

The principal portion of the stores are in use, as each cell is supplied with a set of clothes whether occupied or not, for which the warder of each class is responsible. All prison clothes are made up in the prison. The prisoners also make mats and linen, and break stones; the females do some flowering, vining, knitting, and washing; but with this exception there is no industrial labour carried on, which is much to be regretted, situated as this prison is amongst the principal manufacturing district in Ireland.

The net profit in prison labour disposed of outside the gaol in 1868, as stated in the above table, was £390 6*s.* 1½*d.* less than in 1866, whereas the daily average number of prisoners in custody in 1868 was only four less than in 1866. These figures therefore show a lamentable decrease in industrial labour, and this is more remarkable when one considers that there is now no punitive labour carried on in this prison. The punishments inflicted are chiefly in stoppages of diet and confinement to the refractory cells, for since a prisoner was killed in July, 1868, while working the crank pump, this mode of hard labour has not been permitted. Up to the time of my inspection this pump had not been adapted so as to permit of its being worked with safety, as recommended in the report of my colleague on this prison last year. Prisoners therefore sentenced to hard labour escape the sentence of the law for want of proper means in this gaol for carrying out that sentence. I therefore feel that a grave responsibility rests with the Board in so long overlooking a matter of such importance as the due performance of hard labour by prisoners so sentenced. Stone-breaking, which is the most severe labour carried on here, cannot be considered as hard labour, especially as it is not carried on as a rule after 4¼ o'clock, P.M., at which hour prisoners dine and cease work. This is a very bad division of the day, as the period between breakfast and dinner is too long, and that between dinner and supper too short. Now that the new dietary form has introduced the supper as an extra meal, the dinner hour should be changed, and prisoners should be set to work again after dinner. They should be employed also in winter in their cells or in workshops, for in a prison like Belfast nearly everything required for the use of the prison should be made and repaired by the prisoners. The lower part of the female wing "D" could be converted into most useful workshops, so that all iron-work, brushmaking, tinning, and other trades, could be carried on here, by which much saving to the prison could be accomplished and prison labour be turned to greater profit.

Dietary and Contracts.

Breakfast.—Males—8 oz. meal made into stirabout, and 1 pint of buttermilk. Females—7 oz. meal made into stirabout, and 1 pint of buttermilk. Males and females under 15 years—5 oz. meal made into stirabout, and 1 pint of buttermilk.

Dinner.—Males—Class 1—14 oz. bread, and 1 pint new milk. Class 2—14 oz. bread, and 1 pint vegetable soup. Females—Class 1—12 oz. bread, and ¾ pint new milk. Class 2—12 oz. bread, and ¾ pint vegetable soup. Males and females under 15 years—8 oz. bread, and 1 pint vegetable soup.

Supper.—Males—Class 1—6 oz. bread, and ½ pint new milk. Females—Class 1—5 oz. bread, and ½ pint new milk. Males and females under 15 years—5 oz. bread, and ½ pint new milk.

Class 1.—Males and females get vegetable soup twice a week in lieu of new milk.

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years :—

1866, . 3·19*d.* | 1867, . 3·03*d.* | 1868, . 4·18*d.*

When I inspected this gaol the prescribed prison dietary form was not strictly adhered to, but I understand it is now complied with, as I pointed out to the Local Inspector that the order of the Lord Lieutenant in this respect is peremptory, and that the prison authorities have no power to alter the ordinary prison diet. I received two or three complaints from the prisoners regarding the diet, but on inquiry I found no grounds for such complaints further than that the legally prescribed formula was not then adhered to, which, no doubt, the prisoners might justly complain of.

I would call the attention of the Board to the system pursued in selecting cooks. These men are chosen quite irrespective of their sentence or period of imprisonment, so that the gravest offenders may be selected for duty in the kitchen, and thereby escape in a great measure the penalty inflicted upon them by law. Hard labour men should not be employed as cooks if it can possibly be avoided, as they thereby escape the punishment to which they are sentenced. In some prisons the women are the cooks, and I think if this system were more generally adopted much advantage would result from it, both in a pecuniary point of view, and in regard to the more strict observance of the sentence passed on the male prisoners. There is nothing in the present prison dietary form which women are not as capable of cooking as men, and which they are not accustomed to cook in their own homes.

Contracts.—Bread, white, per cwt., 13*s.* 3*d.*; new milk, per gallon, 10*d.*; buttermilk, per gallon, 3*d.*

Lunatics.

Four dangerous lunatics were in custody, 2 of whom were so violent that other prisoners were told off to take charge of them night and day, causing much disorder and irregularity in the prison. I was informed that as soon as there was sufficient room for them in the new lunatic asylum they would be removed thence, so that I trust the law in respect to sending these unfortunate people to the asylum and not to prison will henceforth be strictly adhered to throughout this county.

Debtors.

The debtors' quarters in this prison have been frequently remarked on before in the reports of Inspectors-General, and I must again call the attention of the Board to the defects already referred to as they still remain unremedied. The pauper debtors have no bells to their cells, which is in direct contravention of the law which provides that no cell shall be used for the separate confinement of any prisoner unless it is "furnished with the means of enabling the prisoner to communicate at any time with an officer of the prison."

NORTH DISTRICT

County of Antrim Gaol.

Prisoners own clothes are fumigated, but not immediately after they are taken off the prisoner. It would tend both to cleanliness and order if these clothes were as a rule fumigated and carefully put away as soon as the prisoner is dressed in gaol clothes. Another very objectionable and irregular practice followed here is in permitting two females sentenced to forty-eight hours' imprisonment or under to sleep together, and that too without being washed or bathed. The 6th section George IV., cap. 74, distinctly directs that a "separate sleeping cell shall if possible be provided for every prisoner." A more strict compliance with cleanliness and regularity in regard to these short sentenced prisoners would doubtless diminish their numbers, as at present they can care little for the slight restraint imposed upon them by such lax rules as are observed towards them in this prison.

Books and Accounts.

The Governor appears very properly to appreciate the importance of a strict supervision on his part into this department, as the accounts and registries are carefully and regularly kept. His journal, and that of the Medical Officer, are both full and explicit; but I regret to find that the Local Inspector keeps no journal, for of all journals usually kept in gaols that of the Local Inspector is the one calculated to render most assistance to the Board of Superintendence as well as to the Inspectors-General in the performance of their respective duties. The General Visitors' Book is not kept either. With these exceptions, all those books directed to be used in prisons by the Court of Queen's Bench are in force. I would especially beg the attention of the Board to the importance of having all those books kept which experience has proved to be necessary for the maintenance of order and discipline in prisons, a list of which is furnished in the annual "Inspection Return."

Net cost of gaol, including diet and salaries, for the three preceding years :—

1866, . £3,012 5*s.* 0½*d.* | 1867, . £3,858 7*s.* 6*d.* | 1868, . £4,162 18*s.* 1*d.*

Average cost of each prisoner per annum for the last three years :—

1866, . £15 3*s.* 3·45*d.* | 1867, . £16 8*s.* 7·48*d.* | 1868, . £16 17*s.* 3·21*d.*

Officers and Salaries.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Non-resident.			
Rev. Richard Oulton, Local Inspector, ...	130	0	0
Thomas H. Purdon, Surgeon,	74	0	0
Rev. Chas. Allen, Episcopal Chaplain, ...	50	0	0
Rev. Geo. Shaw, Presbyterian Chaplain, ...	50	0	0
Rev. Edw. Watterson, Roman Catholic Chaplain, . .	50	0	0
James Moore, Apothecary, .		—	
Resident.			
Captain Thomas M. Keogh, Governor, . . .	300	0	0
Henry Dunfoy, Deputy-Governor, . . .	82	10	0
Thomas Andrews, Clerk, .	65	0	0
Robert Auld, Schoolmaster,	49	0	0
John M'Aninch, Turnkey, .	54	10	0
Jas. Gorman, do., *Shoemaker*,	54	10	0

		£	*s.*	*d.*
Turnkeys.	David Beattie, . .	54	10	0
	John Martin, . .	49	0	0
	Geo. Handcock, *Matmaker*,	49	0	0
	Wm. Gorman, *Shoemaker*,	49	0	0
	Robert Dick, . .	46	10	0
	William M'Callan, .	38	10	0
	Samuel Blair, . . .	38	10	0
	John Bole, . . .	38	10	0
	James Dawson, . .	38	10	0
	John Cleland, *Tailor*, .	38	10	0
	William Boyle, . .	38	10	0
George Campbell, *Gas man*, .		53	12	0
Sarah Bramble, Matron, .		49	10	0
Margaret Holmes, Assistant-Matron, ...		33	0	0
Jane Nelson, do., .		33	0	0
Matilda Pollock, *Laundress*, .		40	10	0
Margaret Thompson, do., .		23	7	0
Eliza Standfield, Nurse, .		30	10	0
John Fowler, Messenger, .		26	0	0
Bessy Boyle, Servant, . .		12	0	0

Vacancies.

Ralph Elliott, warder, resigned. Archibald Thompson, tailor, absconded.

Appointed.

William Boyle, warder; John Cleland, tailor.

Officers on Gaol Allowance.

One servant, employed in cleaning entrance-hall, Board-room, and offices, gets gaol allowance.

Officers' Visits.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1868.	From 1st Jan., 1869, to day of Inspection.
Local Inspector, . .	128	59
Chaplain, Established Church, .	149	52
Presbyterian Chaplain, . . .	147	46
Roman Catholic Chaplain, . .	166	58
Surgeon, ...	217	73

Board of Superintendence.

Thomas Montgomery, esq., J.P.	Henry H. M'Neile, esq., J.P.	Hon. Edward O'Neill, J.P. D.L., M.P.
Rev. R. W. Bland, J.P.	John Young, esq., J.P., D.L.	
Charles O'Hara, esq., J.P.	Sir Charles Lanyon, J.P.	Lieut.-General Viscount Templetown, C.B., D.L., J.P.
George J. Clarke, esq., J.P.	W. T. B. Lyons, esq., J.P.	
	James Owens, esq., J.P.	Capt. Robert C. Thomson.

Amounts repaid by the War Department for military prisoners for the last three years :—

1866, . £20 12*s.* | 1867, . £19 11*s.* | 1868, . £35 19*s.* 3*d.*

Amounts repaid by the Admiralty Department for naval prisoners for the last three years :—

1866, . — | 1867, . £1 3*s.* 9*d.* | 1868, . —

Amounts repaid by the Inland Revenue Department for excise prisoners for the last three years :—

1866, . — | 1867, . £40 15*s.* 10*d.* | 1868, . £2 0*s.* 5*d.*

Amounts repaid out of the Consolidated Fund for the maintenance, &c., of certain classes of prisoners :—

1866, . £358 8*s.* 8*d.* | 1867, . £552 5*s.* 5*d.* | 1868, . £541 0*s.* 10*d.*

The Board meets monthly for the discharge of business and the examination of the accounts.

I append my report of the state of the Bridewells of the county at the time of my inspection.

NORTH DISTRICT.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS.

County of Antrim.

Bridewells.

	Ballymena.	
	M.	F.
Number of Committals in past year,	277	59
Of whom were Drunkards,	169	23
Number of Committals in the quarter preceding inspection,	59	8
Of whom were Drunkards,	35	5
Petty Sessions and Transmittals,	Once a fortnight and twice a week respectively.	
Committals,	Regular.	
Registry,	Regular.	
Repairs and Order,	Good.	
Security,	Fair, except in males' exercise yard.	
Accommodation,	Insufficient.	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils,	Good; but blankets in female cells not good; they should be renewed before winter.	
Water, how supplied,	A pump in each yard.	
Sewerage,	Good.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation,	Dry, clean, and sufficiently ventilated.	
Cost of Dietary per head per day,	5*d.*	
Salary of Keeper,	£20; and £10 for Matron.	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment.	Court-keeper, at £10 a-year.	
Official Inspection,	1st May, 1869	
Remarks,	One female prisoner in custody. She was committed on Saturday to Belfast gaol, and as the transmittals only take place twice a week, she must remain here until Tuesday, which is very irregular. I find also that this prisoner's term of punishment will not count as long as she is in this bridewell; she is, therefore, detained in prison nearly three days longer than her sentence directs.	

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS—*continued.*

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Antrim.

Bridewells.

	Antrim.		Ballymoney.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year,	133	28	77	30
Of whom were Drunkards,	32	16	28	10
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding inspection,	32	10	22	3
Of whom were Drunkards,	14	8	8	2
Petty Sessions and Transmittals.	—		Held at different times in different localities.	
Committals,	Not regular.		Not regular; some prisoners were illegally committed; one for nineteen days, and another for a longer period.	
Registry,	Apparently regular; but as some of the committals were mislaid, I could not judge correctly.		Irregular.	
Repairs and Order,	Good.		Bad.	
Security,	Defective, especially in the male exercise yard, where the down-pipe noticed at the last visit of the Inspector-General is still permitted to remain.		Yards insecure.	
Accommodation,	Sufficient.		Sufficient.	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils.	Good, clean, and sufficient.		Sufficient and good.	
Water, how supplied,	A pump in each yard, but the sewer runs much too close to the well, and should be altered.		A pump in each yard, with good supply of water.	
Sewerage,	Good, but direction should be altered.		Bad.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	Clean, dry, and well ventilated.		Dry, and well ventilated, but not clean or tidily kept.	
Cost of Dietary, per head, per day.	5*d.* per day.		5*d.*	
Salary of Keeper,	£20; and Matron £10.		£20 for Keeper; £10 Matron.	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment.	Courthouse-keeper and Weighing Master.		Courthouse-keeper, £10 a year.	
Official inspection,	3rd May, 1869.		8th May, 1869.	
Remarks,	One prisoner in custody; left here by the police without any committal, which is very irregular.		No prisoner. The registry is not kept in due form, but the Keeper is not altogether to blame for this.	

CHARLES F. BOURKE, *Inspector-General.*

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Armagh Gaol.

COUNTY OF ARMAGH GAOL, AT ARMAGH.—STATUTABLE INSPECTION, 10TH AND 11TH MAY, 1869.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Pauper Debtors,	2	–	2	–	–	–
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	–	1	1	–	–	–
,, Larceny,	2	–	2	–	–	–
,, Misdemeanors,	1	–	1	1	–	1
TRIED.						
Cases Disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Imprisonment,	14	2	16	3	–	3
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	7	–	7	–	–	–
By Courts Martial.						
Military Offenders,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Disposed of Summarily.						
Offences under Larceny Act,	6	4	10	–	–	–
In default of Bail,	–	2	2	–	–	–
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties,	4	4	8	–	–	–
Other Misdemeanors,	4	1	5	1	–	1
Under Revenue Laws,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Vagrants,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Drunkards,	1	2	3	1	–	1
Dangerous Lunatics,	5	1	6	–	–	–
Total in Custody,	49	17	66	6	–	6

Juveniles in Custody on the day of Inspection.

Above 10 and not exceeding 16 years, } Convicted Summarily—3 males—Once committed.

Number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years:—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1866,	41	15	1868,	33	16
1867,	48	21	1869 (day of Inspection),	48	16

Number of returned convicts in gaol on the day of inspection, and during each of the three preceding years, and the expired portion of 1869:—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1866,	–	1	1869 (up to and including day of Inspection),	1	3
1867,	3	–			
1868,	–	3	Day of Inspection,	–	1

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Armagh Gaol.

Number of Committals, specifying the Offences, during the years 1867, 1868, *and* 1869 *(up to and including the day of Inspection); also the Offences of all Prisoners in Custody on the day of Inspection.*

Offences.	1867.		1868.		1869. (Including day of nspection.)		In Custody on day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Murder (exclusive of infanticide),	–	2	5	2	–	–	–	–
Shooting at, stabbing, conspiring, &c., to take life,	–	–	2	–	1	–	2	–
Manslaughter,	2	1	2	1	–	–	–	–
Infanticide,	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Exposing or abandoning children,	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–
Bigamy,	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–
Common assaults,	87	20	62	24	37	4	7	1
Assaults occasioning bodily harm,	11	1	9	–	7	–	2	–
Assaults on peace, &c., officers on duty,	7	1	5	–	6	–	1	–
Burglary, housebreaking, &c.,	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing horses, cattle, and other live stock,	5	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
Larceny,	44	35	40	24	21	16	14	6
Receiving stolen goods,	2	1	–	–	–	–	1	–
Embezzlement,	21	3	16	1	9	3	3	1
Obtaining money by false pretences,	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Fraud, and attempts to defraud,	1	1	–	1	1	–	1	–
Arson, and attempts to commit arson,	2	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
Forgery,	1	–	–	–	1	–	2	–
Forfeiture of Recognizance,	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–
Perjury & subornation of perjury,	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
Riot, rescue, &c.,	6	1	1	–	–	–	–	–
Military offences,	3	–	5	–	2	–	1	–
Contempt of Court,	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Under Poor Law Act,	5	1	6	–	1	–	–	–
Revenue offences,	1	–	1	3	3	–	1	–
Other offences—								
Against property, with violence,	–	–	2	–	1	–	1	–
Against property, without violence,	9	–	15	2	1	2	–	1
Affecting the public peace,	16	25	18	36	13	19	–	4
Offences against Fishery Laws,	2	–	1	2	1	–	–	–
Leaving employment,	11	1	4	–	11	–	3	–
Having arms, ammunition, &c.,	13	–	4	–	–	–	–	–
Fenianism,	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total criminal class,	257	93	203	100	117	45	40	14
Vagrancy,	5	4	6	5	6	3	1	–
Drunkenness,	109	88	122	88	28	27	1	2
Lunacy (under 1 & 2 Vic., cap. 27),	10	6	–	–	–	–	5	1
Debt,	25	3	34	3	12	–	2	–
Remanded for further examination,	34	19	33	13	16	1	–	–
Total,	440	213	398	209	179	76	49	17

Committals.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1868.

	M.	F.
Debtors,	34	3
Criminals,	236	113
Vagrants,	6	5
Drunkards,	122	88
Total,	398	209

From 1st January, 1869, *to day of Inspection.*

	M.	F.
Debtors,	12	–
Criminals,	133	46
Vagrants,	6	3
Drunkards,	28	27
Total,	179	76

NORTH DISTRICT

County of Armagh Gaol.

Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors).

		From 1st January to 31st December, 1868. M.	F.	*From 1st January, 1869, to day of Inspection.* M.	F.
Committed	Once within the year,	269	114	145	61
	Twice ,,	17	13	6	11
	Thrice ,,	7	5	–	3
	Four times ,,	6	4	–	–
	Five times ,,	–	4	–	–
	Six times ,,	1	–	–	–
	Seven times ,,	–	1	–	–
	Eight times ,,	–	1	–	–
	Ten times ,,	1	–	–	–
	Total,	301	142	151	75

Averages, &c. (exclusive of Debtors).

	From 1st January to 31st December, 1868. M.	F.	Date.	From 1st January, 1869, to day of Inspection. M.	F.	Date.
Average daily number of prisoners in custody,	38·96	17·77	—	52·4	19·74	—
Highest number of prisoners at any one time,	76		6th Feb.	80		9th March.
Lowest ditto,	41		1 July.	41		3rd Jan.
Highest number of males at any one time,	53		7th Feb.	58		9th March.
Do. of females,	29		21st Feb.	26		28th Feb.
Lowest number of males at any one time,	28		11th May.	27		3rd Jan.
Do. of females,	8		14th Sept.	14		3rd Jan.

Highest number of prisoners (exclusive of debtors) in gaol during each of the last seven years, and up to day of inspection in 1869 :—

6th June, 1862,	99	25th February, 1866,	71
28th June, 1863,	96	25th June, 1867,	87
7th October, 1864,	97	6th February, 1868,	76
5th June, 1865,	88	9th March, 1869,	80

The total number of prisoners in custody on the day of my inspection was 49 males and 17 females. Two were debtors, 4 were untried, 16 were committed for felony, and 7 for misdemeanor at assizes or quarter sessions. There was one military prisoner in custody and the remaining 36 were summarily disposed of. During the year 1869, up to my inspection, only 3 prisoners were committed charged with a more grave offence against the person than common assault; namely, two for conspiring to take life, and one for infanticide. Of the 178 total criminal class committed during the above-named period, 41 were convicted for common assault, and 37 for larceny; whence it would appear that these crimes form a great proportion of the offences committed in the county. The total number of males committed here was more than double the number of females, though I am sorry to find that drunkenness appears to be as prevalent among the latter as the former, there being 28 male and 27 female committals during the same period for this offence.

I regret to find that the total number of commitments this year up to the time of my visit is not at all less in proportion than in 1868, but would rather appear to exceed it. However, the table showing the number of times individual prisoners have been recommitted is certainly favourable to this year, for three times was the greatest number any individual had been committed during the expired portion of this year;

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Armagh Gaol.

whereas in 1868, one had been committed ten times, another eight, another seven, another six, another five, 10 four times, and 12 three times. The greatest number of males in custody at any one time during the year was 58, and of females 26. But on examination of the last of these tables, it will be seen that there is a very small reduction in the highest number of prisoners in this gaol at any one time during each of the last seven years. This is not a very satisfactory state of things, and I may here observe that in several of our county gaols the reduction this year, in the number of prisoners in custody, compared with 1862, is extremely remarkable. There were 3 male juveniles in custody, and only one of them was sent to a Reformatory. Some difficulty was experienced by the Governor in getting this youth into any Reformatory as he was only sentenced to fourteen days' imprisonment, and it appears to be contrary to the rules of Glencree to admit anyone sentenced for so short a period. However, eventually he succeeded in getting him into Upton Roman Catholic Reformatory.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	3	2	Worksheds,	10	–
Yards,	15	1	Kitchen,	1	–
Day Rooms,	2	–	Store Rooms,	4	–
Solitary Cells,	3	–	Laundry,	–	1
Single Cells, 9 feet long, 6 feet wide, 8 feet high=432 cubic feet,	–	–	Drying Room,	–	1
			Lavatories,	–	2
			Baths,	1	1
Single Cells of larger size,	61	38	Privies,	4	–
Cells to contain three persons,	11	–	Water-closets,	66	5
Sleeping Rooms,	5	–	Fumigating Room—(bath used).		
No. of Beds in such Rooms,	10	–	Reception Rooms or Cells,	3	–
Hospital Rooms,	1	1	Pump,	1	–
Chapel,	1	–	Tell-tale Clock,	1	–
School-room,	1	–			

The accommodation appears to be ample for the usual number of prisoners confined here. The prison was in good order and repair, and due attention appears to be paid by the Governor to its cleanliness and discipline. In the uncertain state of the law regarding prisons in Ireland at present, it is not my duty to recommend any extensive operations involving considerable expense. I shall, therefore, only call attention to such matters as I think demand immediate reform and that should be at once remedied. The male reception wards are not suitably situated, nor are there any wards set apart for the reception of females before their inspection by the doctor. No gaol can be properly managed without good reception wards for both sexes, and it is evidently the intention of the Legislature that such should exist. For by the 20th rule of the 109th section of the Prisons Act, it is clearly laid down that "the Physician or Surgeon shall examine every prisoner who shall be brought into the prison before he or she shall be passed into the proper ward." As this is not possible here at present, I would recommend that proper reception wards be appropriated for each sex, and that the Physician shall strictly comply with the statute. In the part of the prison now used for the reception of males, there is abundant room for these wards, and they could be made at very little expense. At the time of my visit, owing to the non-compliance with this rule, a very dangerous fever had been introduced into the prison. A prisoner had been passed into the general prison, where he remained at least thirty-six hours before he was medically examined. He was then sent to hospital, where he was put into a ward with another man; the result was that two other prisoners fell sick, and were suffering from the same fever. This man's clothes were so offensive and dirty that the Governor directed them to be at once fumigated. This is

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Armagh Gaol.

merely a single example of the importance of having reception wards, where all prisoners should remain until they are passed into their proper ward by order of the Doctor, after being thoroughly washed and cleansed. I would therefore urge upon the Board the serious consideration of this matter.

The water supply is excellent, and is obtained from the town reservoir at the expense of £5 a year to the gaol. Water is laid on to the cells, and the male cells are all supplied with water-closets. There is also a good pump in the prison. The sewerage is said to be effective, and easily flushed. There is gas supplied to all the cells, so that labour could be carried on in them after dark. The kitchen is furnished with three metal boilers with copper lids, but I regret to say this department was not kept as clean as it should have been. The prisoner who acts as cook is locked in and sleeps here at night, over the kitchen. This, I think, is a very objectionable plan, as the prisoner is under but little restraint, and altogether is much more in the position of a servant than a prisoner. I consider that this prisoner, as soon as his work in the kitchen is over, should be placed in his cell, and subjected to the same discipline as the others.

Proper statutable classification is not observed in the marshalsea, in fact, there is no provision made for female debtors, and the male pauper and master debtors are in association. The mistress debtors cook their meals in the matron's room, which is a very small and unsuitable apartment for this officer alone, and much more so when there is a mistress debtor in custody. Though I trust another session of Parliament will not pass without assimilating the law regarding imprisonment for debt in Ireland to that now in force in England, yet I think the present arrangements here in regard to mistress debtors are so very objectionable, and open to such abuse and irregularities, that I should recommend a suitable apartment to be provided for prisoners of this class. The pauper and master debtors also should not be allowed to associate. I investigated a serious complaint made by a pauper debtor in custody, but was not able to ascertain that his statements were correct; had, however, the statutable classification been properly maintained, there could have been no foundation for his complaint, nor could the irregularities he complained of have occurred.

There were 5 male lunatics and 1 female in custody awating the opening of the asylum; the female was a most pitiable object, being afflicted both in mind and body, and being bed-ridden since March, 1866. As it is now illegal to commit lunatics to prisons I trust these have been removed to the asylum.

I would earnestly urge on the Board the importance of putting up more baths in the prison, especially in the male section, for at present there is only one in each prison.

The 9th rule of the 109th section of the Prisons Act, directs that "all prisoners shall have free access to the bath in the respective parts of the prison", so that in order to carry out this enactment a bath should be put up in each reception ward, and another one in the male prison. Prisoners here are not as a rule bathed when they come into the prison. This is a most objectionable omission, and I would therefore recommend that every prisoner as a rule shall be not only washed and cleansed on his arrival, but that he shall be compelled to take a bath at least once a month during his imprisonment unless the medical officer should disapprove of his so doing.

Laundry.

The laundry is on the basement floor, but is not stalled, so that prisoners work in association without any regard for classification. I would urge on the Board the importance of establishing proper separa-

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Armagh Gaol.

tion here, so that females hardened in crime, and constant inmates of the prison, shall not be permitted to associate with those committed for the first time, or charged with perhaps trivial offences. I found the laundry in a very satisfactory state of cleanliness, indicating proper and sufficient supervision by the matron. All prison washing is done here, but I do not find that washing contracts are taken in, nor are there any profits from the laundry. As in many prisons the laundry is a source of considerable pecuniary advantage I would call the attention of the Board to this matter, with a view if possible to establishing a greater amount of industry in this department. And now that the lunatics will have been removed more hands will be available for this labour.

Chapel.

There is one chapel here used for all religious denominations. The lock of the door leading from it to the male wing of the prison is out of order, and should be repaired forthwith, and the key retained by the Governor, so as to prevent any communication between the male and female prisons through the chapel. The very objectionable and irregular practice of holding school in the chapel is followed here, but should be discontinued, as it is entirely contrary to the 6th section of the Prisons Act, which directs that "One or more chapel or chapels shall be provided in every prison, and shall be strictly set apart for religious worship, or for the occasional religious and moral instruction of the prisoners, and shall never be appropriated or employed for any other purpose whatever." I would therefore suggest that a proper room stalled, fitted up, and adapted as a school-room be provided. And that the statute respecting the chapel may be complied with.

I think that the present arrangements relating to the officers' quarters could be much improved, as I did not find some of them as tidy or in as good order as they should be. The gate-keeper's quarters were anything but regular or well kept. The warders' rooms over head were in a much better condition of cleanliness and order. Two warders sleep and cook their meals in one small cell in the male prison. These men have to take their turn as watchmen, so that the one who has been on duty during the night has little chance of getting any rest, as his companion must necessarily be in and out of the room continually during the morning. I would therefore recommend that a suitable mess-room be provided for the male subordinate officers where their cooking may be performed, and that each officer should be allowed a separate sleeping apartment. The matron's quarters too are much too confined, and I would submit that the partition between her apartment and the adjoining cell should be knocked down, so as to enlarge her present quarters. It is the duty of the Governor and Local Inspector to inspect officers' quarters, and to insist on as much order and cleanliness in them as in any other part of the prison. I trust, therefore, that more attention will in future be paid to this matter. There is but one tell-tale clock which is pegged only hourly in the gaol. This is by no means sufficient to test the vigilance of the night watch, and I would advise that another be purchased and placed in some distant part of the prison, and that it should be pegged half-hourly by the night watchman. The present clock, I should add, is not sufficiently protected from being tampered with, and I observed that the night watch frequently omits to peg it, a neglect of duty that should be seriously dealt with whenever it occurs.

The boundary wall is not in a good state of repair and requires to be pointed both inside and out. Part of the male exercise ward also requires to be newly stoned.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Armagh Gaol.

Stock at the time of Inspection.

	In Use.	In Store.	*Male Clothing.*	In Use.	In Store.	*Female Clothing.*	In Use.	In Store.
Blankets, pairs of,	123	13	Shirts,	75	33	Shifts,	38	44
Sheets, pairs of,	321	42	Jackets,	45	9	Gowns,	38	28
Rugs,	121	22	Vests,	45	6	Petticoats,	50	47
Hammocks or Cots,	61	–	Trowsers,	45	9	Aprons,	40	51
Bed-ticks,	109	2	Caps,	45	6	Caps,	40	65
Bedsteads,	–	33	Socks or Stockings, pairs of,	30	8	Stockings, pairs of,	9	16
			Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	45	18	Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	8	7

The stock of clothing and bedding in store and in use was sufficient, clean, and in good repair. They are served out by the Governor to the head warder and matron according as they are required. I was glad to find that socks and stockings are allowed to prisoners in addition to the usual prison dress ordered by statute. I would recommend this practice to be adopted in all gaols, and that in any future legislation these articles may be added to the dress ordered to be supplied to prisoners.

Prisoners' own clothes are generally fumigated, but there should be no exception to this rule, for both disease and vermin are frequently introduced into prisons owing to the neglect of this precaution. Neither can too much care be paid to labelling and sorting these clothes in a regular and orderly manner.

Punishments for Prison Offences.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1868.	M.	F.	*From 1st January, 1869, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Dark or refractory cells,	23	5	Dark or refractory cells,	13	1

Employment on day of Inspection.

Industrial Labour.

MALES.		FEMALES.	
Weaving,	3	Sewing,	6
Winding,	1	Knitting,	5
Tailoring,	1	Mangling,	2
Shoemaking,	1	Prison duties,	3
Mason work,	2		
Prison duties,	4		
Stone-breaking,	24		
Total,	36	Total,	16

Summary.

	M.	F.
Industrial labour,	36	16
Sick,	6	–
Debtors (unemployed),	2	–
Lunatics,	5	1
Total in custody,	49	17

Net profit, the produce of prisoners' labour disposed of outside the gaol, for the last three years :—

1866, £48 10*s.* 10*d.* | 1867, £45 19*s.* 3*d.* | 1868, £46 8*s.* 4*d.*

The punishments during the last two years have been chiefly inflicted by order of the Governor. As there are no tread-wheel or crank-mills, there is little or no punitive labour carried on, so that men sentenced to hard labour in this prison escape in a great measure the severity of the law. The industrial labour consists chiefly of weaving, tailoring, shoe-

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Armagh Gaol.

making, stone-breaking, sewing, knitting, washing, and mangling. There is no labour carried on after half past 5 P.M. As there is gas in the cells here, I would earnestly recommend that a greater amount of industrial labour be carried on after dark in winter, and that a certain number of cells may be appropriated and fitted up as work cells. It has been found very objectionable to conduct industrial labour requiring the assistance of machinery in sleeping cells. Not long since a prisoner in Richmond Bridewell, by means of a portion of the loom with which he was working, succeeded in breaking out his window during the night, and very nearly effected his escape. If more attention were paid to industrial labour, and a greater amount exacted from the prisoners committed here, the receipts from the produce of prison labour disposed of outside the gaol would be considerably augmented. I would therefore urge upon the Board the very great importance of this subject, in order that the annual cost of the prison may be reduced.

I find that the Governor contracts with the Board for the supply of stones for stone breaking. This I think is an irregular practice, and I would recommend its discontinuance, for I consider it to be the duty of the prison officers to obtain any articles for the use of the prison at as cheap a rate as possible, and therefore do not think it right that contracts should be held by any prison officer. I would beg also to refer the Board to circular 161, which appears to me to bear on this subject. I think it right here, however, to mention that I feel sure the Governor has no intention of violating any prison rule in undertaking this contract.

Schools.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1868.		From 1st Jan., 1869, to day of Inspection	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners who attended school,	113	51	55	27
Average daily number of pupils,	8·9	5·72	10·08	5·125
Number of days on which school was held,	307	251	113	67
Aggregate number of attendances,	2,733	1,437	1,139	352

School-hours.—Males—4 to 6, P.M. Females—1 to 3, P.M.

The school is held for two hours daily, but is not controlled or inspected by any educational board. The male teacher acts as store-keeper, and the female as assistant matron. I am sorry to find that during 1869 it had not been inspected by any of the Chaplains. By the 7th rule of the by-laws of the prison, which relates to the duties of Chaplains, these gentlemen are directed "frequently to visit the schools, and inspect the course of instruction pursued in them," &c. As this omission of duty has been remarked on by previous Inspectors-General, I would suggest that the Board should specially draw the attention of the Chaplains to this matter, for it is most important that the school should be supervised by a superior officer.

Hospitals.

	1866.		1867.		1868.		1869. (To day of Inspection).	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of prisoners in hospital,	42	21	57	16	74	18	35	11
Number of days therein,	418	157	492	181	892	165	575	138
Average daily number,	1·14	·43	1·35	·50	2·44	·45	4·39	1·05
Number of deaths in gaol,	–	–	–	2	1	–	–	–
Cost of Medicine,	£40 19*s.* 9*d.*		£31 5*s.* 4*d.*		£31 0*s.* 10*d.*		—	

Number of Coroner's Inquests held in the gaol during 1868, and up to day of inspection in 1869, and at what dates?—

One Inquest, viz.—Opened on the 10th, and adjourned to the 13th January, 1868.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Armagh Gaol.

The Surgeon very prudently treats as many cases as possible out of hospital, yet at the time of my visit there were six inmates here, three of whom were dangerously ill with the fever previously referred to. The Medical Officer and the nurse seem to pay every attention to the sick, and I am happy to find that the average daily number in hospital is very small, being for this year only four males and one female. There were no deaths in the prison during the year. I would draw the attention of the Board to the want of hospital yards for the use of prisoners recovering from illness. Two good yards could easily be constructed, and as this work might be done by prison labour, I would recommend that these requirements be supplied. The cost of medicines in this prison would appear by the following comparisons very large. In 1868 the total number of committals to this gaol was 507, the cost of medicines £31 0*s.* 10*d.*, in Cork County Gaol the total number of committals in the same year was 872, the cost of medicines £8 9*s.* 8*d.*, in County Antrim Gaol the number of committals in the same year was 3,996, the cost of medicines £34 9*s.* 5*d.* I therefore think that when the salary of the apothecary is added to the cost of medicines it will be seen that the pharmaceutical arrangements here require supervision.

I am sorry to find that the Surgeon is allowed no remuneration from the prison for his services, which are at times onerous, and I understand always performed with care and skill. I trust that this anomalous state of things will be corrected by future legislation.

Dietary and Contracts.

Not exceeding one week—Class 1. Males.—Breakfast, 8 oz. meal in stirabout, and ½ pint newmilk. Dinner, 14 oz. bread, and 1 pint vegetable soup. Class 2. Females.—Breakfast, 7 oz. meal in stirabout and ½ pint newmilk. Dinner, 12 oz. bread, and ¾ pint vegetable soup. Class 3. Males and Females under 15 years—Breakfast, 5 oz. meal in stirabout, and ½ pint newmilk. Dinner, not less than 8 oz. brown bread, and 1 pint vegetable soup. Supper, 4 oz. brown bread.

Exceeding one week.—Class 1. Males—Breakfast, 8 oz. meal in stirabout, and ½ pint newmilk. Dinner, 14 oz. bread, and 1 pint newmilk. Supper, 6 oz. bread, and ½ pint newmilk. Class 2. Females—Breakfast, 7 oz. meal in stirabout, and ½ pint newmilk. Dinner, 12 oz. bread, and ¾ pint newmilk. Supper, 5 oz. bread, and ½ pint newmilk. Class 3. Males and Females under 15 years—Breakfast, 5 oz. oatmeal in stirabout, and ½ pint newmilk. Dinner, not less than 8 oz. brown bread, and 1 pint vegetable soup. Supper, 5 oz. bread, and ½ pint newmilk.

Potatoes are substituted for bread at dinner on three days in the week, in the following proportions:—Class 1, 3 lbs.; Class 2, 2½ lbs.; Class 3, 2½ lbs.

Roman Catholic prisoners, on the first and last Wednesdays in Lent, and on Good Friday, are to receive, in place of milk, 2 oz. molasses at breakfast, vegetable soup at dinner, and tea without milk at supper on those days.

The meal directed in the above tables to be used at breakfast may be oatmeal, or mixed meal composed of equal parts of oatmeal and Indian meal. Vegetable soup should be made according to the following formula:—Add to one gallon of boiling water 8 oz. of oatmeal, blended in a little cold water, 2 lbs. of turnips peeled and sliced, 4 oz. of onions cut small, and as much pepper and salt as will make it palatable; when boiled for one hour it is fit for use—parsnips or carrots may be substituted for turnips. The bread is to be made of wholemeal, or of equal parts of seconds flour and wholemeal. The tea is to be made with half a pound of tea and one pound of sugar to four gallons of water, and one quart of newmilk. Buttermilk may be used instead of newmilk once a day either at breakfast or dinner, if the surgeon approve of the change; and the equivalents shall be for every half pint of newmilk one pint of buttermilk.

The dietary formula prescribed by the Lord Lieutenant in March, 1838, is strictly adhered to; and on inquiry from the prisoners I received no serious complaints on this score, but on tasting the provisions I found that the milk was thin and poor and the potatoes not of a good quality.

The provisions are not inspected by the Chaplains, as required by 7 George IV., sec. 69, and by the by-laws of the prison. It is of the greatest importance that this duty be regularly performed daily, each

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Armagh Gaol.

Chaplain taking his turn by "alternate weeks." I would therefore impress on the Board the necessity of calling the attention of the Chaplains to this matter, requesting a stricter fulfilment of their duty in this respect.

Contracts.—Bread, white, per lb., 1$\frac{5}{8}$*d.*; ditto, brown, per lb., 1$\frac{7}{11}$*d.*; oatmeal, per cwt., 15*s.* 9*d.*; potatoes, per cwt., 3*s.* 3*d.*; meat, per lb., 5*d.*; newmilk, per gal., 7$\frac{1}{2}$*d.*; salt, per cwt., 2*s.*; coal, per ton, 15*s.* 9*d.*; straw, per cwt., 3*s.* 0*d.*; gas, per 1,000 cubic feet, 5*s.* 5*d.*; candles, per lb., 5$\frac{1}{2}$*d.*; soap, per cwt., £1 10*s.*

Most of the books and registries prescribed by the Court of Queen's Bench are carefully and attentively kept by or under the supervision of the Governor, and the system of checks on the several accounts is excellent. I was sorry to find though that the Local Inspector and Surgeon do not keep journals, nor are those of the Chaplains sufficiently full. As the journals of the superior officers are the chief source of information regarding the management and discipline of the prison which can be obtained by the Board and the Inspectors-General, and as the different sections of the Act relating to the duties of these officers, together with the by-laws of the prison, are imperative on this subject, I would earnestly request that the journals above mentioned may in future be kept as required by Statute. The General Visitors' and the Dietary Check-ticket Books, together with the Work Ledger, should be procured and kept in accordance with the order of the Queen's Bench.

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years:—

1866, . 2·73*d.* | 1867, . 3·2*d.* | 1868, . 4·27*d.*

Net cost of gaol, including diet and salaries, for the three preceding years:—

1866, . £1,471 10*s.* 2*d.* | 1867, . £1,651 9*s.* 11*d.* | 1868, . £1,720 8*s.* 5*d.*

Average cost of each prisoner per annum for the last three years:—

1866, . £25 12*s.* 5·76*d.* | 1867, . £25 10*s.* 11·76*d.* | 1868, . £28 1*s.* 11·76*d.*

Amounts repaid by the War Department for military prisoners, for the last three years:—

1866, . £1 15*s.* 0*d.* | 1867, . £33 17*s.* 0*d.* | 1868, . £20 2*s.* 0*d.*

Amounts repaid out of the Consolidated Fund for the maintenance, &c., of certain classes of prisoners:—

1866, . £224 0*s.* 9*d.* | 1867, . £196 16*s.* 4*d.* | 1868, . £209 15*s.* 2*d.*

Officers and Salaries.

Non-Resident.	£	*s.*	*d.*
John M'Kinstry, esq., Local Inspector,	100	0	0
Rev. Robert J. Shaw, Protestant Chaplain,	30	0	0
Rev. Jackson Smyth, Presbyterian Chaplain,	30	0	0
Rev. John Rafferty, Roman Catholic Chaplain,	30	0	0
Alexander Robinson, esq., Surgeon,	—		
James Armstrong, esq., Apothecary,	20	0	0

Resident.		£	*s.*	*d.*
John M'Cutcheon, Governor,		200	0	0
Alex. Briens, Schoolmaster,		40	0	0
Turnkeys:	John Armstrong,	50	0	0
	Henry Jenkinson, *Weaver*,	40	0	0
	Asaph Moore,	38	0	0
	Robert Coulter,	35	0	0
	John M'Coy,	35	0	0
	Samuel M'Arthur, *Tailor*,	35	0	0
	Thomas Stringer,	35	0	0
Margaret Pain, Matron,		40	0	0
Eliza Jane Lester, Sub-Matron,		30	0	0
Mary A. Agnew, Hospital Nurse,		25	0	0

Visits paid by Officers.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1868.	From 1st Jan., 1869, to day of Inspection.
Local Inspector,	152	42
Chaplain, Established Church,	159	59
Presbyterian Chaplain,	177	61
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	147	57
Surgeon,	138	50
Apothecary,	117	43

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Armagh Gaol.

Board of Superintendence.

Right Hon. Lord Lurgan.	Henry L. Prentice, esq.	Joseph Atkinson, esq.
Sir James M. Stronge, bart.	Thomas Dobbin, esq.	Hugh Boyle, esq.
Sir Capel Molyneux, bart.	Thomas A. Prentice, esq.	St. John T. Blacker, esq.
William Paton, esq.	John Hancock, esq.	Maxwell C. Close, esq.

The Board meets for the performance of business and the examination of accounts once a month.

I annex my report on the state of the bridewells of the county, from which it will be observed that there are many deficiencies and defects in them; but as I trust legislation will deal with these small prisons I abstain from further remark at present.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS.

	Lurgan.		Markethill.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year,	221	81	65	15
Of whom were Drunkards,	69	19	39	4
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding inspection,	76	27	20	–
Of whom were Drunkards,	18	5	12	–
Petty Sessions and Transmittals.	Monthly and bi-monthly in different districts.		Petty Sessions monthly; transmittals as often as necessary.	
Committals,	Drawn regularly, but some illegal.		Regular.	
Registry,	Carefully kept, but some of the entries are entered inaccurately.		Regular.	
Repairs and Order,	Fair.		Fair.	
Security,	Yards insecure.		Walls of yards should be pointed.	
Accommodation,	Insufficient at times.		Sufficient.	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils.	Good.		Good.	
Water, how supplied,	Good pump in each yard.		Sufficient; one pump.	
Sewerage,	Good.		Good.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	Clean, except the privies, which were dirty, and wanting repair; dry and well ventilated.		Clean, dry, and well ventilated.	
Cost of Dietary per head per day.	4*d.*		4*d.*	
Salary of Keeper,	£30.		£20.	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment.	None.		Tailor.	
Statutable Inspection,	May 10th, 1869.		May 12th, 1869.	
Remarks,	Some of the committals were not legal; but saw Mr. Hancock, J.P., who has kindly undertaken to have more attention paid to these in future as far as Lurgan is concerned.		Court-house keeper.	

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS—*continued.*

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Armagh.

Bridewells.

	Newtown-Hamilton.		Ballybot.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year,	–	–	103	45
Of whom were Drunkards,	40	14	22	23
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding inspection,	–	–	33	3
Of whom were Drunkards,	4	3	3	–
Petty Sessions and Transmittals.	Monthly. Irregular.		Weekly in Newry, and monthly in other districts.	
Committals,	Not regular.		Some irregular.	
Registry,	Fairly kept.		Regular.	
Repairs and Order,	Bad.		Fair.	
Security,	Bad.		Yards insecure.	
Accommodation,	Middling.		Sufficient.	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils.	Fair.		Good; but tables wanted in day rooms.	
Water,	Good. One pump.		By pump from court-house Bridewell pump out of repair.	
Sewerage,	Fair.		Fair. Cesspools are used, not sewers.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	Middling.		Clean. Cells damp and ill ventilated.	
Cost of Dietary, per head, per day.	4*d.* a day.		4*d.* a day.	
Salary of Keeper,	£20.		£25.	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment.	Courthouse-keeper, salary £5.		Courthouse-keeper, salary £5.	
Statutable Inspection,	12th May.		12th May.	
Remarks,	—		A male and a female prisoner in custody; the male without a committal, and the female for nine days. They are, therefore, both illegally detained here. This Bridewell should be shut up, and prisoners in the district sent to the Newry Bridewell on the opposite side of the river, which is a good one, and capable of accommodating all the prisoners of this as well as of the Newry district.	

CHARLES F. BOURKE, *Inspector-General.*

NORTH DISTRICT

County of Cavan Gaol.

COUNTY OF CAVAN GAOL, AT CAVAN.—STATUTABLE INSPECTION, 20TH SEPTEMBER, 1869.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	½ Total.
Pauper Debtors, ...	1	–	1	–	–	–
UNTRIED.						
For Misdemeanours, ...	1	–	1	–	–	–
,, further examination, . . .	1	–	1	–	–	–
TRIED.						
Cases disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.						
Of Felony or Larceny :—						
To Imprisonment, ...	3	–	3	1	–	1
Of Misdemeanors, &c., . . .	5	–	5	1	–	1
Disposed of Summarily.						
Offences under Larceny Act, . .	–	1	1	–	–	–
Other Misdemeanors, ...	6	1	7	–	–	–
Total in Custody, . . .	17	2	19	2	–	2

Number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years :—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1866, ...	36	18	1868, ...	17	11
1867, ...	43	12	1869 (day of inspection),	17	2

Number of returned convicts in gaol on the day of inspection, and during each of the three preceding years, and the expired portion of 1869 :—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1866, ...	2	1	1869 (up to and including		
1867, ...	2	–	day of inspection), .	–	–
1868, ...	–	3	Day of inspection, .	–	–

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Cavan Gaol.

Number of Committals, specifying the Offences, during the years 1867, 1868, *and* 1869 (*up to and including the day of Inspection*); *also the Offences of all Prisoners in Custody on the day of Inspection.*

OFFENCES.	1867.		1868.		1869. (Including day of Inspection.)		In Custody on day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Murder (exclusive of infanticide),	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Shooting at, stabbing, conspiring, &c., to take life,	3	–	2	–	–	–	1	–
Manslaughter,	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Infanticide,	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–
Concealing birth of infant,	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Exposing or abandoning children,	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–
Common assaults,	71	11	54	13	50	5	8	1
Assaults occasioning bodily harm,	2	–	8	–	8	–	–	–
Assaults on Peace, &c. Officers on duty,	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	–
Burglary, housebreaking, &c.,	–	–	1	–	3	–	3	–
Robbery,	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–
Taking and holding forcible possession,	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	–
Stealing horses, cattle, and other live stock,	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Larceny,	25	17	17	12	16	2	2	1
Receiving stolen goods,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Embezzlement,	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
Obtaining money by false pretences,	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Fraud, and attempts to defraud,	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Arson, and attempts to commit arson,	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–
Offences against the currency,	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
Perjury and subornation of perjury,	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Riot, rescue, &c.,	–	–	1	–	6	–	–	–
Under Poor Law Act,	1	1	8	8	–	5	–	–
Revenue offences,	–	–	1	–	5	–	–	–
Other offences—								
Against the person,	1	2	2	1	–	–	–	–
Against property with violence,	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
Against property, without violence,	7	5	5	–	1	1	1	–
Affecting the public peace,	–	–	–	3	4	3	–	–
Leaving service,	5	2	–	–	2	–	–	–
Fenians,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Unregistered arms,	–	–	5	–	2	–	–	–
Prison escape,	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Total criminal class,	121	41	116	42	109	18	15	2
Vagrancy,	1	1	2	1	2	–	–	–
Drunkenness,	49	41	55	65	13	22	–	–
Lunacy (under 1st & 2nd Vic., cap. 27),	22	8	–	–	–	–	–	–
Debt,	18	1	14	1	10	2	1	–
Remanded for further examination,	41	9	23	10	15	4	1	–
Total,	252	101	210	119	149	46	17	2

Up to the day of my inspection no juvenile had been committed to this prison during the year 1869.

There were in all only 17 criminal prisoners in custody, 9 of whom were for common assault, 1 for conspiring to take life; the remaining 4 were for crimes against property. Of the 2 females, 1 was for common assault, and the other for assisting in stealing live stock. When the

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Cavan Gaol.

vast population of this county, namely, about 153,906 inhabitants, and the poverty that exists in places is taken into consideration, this small amount of crime is by no means discreditable.

Committals.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1868.	M.	F.	*From 1st Jan., 1869, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Debtors,	14	1	Debtors,	10	2
Criminals,	139	52	Criminals,	124	22
Vagrants,	2	1	Vagrants,	2	–
Drunkards,	55	65	Drunkards,	13	22
Total,	210	119	Total,	149	46

Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors).

	From 1st January to 31st December, 1868.	M.	F.		*From 1st Jan., 1869, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Committed	Once within the year,	180	67	Committed	Once within the year,	133	18
	Twice ,,	5	5		Twice ,,	3	5
	Thrice ,,	2	–		Thrice ,,	–	1
	Four times ,,	–	2		Four times ,,	–	–
	Five times ,,	–	1		Five times ,,	–	–
	Thirteen times ,,	–	–		Thirteen times ,,	–	1
	Twenty-eight times ,,	–	1		Twenty-eight times ,,	–	–
	Total,	187	76		Total,	136	25

Averages, &c. (exclusive of Debtors).

—	From 1st January to 31st December, 1868.			From 1st January, 1869, to day of Inspection.		
	M.	F.	Date.	M.	F.	Date.
Aggregate number of prisoners in custody,	9,114	2,777	—	5,429	1,188	—
Average daily number of prisoners in custody,	24·9	7·58	—	20·64	4·51	—
Highest number of prisoners at any one time,	49		3rd Jan.	41		17th June.
Lowest ditto,	19		22nd Nov.	18		30th Aug.
Highest number of males at any one time,	42		10th Jan.	38		17th June.
Ditto of females,	12		11th June.	10		4th Jan.
Lowest number of males at any one time,	13		1st Nov.	16		12th Jan.
Ditto of females,	3		4th March.	–		13th July.

Highest number of prisoners in gaol during each of the last seven years, and up to day of inspection in 1869 :—

14th May, 1862,	93	29th July, 1866,	60
5th July, 1863,	110	8th November, 1867,	71
20th June, 1864,	98	3rd January, 1868,	49
17th May, 1865,	75	17th June, 1869,	41

In comparing the commitments of last year with those of this, up to the day of my inspection, it would appear that they are certainly smaller in number in 1869 than they were in 1868, and that the offence of drunkenness is considerably reduced this year; but it is lamentable to observe by the above tables that many more females than males are committed to the prison for that offence. One female had this year been committed to prison up to the 20th of September thirteen times, and in 1868, 1 female was committed twenty-eight times. As long as the Legislature does not compel such offenders as these to be sent to a central prison where they could be sufficiently punished, and freed from their old associates, so long I fear will these unfortunate creatures continue to be a burden to the State and a disgrace to the country.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Cavan Gaol.

From the last of the above tables it will be observed that for the preceding seven years, with the exception of the year 1867 (during the Fenian excitement), there has each year been a gradual and continuous diminution in the number of prisoners committed to this gaol. It is therefore to be hoped that crime has diminished in the county in the same ratio during that period.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Yards,	8	2	Workshops,	2	–
Day Rooms,	9	3	Kitchen,	1	–
Solitary Cells,	4	2	Store Rooms,	6	1
Single Cells, not less than 9 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet high = 432 cubic feet,	70	–	Laundry,	–	1
			Privies,	9	1
			Water-closets,	3	3
Cells to contain three persons,	–	18	Reception Rooms,	4	–
Sleeping Rooms,	4	–	Pumps,	2	1
No. of Beds in such Rooms,	4	–	Wells,	2	–
Hospital Rooms,	2	1	Crank Mill,	1	–
Chapel,	1	–			

Considering the wretched state of the building and the want of regularity in every department the present Governor found this gaol in, when he was appointed to it, I could not expect to see any great improvement on my inspection. However some reforms have already been made, some too were in the course of construction, and I have every reason to think that the discipline and general condition of this prison will be very considerably improved before long.

The old tread-wheel has been now removed, and a new crank-pump with six stalls to it, a metal cistern, and a plunge bath, were being erected at a cost of £202. All the sewers were stopped up I am informed when the present Governor arrived. They have now been mostly opened and cleaned, so that the privies are now flushed every morning, and the rain-water turned into them. I perceived a bad smell from some of these sewers still which had not yet been thoroughly cleansed, but this the Governor promised to attend to and rectify.

Proper wards in the old building have now been set apart for master debtors, and for reception cells, so that regularity may in future be maintained in these two important divisions of the prison.

A suitable store has also been arranged for the personal clothing of the prisoners.

Parts of the boundary wall should be pointed, as it is very much in need of it. There is gas in the corridors, and in the warders' rooms, but none in the cells or day-rooms, nor are there bells to the cells. This is quite contrary to the provisions of the 4th section of 19 & 20 Vic., cap. 44, which directs "that no cell shall be used for the separate confinement of any prisoner which is not lighted, warmed, ventilated, and fitted up in such manner as may be required by a due regard to health, and furnished with the means of enabling the prisoners to communicate at *any time* with an officer of the prison, &c., &c." I therefore trust that the Board will see the necessity of complying with these requirements which have been too long neglected.

If gas and warmth were supplied to the cells, much remunerative employment could be carried on in them by the prisoners, whereas now, for want of proper appliances, they are left in idleness and darkness in the winter for about fourteen consecutive hours, and in summer they are locked up and unemployed for twelve hours. The cells and prison generally were clean and well ventilated, but numbers of small repairs are required. Some of these I pointed out to the Governor, and I trust he will have them executed by prisoners' labour. The punishment cells are not well arranged, as those for the different sexes are too close together,

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Cavan Gaol.

so much so that prisoners, if in solitary at the same time, could communicate with one another.

The laundry should be stalled, and fixed water-troughs put up, with hot and cold water laid on, and, if possible, washing contracts should be taken in, as this is a source of much profit in some prisons. A suitable drying-room should also be made, adjoining the laundry. Except the new plunge-bath, there is no bath in the prison, which is a great omission in the requirements of a prison. The 6th section and the 9th rule of the 109 section of the Prisons Act, are very definite on this subject. I therefore must urge on the Board the necessity of supplying baths to the hospital, and to the male and female prison, as all prisoners should not only be bathed on their coming into prison, but at least once a month during their imprisonment; besides, the law directs "that all prisoners shall have free access to the bath in their *respective parts of the prison* at all reasonable hours." The chapel is used as a school-room, and is not properly adapted for Roman Catholic worship. I would draw the attention of the Board to this defect, and would beg to have it remedied, as the altar should be visible to every prisoner of the Roman Catholic faith. School should not be held in this apartment, for the 6th section of the Prisons Act directs that "the chapel shall be strictly set apart for religious worship, or for the occasional religious and moral instruction of the prisoners, and shall never be appropriated or employed for any other purpose whatsoever." This, as well as the greater portion of the interior of the prison, is much in need of paint. The locks of the prison are not in good order, and should be carefully looked after and made secure.

A fumigating apparatus should be put up, and the clothing of all prisoners should be therein purified, as directed in the 20th rule of the 109th section of the Prisons Act.

Photography can now be fully carried out here, as the Governor understands this art, and will undertake to do it if the Board will supply the necessary materials and apparatus.

Schools.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1868.		From 1st Jan., 1869, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners who attended school,	144	–	140	–
Average daily number of pupils,	11·15	–	9·92	–
Number of days on which school was held,	313	–	229	–
Aggregate number of attendances,	3,492	–	2,272	–

School-hours.—Males, 10 to 12 o'clock.

All males go to school for two hours each day. The master, at the time of my inspection, was not a trained teacher, and was quite a youth. I think as the school is now conducted, it is of little benefit to the prisoners, for there is no use in sending old and illiterate men to school, nor do I think all prisoners should be permitted to go to school. Ill-behaved and refractory prisoners should not be allowed this indulgence, and the Governor should exercise his own discretion (subject, of course, to the approval of the Board) as to what prisoners are suitable for secular instruction. It is also the duty of the Chaplains to visit the school frequently, and to note their remarks in the School Registry.

I could only find recorded, during the nine months previous to my inspection, four visits to the school of the Roman Catholic Chaplain, three of the Protestant, and none of the Presbyterian. The School Registry was not carefully kept, and there is no room set apart for a school-room. I would urge on the Board the importance of having some other apartment than the chapel appropriated for this purpose.

Hospital.

	1866.		1867.		1868.		1869. (To day of Inspection.)	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of prisoners in hospital,	22	5	20	3	11	6	8	5
No. of prisoners in hospital,	24	5	23	3	12	6	2	–
Number of days therein,	705	237	447	89	291	88	291	74
Average daily number,	1·93	·64	1·22	·24	·79	·24	1·10	·28
Number of deaths,	3	1	1	–	1	1	—	
Cost of medicine,	£24 0s. 3d.		£12 1s. 7d.		£18 9s. 1d.		—	

Number of Coroner's inquests held in the gaol during 1868:—

Two in 1868. Sarah M'Gee, died 10th October, 1868, and Patrick Leddy, on the 17th November.

The hospital, at the top of a tower, is very dark, and unsuited to the requirements of the sick. It is not supplied with either baths or a water-closet; there is only one privy for the use of both sexes, neither are there bells attached to the wards or exercise-yards. At the time of my inspection there were 2 males and 2 females in hospital; one male was so ill that he was subsequently released by his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant's order, and I am happy to learn that he is now earning a respectable and honest living.

Stock at the time of Inspection.

	In Use.	In Store.	*Male Clothing.*	In Use.	In Store.	*Female Clothing.*	In Use.	In Store.
Blankets, pairs of,	103	17	Shirts,	43	4	Shifts,	7	15
Sheets, pairs of,	92	30½	Jackets,	64	5	Jackets,	12	–
Rugs,	113	18	Vests,	30	7	Petticoats,	24	–
Bedticks,	91	3	Trowsers,	44	13	Aprons,	12	–
Bedsteads,	117	–	Caps,	28	35	Neckerchiefs,	18	37
			Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	17	24	Caps,	8	–
						Stockings, pairs of,	8	–
						Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	10	8

The bed, bedding, and prisoners' clothes were clean, of good quality, and sufficient in quantity. The materials are all procured by contract, and made up in the prison, except the clogs. The stores were well kept, and articles well arranged. I am glad to find that stockings are supplied here to the women, and think this practice should be followed in all prisons, though it is not absolutely ordered by statute.

Punishments for Prison Offences.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1868.	M.	F.	*From 1st Jan., 1869, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Dark or Refractory Cells,	1	–	Dark or Refractory Cells,	2	–

Employment on day of Inspection.

Industrial Labour.

MALES.		FEMALES.	
Breaking Stones,	10	Washing,	2
Cooking,	1		
Cleaning Prison,	2		
Total,	13	Total,	2

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Cavan Gaol.

Summary.

	Males.	Females.
Industrial Labour,	13	2
Sick,	2	–
Discharged (before labour hours),	1	–
Debtors (unemployed),	1	–
Total in custody,	17	2

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years :—

1866, . 2·78*d.* | 1867, . 2·79*d.* — 1868, . 3·94*d.*

Net cost of gaol, including diet and salaries, for the three preceding years :—

1866, . £1,587 4*s.* 10*d.* | 1867, . £1,547 15*s.* 10*d.* | 1868, . £1,422 7*s.* 8*d.*

Average cost of each prisoner per annum for the last three years :—

1866, . £30 7*s.* 7*d.* | 1867, . £27 16*s.* 2·88*d.* | 1868, . £42 9*s.* 11·28*d.*

Amounts repaid by the Inland Revenue Department for Excise prisoners for the last three years :—

1866, . £3 10*s.* 10*d.* | 1867, . — | 1868, . —

Up to this, as far as I can learn, there has been no profits from prison labour in this prison; and as the treadwheel was being replaced by a crank pump at the time of my inspection there was no punitive labour carried on. The only way prisoners were then employed was by stone breaking and prison duties. It is therefore not astonishing that each individual prisoner cost in 1868 an average of £42 10*s.* per annum, or thereabouts. But I trust greater attention will in future be paid to both punitive and industrial labour, and that the costs of the prison will be by degrees considerably reduced.

Dietary.

In conformity with Circular 235.

I heard no complaints from any of the prisoners of the quality of the diet; but I find that the Chaplains frequently take exception to the milk. If the contractor does not supply good and pure milk it should be procured elsewhere, for as there is no meat prescribed in the ordinary prison dietary scale in Ireland, it is most important that the milk supplied should be good.

Contracts.

Bread, per lb., white, 1¾*d.*, brown, 1¼*d.*; oatmeal, per cwt. 14*s.* 11*d.*; potatoes, per cwt., 3*s.* 3½*d.*; meat, per lb., 10*d.*; new milk, per gallon, 7*d.*; buttermilk, per gallon, 2½*d.*; salt, per cwt., 2*s.* 5*d.*; coals, per ton, 19*s.* 9*d.*; straw, per cwt., 2*s.*; gas, per 1,000 cubic feet. 8*s.* 4*d.*; candles, per lb., 6*d.*; soap, per cwt., £1 2*s.* 6*d.*

Up to the time of the appointment of the present Governor the books would appear to have been shamefully kept in this prison; but I find that due attention is now directed to this very important matter.

Some books, such as the Daily Employment of Prisoners Book, are not kept at all, and many of the prescribed forms are not in use. The journals of the superior officers, except that of the Governor, are not kept according to the rules laid down by Statute. As these journals are the principal means afforded to the Board and the Inspector General of Prisons to ascertain how matters are carried on in prisons, I feel bound to request that these officers will be so good as to keep their journals in conformity with the several Acts of Parliament regulating this subject,

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Cavan Gaol.

as well as with the by-laws of the prison. The Abstract of Daily Consumption is now carefully kept by the Deputy-Governor, and overlooked and initialed by the Governor. I think it would be well if such important books as these were periodically supervised and signed by the Local Inspector as well. The Extern Officers Gate Book is badly kept, and I observed several omissions in it. I perceive that the Chaplains do not perform their duties in conformity with the 69th section of the Prisons Act or with the by-laws of the prison. The Chaplains should by "alternate weeks" inspect the provisions daily. This is quite distinct from their other duties which they are called upon to perform "twice at least in every week, exclusive of Sundays." I trust, therefore, that the Board will direct the attention of these officers to such matters, and request them to conform to the rules and by-laws referred to.

There were several complaints of the conduct of subordinate officers in the Governor's journal, to which I would draw the attention of the Board, indicating the difficulties this officer has to contend with. I would also urge on the Board the importance of establishing a greater amount of discipline and regularity amongst the officers of this prison.

Officers and Salaries.

Non-Resident.		*Resident.*	
Theophilus Thompson, esq., Local Inspector,	£100	William Wills, Governor,	£200
Andrew Mease, Physician,	74	Thomas M'Dowell, Chief Warder,	60
Rev. Sl. Shone, Protestant Chaplain,	30	Warders. George Reilly,	40
Rev. James Carson, Presbyterian Chaplain,	30	Warders. Robert West, *Carpenter*,	30
Rev. Patrick E. Smyth, Roman Catholic Chaplain,	30	Warders. Richard Netterfield, *Schoolmaster*,	30
William M. Brice, Apothecary,	—	Warders. Thomas Brady,	30
		Margaret M. Sturdy, Matron,	40
		Jane Simons, Assistant-Matron,	16
		Mary Mackey, Hospital Nurse,	10

Vacancies.

The Governor, Mr. George R. Gallogly, and the Chief Warder, Charles Clandening, died; Thomas Simons, Warder, resigned; Richard Netterfield and Thomas Brady appointed Warders; Thomas M'Dowell promoted to be Chief Warder; Mr. William Wills appointed Governor; the Rev. J. C. Moore, Protestant Chaplain, resigned; and the Rev. Samuel Shone appointed.

Officers on Gaol Allowance.

All the intern officers receive daily 2 lbs. white bread and 1 quart sweet milk each, with the exception of the Governor.

Officers' Visits.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1868.	From 1st Jan., 1869, to day of Inspection.
Local Inspector,	206	158
Chaplain, Established Church,	182	128
Presbyterian Chaplain,	162	118
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	181	136
Physician,	149	113

Board of Superintendence.

Lord Farnham.	Joseph Story, esq., J.P.	George De la Poer Beresford, esq., J.P.
Lord Bishop Kilmore.	William A. Moore, esq.	Llewellyn Saunderson, esq., J.P.
Robert Burrowes, esq., J.P., D.L.	Robert Erskine, esq., J.P.	John Fay, esq.
William Humphreys, esq., J.P., D.L.	Michael Phillips, esq., J.P.	
	Nathaniel Montgomery, esq., J.P.	

The Board meet on the first Tuesday in each month for the discharge of business and the payment of accounts. I append a list of the state I found the several bridewells of the county in on my inspection.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Cavan.

Bridewells.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS.

	Cootehill.		Ballyconnell.		Bailieborough.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year,	32	36	26	13	74	13
Of whom were Drunkards,	20	27	8	3	22	8
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding inspection,	9	6	3	–	16	2
Of whom were Drunkards,	2	5	–	–	6	1
Petty Sessions and Transmittals.	Fortnightly and regular.		Petty Sessions fortnightly; transmittals not regular.		Fortnightly and regular.	
Committals,	Some irregular.		Some irregular.		Some illegal.	
Registry,	Regular.		Fairly kept.		Regular.	
Repairs and Order,	Good.		Good, except locks defective, and out of repair.		Good.	
Security,	Yards very insecure.		Yards insecure.		Bad; walls low, and windowstool so as to invite an attempt to escape.	
Accommodation,	Sufficient.		For males sufficient, but insufficient for females.		Good and sufficient.	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils.	Good, clean, and sufficient.		Good, except one blanket.		Clean, good, and sufficient.	
Water, how supplied,	None, except from roof; pump out of repair.		From one good pump.		A good force pump.	
Sewerage,	None; two privies.		Defective.		Good.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	Fair.		Good and clean.		Clean, dry, and well ventilated.	
Cost of Dietary, per head, per day.	4*d.*		5*d.*		4½*d.*	
Salary of Keeper,	£30.		£20.		£30.	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment.	Courthouse keeper, without salary.		£10 as Courthouse keeper.		None; but has a pension of £22 13*s.* 9*d.*	
Date of Inspection,	September 20th.		September 21st.		December 27th.	
Remarks,	No prisoners in custody.		No prisoners in custody.		No prisoner in custody.	

CHARLES F. BOURKE, *Inspector-General.*

COUNTY OF DONEGAL GAOL, AT LIFFORD.—STATUTABLE INSPECTION, 10TH SEPTEMBER, 1869.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Donegal Gaol.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Pauper Debtors,	–	1	1	–	–	–
TRIED.						
Cases disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Imprisonment,	5	2	7	–	–	–
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	6	–	6	–	–	–
Disposed of Summarily.						
For Larceny,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Offences under Larceny Act,	–	1	1	–	–	–
In default of Bail,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties,	1	2	3	–	–	–
Other Misdemeanors,	6	–		–	–	–
Under Revenue Laws,	4	1	5	1	–	1
Drunkards,	1	1	2	–	–	–
Total,	25	8	33	–	–	–

Number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years:—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1866,	37	14	1868,	24	3
1867,	31	7	1869 (day of Inspection),	25	8

Number of workhouse offenders in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years:—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1866,	–	–	1868,	–	–
1867,	–	–	1869 (day of Inspection),	1	–

Number of vagrants in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years:—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1866,	1	1	1868,	–	–
1867,	–	–	1869 (day of Inspection),	–	–

Number of returned convicts in gaol on the day of inspection, and during each of the three preceding years, and the expired portion of 1869:—

	M.	F.		M.	F
1866,	3	1	1869 (up to and including		
1867,	2	2	day of Inspection),	2	2
1868,	2	2	Day of Inspection,	–	1

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Donegal Gaol.

Number of Committals, specifying the Offences, during the years 1867, 1868, *and* 1869 (*up to and including the day of Inspection*); *also the Offences of all Prisoners in custody on the day of Inspection.*

OFFENCES.	1867.		1868.		1869. (Including day of Inspection.)		In Custody on day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Murder (exclusive of infanticide),	1	–	2	1	1	–	–	–
Shooting at, stabbing, conspiring, &c., to take life,	1	–	2	–	1	–	–	–
Sending letters, threatening life, property, &c.,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Manslaughter,	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Concealing birth of infants,	–	1	–	–	–	2	–	–
Exposing or abandoning children,	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
Rape and other carnal offences,	1	–	2	–	4	–	1	–
Common assaults,	103	11	88	10	51	6	2	–
Assaults occasioning bodily harm,	16	1	18	2	4	–	4	–
Assaults on peace, &c., officers on duty,	10	–	10	3	5	3	–	–
Other assaults,	2	–	2	–	1	–	–	–
Burglary, housebreaking, &c.,	3	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Robbery,	2	3	1	–	3	–	–	–
Taking and holding forcible possession,	–	2	4	–	1	–	–	–
Stealing horses, cattle, and other live stock,	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Larceny,	14	5	14	6	6	7	3	3
Receiving stolen goods,	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Embezzlement,	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
Obtaining money by false pretences,	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Fraud, and attempts to defraud,	5	–	3	–	1	–	–	–
Other malicious offences against property,	4	1	7	–	5	1	3	1
Forgery,	1	–	1	–	1	–	1	–
Riot, rescue, &c.,	8	4	6	–	5	–	–	–
Military offences,	2	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Naval offences,	–	–	–	–	6	–	4	–
Under Poor Law Act,	1	–	4	3	8	–	–	–
Revenue offences,	23	4	24	5	15	5	4	1
Other offences—								
Against the person,	13	1	6	1	2	–	1	–
Against property, with violence,	8	4	4	2	–	4	–	–
Against property, without violence,	7	–	7	2	1	1	–	1
Affecting the public peace,	9	1	4	2	3	–	–	–
Illegal fishing,	4	–	6	–	3	–	–	–
Detaining muslin,	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Contempt of Court,	1	4	4	2	2	1	–	–
Under Habeas Corpus Suspension Act,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total criminal class,	248	45	222	39	130	31	24	6
Vagrancy,	10	3	5	3	1	4	–	–
Drunkenness,	14	29	19	24	16	33	1	1
Lunacy (under 1 & 2 Vic., cap. 27),	15	8	–	–	–	–	–	–
Debt,	8	–	7	–	11	3	–	1
Remanded for further examination,	7	–	7	4	7	2	–	–
Total,	302	85	260	70	165	73	25	8

Committals.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1868.	M.	F.	*From 1st January, 1869, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Debtors,	10	–	Debtors,	11	3
Criminals,	226	43	Criminals,	137	33
Vagrants,	5	3	Vagrants,	1	4
Drunkards,	19	24	Drunkards,	16	33
Total,	260	70	Total,	165	73

Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors.)

	From 1st January to 31st December, 1868.	M.	F.		*From 1st January, 1869, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Committed	Once within the year,	198	35	Committed	Once within the year,	146	33
	Twice, ,,	18	5		Twice, ,,	8	–
	Thrice, ,,	2	–		Thrice, ,,	1	1
	Four times, ,,	–	1		Four times, ,,	–	–
	Five times, ,,	2	1		Five times, ,,	–	2
	Six times, ,,	–	1		Six times, ,,	–	–
	Seven times, ,,	–	–		Seven times, ,,	–	1
	Ten times, ,,	–	1		Ten times, ,,	–	2
	Total,	220	44		Total,	155	39

Averages, &c. (exclusive of Debtors).

—	From 1st January to 31st December, 1868. M.	F.	Date.	From 1st January, 1869, to day of Inspection. M.	F.	Date.
Aggregate number of prisoners in custody,	11,468	2,377	—	7,173	1,833	—
Average daily number of prisoners in custody,	31·33	6·49		28·46	7·27	
Highest number of prisoners at any one time,	58		27th June.	48		6th July.
Lowest ditto,	23		13th Nov.	24		28th March.
Highest number of males at any one time,	48		27th June.	36		27th May.
Ditto, of females,	13		21st March.	13		8th July.
Lowest number of males at any one time,	19		7th Oct.	21		5th Sept.
Ditto, of females,	2		7th Dec.	3		29th March.

Highest number of prisoners in gaol (exclusive of Debtors) during each of the last seven years, and up to day of inspection in 1869:—

14th December, 1862,	132	18th February, 1866,	119
17th May, 1863,	135	15th June, 1867,	60
3rd July, 1864,	147	27th June, 1868,	58
18th January, 1865,	127	6th July, 1869,	48

There were 33 prisoners in this gaol on the day of my inspection, the entire of whom were convicted. One was a debtor, 13 were disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions, and 19 summarily. I found no juveniles in custody, and, though 4 had been committed during the year, none were sent to Reformatories.

Two males and 2 females in custody were returned convicts. There were 238 committals from the 1st of January, up to the day of my inspection, 170 of whom were criminally committed. One male was

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Donegal Gaol.

charged with murder, and another with conspiring to take life; but it would appear, from a comparison with former returns, that there is no apparent increase this year in this description of crime. It must be borne in mind, however, that there was more than three months of the year unexpired at the time of my inspection. Drunkenness appears to be less prevalent in this county than in many others in Ireland, but I regret to find that during the year there were more than twice as many females committed for this offence as males. From the table showing the number of individual prisoners (exclusive of debtors), and the number of times each had been committed during the year, it may be inferred that drunkenness is confined to the unfortunate class of female prisoners who are so often committed. One was committed twice, 2 five times, 1 seven times, and 2 ten times during the expired portion of this year; whereas three times was the most any male prisoner was committed in the same time. There was one female, M. Q., in prison at my visit, who had been altogether nineteen times committed. She was only twenty-six years of age, and her first conviction was at thirteen years of age.

It is therefore evident that in a prison conducted upon the system in a great measure necessarily followed here—that women, hardened in crime as these must be, have very little terror of the punishment received in such a prison. I therefore fear that, until it becomes lawful to remove prisoners of this class to a central prison, these unfortunate women will continue to be constant inmates of the gaol or workhouse; for, as long as they remain in the district where their characters are well known, few means of earning a livelihood are open to them when released from prison, but a return to crime; and, as they are generally joined at once by their old associates, they have little chance of assuming an honest position in society.

In the last of the above tables it is satisfactory to observe that there has been, for the last eight years, a gradual reduction in the amount of detected crime in this county. In 1864, the greatest number of prisoners in gaol was 147; whereas, in 1869, it was reduced to 48.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	8	3	Workshops,	4	–
Yards,	8	2	Worksheds,	4	–
Day Rooms,	11	4	Kitchens,	1	1
Solitary Cells,	3	2	Store Rooms,	4	2
Single Cells, 9 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet high, or which contain 432 cubic feet,	–	–	Laundry,	–	1
			Drying Room,	–	1
			Lavatories,	11	1
Single Cells of smaller size,	64	19	Baths,	2	1
Cells to contain three persons,	2	–	Privies,	10	2
Sleeping Rooms,	4	1	Waterclosets,	4	2
No. of Beds in such Rooms,	4	1	Fumigating boxes,	1	1
Hospital Rooms,	2	1	Reception Rooms,	1	1
Chapel,	1	–	Pump,	1	–
School Room,	1	–			

The general condition of the prison, considering the defects in its structure, was satisfactory; though there are many requirements necessary that I would urge upon the attention of the Board, were it not for the present uncertain state of the law regarding prisons generally in this country. There is little or no individual separation, owing to the want of proper appliances to carry out this system, so that all the evils arising from association of prisoners are here in force, though the Governor endeavours to classify the prisoners, as far as possible, according to the provisions of the 6th section of the Prisons Act; but they are only separated at night, and even take their meals together in the different day-rooms. This

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Donegal Gaol.

practice should, I think, be discontinued, as there is no good reason for the meals not being served to the prisoners in their cells.

The building is in fair repair, and is clean and regularly kept; but I perceived some large cracks in the walls of the prison and of the boundary wall. This should, I think, be examined and repaired.

The water supply, at the time of my inspection, was very low. It is laid on in pipes to all the yards, the reservoir being about a mile distant. As this is an essential that should be in abundance in every prison, I would draw the attention of the Board to the necessity of having an unfailing supply of water on the premises. The water to the hospital is supplied by a force-pump, but there was no water here at the time of my inspection. There are no proper lavatories throughout the prison, male prisoners are therefore obliged to wash in the yards; the 9th rule of the 109th section of the Prisons Act cannot be complied with, for there are no baths in the male prison, with the exception of one shower-bath in the officers' quarters. I would therefore urge upon the Board the necessity of putting up more baths, in compliance with the above-named section; and I also would suggest that covered partitioned lavatories, properly fitted, with basins, and having water laid on should be erected in each of the yards. These are necessary to every prison, and, unless it is the intention of the Legislature to abolish this prison altogether, such requirements should be at once supplied.

The sewerage is very bad, indeed, and has been remarked on in former reports of Inspectors-General, but as the expense of a new and efficient system of sewerage would be very great, pending the will of Parliament in regard to our county prisons, I do not feel justified in recommending immediate action in this matter. The privies at present are on the earth closet principle, and are cleansed every day, so that, if proper attention is paid to them, and that the number of prisoners do not considerably increase, this system will, I have no doubt, answer its purpose for the present. Gas is not introduced into the prison, and, except in the punishment cell, bells are not supplied.

The lobbies are lighted at night by a paraffin lamp. The cells are very small and low. These are all matters that must be corrected in the event of this prison being retained even for short-sentenced prisoners, as it is quite impossible, in the absence of such essential requirements, that discipline and order can be maintained, or that any sufficient amount of industry or labour can be carried on. There are six small cells in the male prison, in which prisoners are kept until inspected by the doctor, and there is a reception ward in the female prison for the same purpose. I regret to say that at the time of my inspection I found a female in the reception ward, where she had been kept for four days, though she had been duly inspected by the Medical Officer, and should have been passed into her proper ward. The laundry and female kitchen are close together. I see no advantage in having two prison kitchens, and as culinary operations are much better adapted to females than to males, and are generally more efficiently performed by them in gaols, I would recommend that the entire cooking required for prisoners be conducted in the female kitchen. Wherever this arrangement is followed the result is much more satisfactory both as to the cleanliness of the kitchen utensils and as regards economy of prison-labour. Two cooks were employed in the male cook-house, and as there were only 25 male and 8 female prisoners in custody, I should suppose that one woman would have been able to do all the cooking required. I would consequently submit that the Board do take this matter into their consideration.

There is no tell-tale clock, so that it is impossible that the vigilance of the night-watchman can be properly tested, though I believe every

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Donegal Gaol.

precaution is taken by the Governor (as far as he is able) to exercise a supervision over this officer. The expense of these clocks is but small; I would therefore urge upon the Board the importance of having at least two in their prison.

The prisoners are locked up by the Governor at 6, P.M., and challenged again by him at 10, at which hour the night-watch goes on. This officer, however, only patrols the interior of the prison. I am happy to find that photography is very successfully carried on here by the Deputy-Governor, and I learn that it has been the means of assisting in the detection and conviction of several very determined offenders. There is a small guard-house by the boundary wall, which I think is very insecure, and would therefore recommend its removal.

All visiters to prisoners are searched, and are then seen by the prisoner through a grating in a door. In the event, however, of a reconstruction of this prison a more appropriate place should be made for this purpose, such as that in Londonderry gaol, by which the prisoner has every facility of seeing and conversing with his friends, while it is almost impossible for him to receive prohibited articles from the visiter.

I perceive that the warders here carry side-arms, which I think a very objectionable and dangerous practice, particularly in an associated gaol as this is. If at any time the warder were attacked and overcome by the prisoners the results might be very disastrous; on the other hand, it is only in a very extreme case that a warder would be justified in using such weapons, and then only when so directed by his superior officers. Under these circumstances I should strongly recommend these arms to be kept in store, and used only in cases of mutiny, or on equally serious emergencies.

I am glad to find that subordinate officers are provided with a mess-room, as where this exists it adds greatly to the comfort and convenience of the officers' quarters. The chapel is very badly constructed, and inconveniently situated. It is much too small, and the males and females are not sufficiently separated. I would suggest, therefore, that a proper apartment should be suitably fitted up as a chapel without delay; for no gaol, however small, should be without one, so that Divine Service may be conducted with decorum and in order.

Stock at the time of Inspection.

	In Use.	In Store.
Blankets, pairs of,	110	39
Sheets, pairs of,	110	47
Rugs,	99	54
Bed-ticks,	99	58
Bedsteads,	99	35

Male Clothing.

	In Use.	In Store.
Shirts,	50	77
Jackets,	23	166
Vests,	23	89
Trowsers,	23	87
Caps,	23	47
Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	23	31

Female Clothing.

	In Use.	In Store.
Shifts,	16	27
Jackets,	16	24
Petticoats,	32	44
Aprons,	16	63
Neckerchiefs,	16	68
Caps,	16	80
Stockings, pairs of,	16	9
Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	8	20

There was a very fair supply of clothing, bedding, blankets, &c., in store, and they appeared to be regularly and carefully kept. All the sheets, shirts, bed-ticks, female clothing, and part of the male clothing are made in the prison. Some of the blankets, coats, and jackets were worn and thin, but I understood that others were to be served out before the winter. I am glad to find that stockings are provided for females here, and as it would add but little expense to the prison, and conduce

very much to the comfort and health of the prisoners, I would submit that socks should also be supplied to the males.

There are two fumigating boxes in which prisoners' own clothes are cleansed, being carefully put away in store afterwards.

Punishments for Prison Offences.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1868.	M.	F.	*From 1st January, 1869, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Dark or Refractory Cells,	24	2	Dark or Refractory Cells,	16	6
By Magisterial Authority,	–	–	By Magisterial Authority,	–	1
Other Punishments,	6	–	Other Punishments,	1	–
Total,	30	2	Total,	17	7

Employment on day of Inspection.

Punitive Labour.	M.	F.
Breaking stones,	14	–
Washing and scouring,	–	2
Total,	14	2

Industrial Labour.	M.	F.
Breaking stones,	6	–
Shoemaking,	1	–
Sewing, &c.,	–	5
Total,	7	5

Summary.	M.	F.
Punitive labour,	14	2
Industrial labour,	7	5
Unemployed,	2	–
Debtors (unemployed),	–	1
Cooks,	2	–
Total in custody,	25	8

Net profit, the produce of prisoners' labour disposed of outside the gaol, for the last three years:—

1866, . £0 11*s.* 10*d.* | 1867, . £0 10*s.* 8*d.* | 1867, . £1 0*s.* 0*d.*

Only one prisoner (a female) was punished by magisterial authority up to the day of my inspection, the other punishments were slight, and inflicted by the Governor. There is absolutely no punitive labour carried on here, as the only labour coming under that head is stone-breaking, which should not be classed as punitive labour. There is neither tread-wheel, crank, or capstan mill in the prison. Under these circumstances it is almost impossible to carry out the sentence of the law in regard to hard labour; the only difference between those sentenced to hard labour and those who are not is, that each of the former class is obliged to break about half a ton of stones daily, whereas there is no specified task for the latter. I would urge a greater amount of industrial labour to be followed here, as it is evident from the number of prisoners committed who are handicraftsmen, that sufficient advantage is not taken of their skill, nor are they employed for the advantage of the prison. There is only one tradesman warder here, so that it is impossible industrial labour can be carried on as it should be. I would suggest

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Donegal Gaol.

that when any vacancies occur among the staff a qualified tradesman may be appointed. If gas were also introduced into the cells, prisoners could be employed to the advantage of the prison and themselves, during many of the hours they now spend in darkness and idleness.

The profits derived from labour are very inconsiderable, therefore I would strongly urge upon the Board the great importance of a thorough reform in this department of the prison. If a proper amount of labour were obtained from prisoners the expenses of the gaol would be much lightened, and the ratepayer as well as the poor prisoner not sentenced to hard labour would thereby be benefited. Some gaols are almost self-supporting, and I see no reason why so little attempt is made here to arrive at such a state of perfection in prison management.

Dietary.

Prisoners whose time exceeds one week.—Class 1, Males.—Breakfast—8 oz. meal and 1 pint buttermilk. Dinner—14 oz. bread and 1 pint new milk. Supper—6 oz. bread and ½ pint new milk.

Class 2, Females.—Breakfast—7 oz. meal and 1 pint buttermilk. Dinner—12 oz. bread and ¾ pint new milk. Supper—5 oz. bread and ½ pint new milk.

Class 3, Children under 15 years.—Breakfast—5 oz. meal and 1 pint buttermilk. Dinner 8 oz. bread and 1 pint vegetable soup. Supper—5 oz. bread and ½ pint new milk.

Prisoners of 1st and 2nd classes, whose time does not exceed one week, do not receive supper, and get vegetable soup for dinner in lieu of new milk. The 3rd class prisoners of same term of imprisonment get 4 oz. of bread for supper, without milk.

The meal for breakfast is of equal parts of oatmeal and Indian meal.

When potatoes can be procured they are substituted for bread for dinner three days in each week.

I received no complaints from any of the prisoners regarding their diet, which appeared to me of an excellent quality. There was no extra diet given here this year to prisoners out of hospital, which would appear to speak well for the new dietary formula instituted by order of the Lord Lieutenant in March, 1868, and now used in all county prisons.

Schools.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1868.		From 1st Jan., 1869, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners who attended school,	192	66	125	62
Average daily number of pupils,	14·77	5	15·18	5·54
Number of days on which school was held,	211	256	159	166
Aggregate number of attendances,	3,118	1,281	2,415	921

School-hours.—Males—12 to 5; Females—12 to 1.

The male prisoners are taught in classes for one hour each day by one of the turnkeys, who acts as schoolmaster. Females are also taught for an hour daily by the assistant matron, but the school is not under any educational board, and is not inspected by anyone but the Chaplains, nor have the teachers been regularly trained in any educational establishment. The average daily number of pupils up to my inspection this year was 15 males and 5 females.

Contracts.

Bread, white, per 4 lb. loaf, 7*d.*; oatmeal, per cwt., 14*s.* 10½*d.*; Indian meal, per cwt., 10*s.* 1½*d.*; new milk, per gallon, 7*d.*; buttermilk, per gallon, 4*d.*; salt per cwt., 2*s.*; coal, per ton, 15*s.* 3*d.*; straw, per cwt., 3*s.*; candles, per lb., 5⅝*d.*; soap, per cwt., £1 4*s.*

Books and Accounts.

The books and registries are carefully kept, but the prescribed forms are not all used. I would therefore draw attention to the importance of obtaining the forms ordered by the Court of Queen's Bench, and approved of by the Inspectors-General. The abstract of daily consumption is carefully and periodically checked by the Governor and Local Inspector, who both appear to give their attention to the supervision of these books, as well as to their other prison duties. The Governor's journal is full and explicit, but I should be glad if the journals of the other superior officers were more fully kept, and contained more details of their several duties, "with any observations which may occur to them in the execution thereof," as ordered by statute. The Chaplains' journals are little more than records of their visits to the prison, which information is obtainable from the extern officer's gate-book. I would therefore request that these officers in future will perform this as well as their several duties more strictly, in accordance with the provisions of the 69th section of the Prisons' Act, where these duties are distinctly defined.

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years :—

1866, . . 3·27*d.* | 1867, . . 3·37*d.* | 1868, . . 5·11*d.*

Net cost of gaol, including diet and salaries for the three preceding years :—

1866, . £2,179 12*s.* 6*d.* | 1867, . £2,127 8*s.* 9*d.* | 1868, . £1,799 10*s.* 4*d.*

Average cost of each prisoner per annum for the last three years :—

1866, . £31 11*s.* 3*d.* | 1867, . £48 13*s.* 2*d.* | 1868, . £46 4*s.* 5*d.*

Amounts repaid by the War Department for military prisoners, for the last three years :—

1866, . £3 18*s.* 0*d.* | 1867, . £1 14*s.* 6*d.* | 1868, . £2 17*s.* 6*d.*

Amounts repaid by the Inland Revenue Department for Excise prisoners for the last three years :—

1866, . £49 13*s.* 4*d.* | 1867, . £32 0*s.* 10*d.* | 1868, . £35 7*s.* 2*d.*

Amounts repaid out of the Consolidated Fund for the maintenance of certain classes of prisoners :—

1866, . £132 13*s.* 9*d.* | 1867, . £88 17*s.* 1*d.* | 1865, . £66 14*s.* 7*d.*

The average cost of each prisoner here for the year 1868 was £46 4*s.* 5*d.*; the net cost of the gaol including diet and salaries was £1,799 10*s.* 4*d.*, of which £977 5*s.* 3*d.* formed the cost of officers, leaving £822 5*s.* 1*d.* for all other prison expenses. In the county of Antrim Gaol the average cost of each prisoner was for the same year £16 7*s.* 3*d.*, but the profits from sale of work here amounted to £520 13*s.* 4½*d.* I think therefore it will be seen that the expenses of county Donegal Gaol are very excessive, and that means should be adopted for carrying on the gaol in a more economical manner.

Hospital.

	1866.		1867.		1868.		1869. (To day of Inspection.)	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of prisoners in hospital,	25	5	17	4	12	–	5	3
No. of days therein, .	379	60	352	49	242	–	194	61
Average daily number, .	1·63	·16	·96	·13	·66	·0	·76	·24
No. of deaths, . .	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cost of medicine, . .	£38 7*s.* 6*d.*		£27 4*s.* 2*d.*		£20 11*s.* 5*d.*		—	

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Donegal Gaol.

The hospital is clean and well ventilated. The male section is provided with two water-closets, but owing to the scarcity of water there was none supplied here. As it happened, however, it did not much matter, as at my inspection there were no prisoners in hospital.

There are no yards attached to the hospital, which must be a great drawback to prisoners recovering from illness. I regret to find that the Medical Officer, owing to his being also Surgeon to the county infirmary, receives no salary for his attendance at the gaol; it is but due to him to state that he appears to be most regular and attentive to his duties. I trust that future legislation will rectify this apparently unjust state of the law.

I would call attention here to what appears to me to be an excessive annual cost for medicines in this prison, compared with what it is in others, and in proportion to the average daily number in hospital, which has not amounted to 1 during the last 3 years. The amount paid for medicines in 1868 was £20 11*s.* 5*d.*, and in the neighbouring county Tyrone in the same year it was only £4 12*s.* 1*d.* When the salary of the apothecary is added to the cost for medicine, it will be perceived that some more economical arrangements are required in this department.

Officers and Salaries.

Non-Resident.	£	*s.*	*d.*
Samuel John Crookshank, esq., Local Inspector,	150	0	0
Rev. John Saml. M'Clintock, Protestant Chaplain,	40	0	0
Rev. William M'Crea, Presbyterian Chaplain,	40	0	0
Rev. Philip Devlin, D.D., Roman Catholic Chaplain,	40	0	0
Robert Little, esq., M.B., Physician and Surgeon,	—		
James Gillespie, Apothecary,	30	0	0
Resident.			
Samuel Searle, Governor,	220	0	0
John Browne, Clerk & Storekeeper, and *superintends trades*,	60	0	0
Turnkeys. James Baird,	50	0	0
Turnkeys. George Walker,	40	0	0
Turnkeys. John Vance, *Shoemaker*,	40	0	0
Turnkeys. John Scott,	40	0	0
Turnkeys. William Neely,	33	0	0
Turnkeys. Robert Keatley,	33	0	0
Jane Ashe, Matron,	40	0	0
Mary Anne Browne, Assistant-matron and Schoolmistress,	25	0	0
Eliza Baird, Nursetender,	15	0	0

Vacancies.

George Ewing, schoolmaster, resigned, and on 16th September, 1869, James M'Cleery was appointed in his place.

Visits paid by Officers.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1868.	From 1st Jan., 1869, to day of Inspection.
Local Inspector,	267	248
Chaplain, Established Church,	210	152
Presbyterian Chaplain,	179	122
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	177	124
Physician and Surgeon,	154	105
Apothecary,	385	283

Board of Superintendence.

Sir James Stewart, bart.	T. W. D. Humphreys, esq.	Geo. Spence Fenton, esq.
Francis Mansfield, esq.	Rev. Wm. Edwards, A.M.	James Grove Grove, esq.
William Fenwick, esq.	Wm. H. M. Style, esq.	John Cochrane, esq.
William Sinclair, esq.	Robt. G. Montgomery, esq.	William Young, esq.

The Board assembles monthly for business, when accounts and salaries are settled.

I annex my report on the state of the bridewells in the county.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Donegal.

Bridewells.

	Buncrana.		Donegal.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year, .	25	4	40	12
Of whom were Drunkards, .	4	–	22	9
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding Inspection, . .	10	1	16	8
Of whom were Drunkards, .	2	–	7	6
Petty Sessions and Transmittals, .	Fortnightly in Buncrana, and monthly elsewhere in the district.		Every three weeks. Transmittals regular.	
Committals, ...	Irregular.		Some irregular.	
Registry, ...	Regular.		Regular.	
Repairs and order, . . .	Fair, but windows of cells look out into the street.		Good.	
Security, ...	Indifferent.		The yards very small and insecure.	
Accommodation, ...	Sufficient.		Sufficient.	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils,	Good and sufficient.		Good and sufficient.	
Water, how supplied, . . .	None, except from roof.		None, except what is caught from the roof.	
Sewerage, ...	Defective.		Good.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation,	Clean and fair.		Clean, badly ventilated, and damp.	
Cost of Dietary per head per day,	—		5*d.*	
Salary of Keeper, . . .	£30. Matron £5 from last assizes.		£30, and £5 to Matron.	
Whether Keeper follows any other Employment,	Court-house-keeper.		Court-house - keeper, £4 a year.	
Official Inspection, . . .	14th September, 1869.		17th September, 1869.	
Remarks, ...	No prisoners at the time of inspection. If this Bridewell is continued, means should be provided to prevent communication from the cells to the street.		No prisoners in custody.	

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Donegal.

Bridewells.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS—*continued.*

	Glenties.		Letterkenny.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year,	11	3	51	12
Of whom were Drunkards,	6	1	30	7
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding Inspection,	1	–	27	6
Of whom were Drunkards,	1	–	9	3
Petty Sessions and Transmittals,	Monthly here and at Arranmore; bi-monthly at other places; transmittals regular.		Fortnightly; transmittals as soon as possible.	
Committals,	Some irregular.		Some illegal.	
Registry,	Regular.		Regular.	
Repairs and order,	Good.		Walls require repairs and dashing, the woodwork painting.	
Security,	Cell windows look into the street, so that prisoners can communicate with passers by. One yard for both sexes, and very insecure.		Fair.	
Accommodation,	One cell for females and two for males.		Good, and sufficient.	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils,	Good and sufficient.		Clean, good, and sufficient.	
Water, how supplied,	Pump out of repair, and water in it unfit for drinking.		From pump in female yard.	
Sewerage,	None.		Fair.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation,	Clean.		Good.	
Cost of Dietary per head per day,	4*d.*		4*d.*	
Salary of Keeper,	£30, and £5 for matron.		£30, and £5 to matron.	
Whether Keeper follows any other Employment,	Court-house keeper, £4 a year.		Court-house keeper, £4 a year.	
Official Inspection,	16th September.		13th September.	
Remarks,	No prisoners in custody, and only eight during the entire year. Considering the few prisoners committed here, and the want of proper accommodation, I think the bridewell should be closed and handed over to the police as a simple lock-up. By this means a considerable expense would be saved to the county.		No prisoners in custody.	

CHARLES F. BOURKE, *Inspector-General.*

County of Down Gaol, at Downpatrick.—Statutable Inspection, May 7th, 1869.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Master Debtors,	5	–	3	–	–	–
Pauper Debtors,	3	–	3	1	–	1
Untried.						
For Larceny,	–	2	2	–	–	–
,, further Examination,	1	1	2	–	–	–
Tried.						
Cases disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Imprisonment,	5	1	6	1	–	1
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	6	–	6	–	–	–
Criminal Lunatics,	1	1	2	–	–	–
Disposed of Summarily.						
Offences under Larceny Act,	1	2	3	–	–	–
In default of Bail,	–	1	1	–	–	–
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties,	1	3	4	–	–	–
Other Misdemeanors,	9	2	11	–	–	–
Under Poor Law Act,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Drunkards,	–	1	1	–	–	–
Dangerous Lunatics,	14	11	25	1	–	1
Total in custody,	45	25	70	3	–	3

On the day of my inspection there were, I am happy to state, no juveniles in custody.

Number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of Inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years:—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1866,	104	23	1868,	57	33
1867,	61	36	1869 (day of Inspection),	45	25

Number of vagrants in gaol on the day of Inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years:—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1866,	2	–	1868,	1	1
1867,	–	–	1869 (day of Inspection),	–	–

It will be observed by the above table that there has been a very sensible and gradual reduction in the number of males in custody on the day of inspection for the last four years, but that the number of females on those occasions is not reduced. In order to show how careless the class of females committed here are of the punishment inflicted on them in this prison, I annex a list of some of those in prison on the day of my visit, showing their offences and the number of their previous convictions.

Recommittals of Prisoners in custody on the 7th May, 1869.

M. B.—Twenty-six times for disorderly and indecent conduct on the public streets.

C. N.—Twenty-two times for indecent and disorderly conduct on the public streets, &c.

E. C.—Seventeen times. Twice for larceny, and was imprisoned for same six and twelve months; the other fifteen times were for drunkenness and disorderly conduct on the public streets, and for assaults.

S. B.—Fifty-one times for assaults and being drunk and disorderly on the public streets.

E. M.—Thirty-nine times, being drunk and disorderly and indecent on the public streets.

M. H.—Twenty-four times. Like offences.

J. K.—Nine times. Like offences.

E. M'M.—Seventeen times. Like offences.

A. M'D.—Three times. Larceny from the person, and two petty larcenies.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Down Gaol.

If the law would permit such persons as these to be sent to a central prison, where strict discipline, industrial labour, and a proper amount of punishment could be enforced, I have no doubt that the diminution of crime amongst the female population of this district would be as marked after a short time as it is now amongst the males.

Number of returned convicts in gaol on the day of Inspection, and during each of the three preceding years, and the expired portion of 1869:—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1866, ...	4	1	1869 (up to and including		
1867, ...	5	1	day of Inspection), . .	–	1
1868, ...	4	1	Day of Inspection, .	–	1

Number of Committals, specifying the Offences, during the years 1867, 1868, *and* 1869 (*up to and including the day of Inspection*); *also the Offences of all Prisoners in custody on the day of Inspection.*

OFFENCES	1867.		1868.		1869. (Including day of Inspection.)		In custody on day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Murder (exclusive of infanticide),	–	–	1	2	1	–	–	–
Shooting at, stabbing, conspiring, &c., to take life, . .	1	–	3	1	–		–	–
Manslaughter, ...	3	–	4	–	2	–	2	–
Concealing birth of infants, .	–	3	1	1	–	–	–	–
Exposing or abandoning children,	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–
Bigamy, ...	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–
Common assaults, . . .	36	6	45	23	21	2	9	1
Assaults occasioning bodily harm,	4	–	2	–	2	–	–	–
Assaults on peace, &c., officers on duty, ...	11	4	33	3	10	1	–	–
Other assaults, ...	4	1	7	–	1	1	2	–
Burglary, housebreaking, &c., .	2	–	3	–	–	–	1*	–
Robbery, ...	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing horses, cattle, and other live stock, ...	3	1	2	–	–	–	–	–
Larceny, ...	24	26	41	24	13	9	3	6†
Receiving stolen goods, . .	2	1	1	–	1	–	–	–
Embezzlement, ...	–	1	2	–	–	–	–	–
Obtaining money by false pretences,	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Fraud, and attempts to defraud,	3	1	1	1	1	–	–	–
Forgery, ...	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
Perjury & subornation of perjury,	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Riot, Rescue, &c., . . .	11	3	–	–	16	–	4	–
Military offences, . . .	5	–	4	–	–	–	–	–
Under Poor Law Act, . .	2	–	3	1	2	–	1	–
Revenue offences, . . .	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–
Other offences:—								
Against the person, . .	1	4	3	–	–	–	–	–
Against property, with violence,	2	–	3	3	5	5	–	1
Against property, without violence, ...	10	2	10	3	–	–	–	–
Affecting the public peace, .	38	83	50	101	25	47	1	4
Forfeited Recognizances, . .	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Unlawful assembly, . .	14	–	3	–	–	–	–	–
Leaving service, &c., . .	17	4	7	1	1	1	–	–
Detaining materials of work, .	2	3	2	2	1	2	–	–
Contempt of Court, . . .	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Using Seditious language, .	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Total criminal class, .	201	145	238	169	102	68	24	12
Vagrancy, ...	3	3	8	8	4	1	–	–
Drunkenness, ...	35	40	76	57	23	20	–	1
Lunacy (under 1 & 2 Vic., cap. 27),	20	14	–	–	–	–	14	11
Debt, ...	29	6	34	3	18	–	6	–
Remanded for further examination,	29	3	39	4	6	3	1	1
Total, . . .	317	211	395	241	153	92	45	25

* Criminal lunatic.

† One female criminal lunatic.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Down Gaol.

Committals.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1868.	M.	F.	*From 1st Jan., 1869, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Debtors,	34	3	Debtors,	18	–
Criminals,	277	173	Criminals,	108	71
Vagrants,	8	8	Vagrants,	4	1
Drunkards,	76	57	Drunkards,	23	20
Total,	395	241	Total,	153	92

Debtors.

By the last table it will be observed that no less than 18 debtors had been committed to this prison from the 1st of January up to May—7 of whom were in custody on the day of my inspection. One of these, an old man about 80 years of age, was committed here on the 23rd of January, 1869, under a civil bill decree, for the sum of £8 3*s.* 6*d.* Owing to his age and infirmities he spent most of his time in the hospital, where I found him at my inspection. I was informed that his friends were well able to pay his debt, but as he was useless to them they preferred allowing him to remain in gaol, to be supported at the expense of the county. He was released on June 26th, but not until the Local Inspector brought the matter before the Chairman of Quarter Sessions, who suggested that the attorney to the plaintiff in the case should be communicated with.

I trust that the law now in force in England, abolishing imprisonment for debt in that country, will soon be made applicable to Ireland, so that the present abuses, often referred to by Inspectors-General in regard to the power of creditors to incarcerate innocent people for months for some small sum, will be remedied by the Legislature.

The male debtors' quarters are cold, and very unsuited for the detention of prisoners.

Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors).

Committed	*From 1st January to 31st December, 1868.*	M.	F.	Committed	*From 1st Jan., 1869, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
	Once within the year,	262	78		Once within the year,	113	36
	Twice ,,	21	18		Twice ,,	3	5
	Thrice ,,	9	11		Thrice ,,	2	1
	Four times ,,	2	4		Four times ,,	–	2
	Five times ,,	2	2		Five times ,,	2	–
	Six times ,,	–	1		Six times ,,	–	3
	Seven times ,,	–	2		Seven times ,,	–	–
	Eight times ,,	–	2		Eight times ,,	–	1
	Nine times ,,	–	2		Nine times ,,	–	1
	Eleven times ,,	–	1		Eleven times ,,	–	–
	Twelve times ,,	1	–		Twelve times ,,	–	–
	Total,	297	121		Total,	120	49

Averages, &c. (exclusive of Debtors).

	From 1st January to 31st December, 1868.			From 1st January, 1869, to day of Inspection.		
	M.	F.	Date.	M.	F.	Date.
Average daily number of prisoners in custody,	49·37	32·57	—	44·80	26·27	—
Highest number of prisoners at any one time,	100		31st March.	87		28th Feb.
Lowest ditto,	64		21st Dec.	56		25th April.
Highest number of males at any one time,	64		13th Jan.	55		15th Feb.
Ditto of females,	42		3rd Oct.	34		28th Feb.
Lowest number of males at any one time,	38		30th July.	34		24th April.
Ditto of females,	22		14th Dec.	20		1st May.

North District.

County of Down Gaol.

Highest number of prisoners (exclusive of debtors) in gaol during each of the last seven years, and up to day of Inspection in 1869 :—

2nd July, 1862,	115	17th March, 1866,	137
22nd August, 1863,	133	8th April, 1867,	114
20th February, 1864,	122	31st March, 1868,	100
30th October, 1865,	131	28th February, 1869,	87

The last of these tables indicates a very satisfactory reduction of the number of prisoners committed here this year, when compared with the highest number in prison on any day during the last eight years.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	8	3	Store Rooms,	8	4
Yards,	9	2	Laundry,	–	1
Day Rooms,	7	2	Drying Room,	–	1
Solitary Cells,	14	1	Lavatories,	13	7
Single Cells, 9 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet high, or which contain 432 cubic feet,	150	49	Baths,	2	1
			Privies,	14	4
Single Cells of larger size,	14	10	Water-closets,	7	7
Cells to contain three persons,	2	1	Fumigating Room,	1	–
Hospital Rooms,	4	2	Reception Rooms (Cells),	4	4
Chapel,	1	–	Pumps,	1	1
Workshops,	15	–	Capstan-mill,	1	–
Worksheds,	24	–	Other machines for hard labour— Shot 9 lbs. weight for shot drill.		
Kitchen,	1	–			
Bakery,	1	–	Tell-tale Clocks,	3	–

The accommodation in the prison is ample, and when the lunatics are removed to their legitimate place of detention a great portion of this building may be entirely disused. There were 14 male and 11 female prisoners of this class in custody on the day of my inspection. They inhabit the old prison, which is neither properly lighted nor heated ; and though I understand the Medical Officer pays every attention to them, as far as the ill-adapted circumstances of a prison will permit, yet it is impossible that these unfortunate creatures can receive proper treatment here, so that I hope no time will be lost in removing them as soon as possible to the asylum.

The general condition of the prison was clean and orderly, and the building both inside and out was in fair repair. The plastering in places required to be attended to, and there was some damp apparent in some of the cells. The flagging in some of the exercise yards also should be looked to. Indeed, such matters as these should be kept in order by prison labour, and advantage should always be taken of a skilled prisoner, and his labour turned to the account of the prison wherever and whenever his services may be required within the prison. The punishment cells are very unsuitable, and are too cold and small, so much so that prisoners are not left in them by night. I would recommend properly heated and well ventilated punishment cells to be constructed, in which prisoners could be left day and night until the completion of their period of punishment. I must also draw attention to the danger that might arise from the present ventilators in the second and third tiers of the prison, as they would appear almost to invite a prisoner so inclined to commit suicide. I cannot but think that this very great defect should be remedied, and that a prisoner should not be provided with such a facility for self-destruction.

The reception wards in this prison are suitable, and are provided with a good bath, though I regret to find that all prisoners entering the gaol are not, as a rule, bathed. I consider it quite impossible to maintain a sufficient degree of cleanliness in a prison, unless it is compulsory that all prisoners, as a rule, are bathed on entering the prison, and at least once

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Down Gaol.

a month during their imprisonment, and oftener if it be so desired by the prisoner in conformity with the 9th rule of the 109th section of the Prisons Act.

I regret that I cannot report favourably of the state I found the kitchen and kitchen utensils in. There is an evident want of cleanliness and order in this department, which demands the supervision and attention of the superior officers. The laundry is in the female prison, in which all the prison washing is done, but there is no other advantage derived here from the laundry, which is to be regretted, as in some gaols the laundry is the chief source of profit to the prison. There is a good supply of water in the prison, which is laid on to each cell in the new prison.

The windows of the cells are not properly constructed, and are difficult to open, so much so that the females are supplied with a short step-ladder to assist them in opening their windows.

In the present uncertain state of the prison laws I cannot recommend any excessive outlay on the prisons, for until we are aware what the Legislature means to enact in regard to the amelioration of our prison system, it would be impossible to expect counties to expend any large sums on their gaols; but all minor matters, such as I have pointed out, should receive the attention of the Board.

The separate system is carried on as carefully as possible here, each prisoner having a separate cell (except the debtors and lunatics). I should recommend the adoption of tickets over the doors of the cells, containing the name, sentence, crime, age, religion, &c., of the prisoner, as this system is now in use in all well-organized prisons. I received no complaints worth mentioning from any of the prisoners. The provisions appeared excellent, except the milk, of which I heard some complaints, and which appeared to me poor. There are a sufficient quantity of water-closets in both male and female prisons, but some were out of repair, and were not kept as clean as they should be. This is a matter that should be constantly attended to by the officers in charge, as there is no excuse for the dirty and irregular state I found them in.

Hospitals.

	1866.		1867.		1868.		1869. (To day of Inspection.)	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of prisoners admitted into hospital,	17	6	10	9	7	2	5	1
No. of prisoners in hospital,	20	6	13	9	11	2	7	1
No. of days therein,	1,114	300	620	449	493	36	255	26
Average daily number,	3·05	0·82	1·70	1·23	1·35	0·10	2	0·20
No. of deaths,	5	2	4	2	2	0	–	–
Cost of medicine,	£17 12s. 10*d.*		£1 14s. 6*d.*		£4 13s. 10*d.*		—	

Number of Coroner's inquests held in the gaol during 1868, and up to day of inspection in 1869, and at what dates:—

1868—Two; 5th April and 7th May.
1869—None.

The hospitals for males and females are both good and well supplied with beds and bedding, but there is no water-closet in either, a deficiency which has been before remarked on by Inspectors-General, and which should be rectified. On the day of my inspection I found only 3 male prisoners in hospital, who appeared well looked after by the Medical Officer. The medicines are all mixed in the gaol by the apothecary from the prescriptions of the surgeon. The arrangements in this department are systematic and good.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Down Gaol.

Stock at the time of Inspection.

	In Use.	In Store.
Blankets, pairs of	180	50
Sheets, pairs of,	173	43
Rugs,	159	12
Bed-ticks,	175	10
Bedsteads,	203	–

Male Clothing.

	In Use.	In Store.
Shirts,	114	48
Jackets,	68	47
Vests,	69	40
Trowsers,	63	100
Caps,	62	110
Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	46	50

Female Clothing.

	In Use.	In Store.
Shifts,	78	45
Jackets,	73	30
Petticoats,	111	–
Aprons,	63	30
Neckerchiefs,	38	–
Caps,	54	30
Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	37	35

The store of clothing, blankets, sheets, &c., were good and sufficient, and in good repair, with the exception of some of the male clothing in use, which was very much worn ; but I was informed that new clothing was being made.

Prisoners' own clothes are not as a rule fumigated and cleansed. This, in my opinion, is an important matter, and should not be neglected, as disease as well as vermin and dirt is often conveyed in the clothing of prisoners. The clothing of all prisoners should be fumigated, and put away carefully as soon as possible after the prisoner is dressed in prison clothes—see rule 20, sec. 109 of Prisons Act.

Schools.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1868. M.	F.	From 1st Jan. 1869, to day of Inspection M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners who attended school,	26	40	8	11
Average daily number of pupils,	3·67	4·30	2·16	2·30
Number of days on which school was held,	254	296	51	96
Aggregate number of attendances,	932	1,273	110	222

School-hours.—Males, 10 A.M. to 12 M. Females, 12 M. to 2 P.M.

From this table it will be seen that the average daily number of pupils here is very small. Only juveniles are permitted to attend the school. It is conducted by one of the turnkeys, who is not a trained teacher, and at the time of my inspection there was none going on. There is no proper school-room in the prison. I would call the attention of the Board to this defect, and would urge on them the importance of appropriating and fitting up a suitable apartment as a school-room, where not merely juveniles but all young men of good behaviour should receive instruction as frequently as is compatible with prison discipline and rules.

The chapel is a very ill-constructed building, but for the reasons above mentioned I cannot recommend any alteration in it at present. I perceived in going up these stairs a very offensive smell, and am of opinion that the cesspool, so seriously commented on by my colleague in his report of last year, is the cause of this very unwholesome smell. I would therefore again refer the local authorities to those remarks.

Employment on day of Inspection.

Punitive Labour.

The day being wet, no shot-drill was carried on.

Industrial Labour.

MALES.

Tailoring,	1
Shoemaking,	1
Carpentry,	1
Labouring,	4
Breaking stones,	11
Cooking and prison duties,	4
Attending sick prisoners & lunatics,	2
Total,	24

FEMALES.

Cooking and prison duties,	2
Attending sick prisoners & lunatics,	2
Sewing,	5
Washing,	2
Total,	11

Summary.

	M.	F.
Industrial labour,	24	11
Sick,	3	–
Unemployed,	1	–
Debtors (unemployed),	3	–
Lunatics,	14	12
Awaiting the inspection of the surgeon,	–	2
Total in custody,	45	25

Net profit, the produce of prisoners' labour disposed of outside the gaol, for the last three years:—

1866, . £1 14*s.* 11*d.* | 1867, . £5 16*s.* 10*d.* | 1868, . £12 10*s.* 1*d.*

The punitive labour is chiefly composed of some shot drill in the summer time; but in this prison neither a sufficient quantity of punitive or industrial labour is carried out, as will be seen by the above tables. Men sentenced to hard labour here do not undergo that amount that should be exacted from them, for three and a half hours punitive labour in summer is not sufficient. The industrial labour is very small too. I regret to find that the extensive gardens of the Governor and deputy-governor are laboured by the prisoners, which is quite at variance with the Circular 161, to which I must request attention, and beg it may in future be observed.

The profits of prison labour are very small indeed; and situated as this prison is amongst an industrial population this state of things reflects little credit upon the management of the prison. There is now gas in the cells, so that prisoners could be employed in useful and reproductive labour in their cells both in summer and in winter. It is right to add that owing to the great number of lunatics confined here, much of the time of the ordinary prisoners is devoted to caring these unfortunate creatures, so that I trust when the lunatics are removed more attention will be given to the industrial employment of prisoners, both for their own advantage and for that of the ratepayers.

Unlock takes place in summer at 6.30 A.M., and in winter at 7. Lock-up is at 6 P.M., and at 4.30 respectively, in summer and in winter. So that a prisoner is left in idleness for twelve and a half hours out of the twenty-four in summer, and fourteen and a half hours in the winter.

Dietary and Contracts.

Diet is regulated and issued in conformity with Circular No. 235, dated 2nd March, 1868. The only deviation from which is, that new milk is given in place of vegetable soup, and bread is now substituted for potatoes, as none of good quality can be procured.

1. Dietary for prisoners whose term of imprisonment shall not exceed one week:—Class 1. Males.—Breakfast.—8 oz. meal, equal part of Indian and oatmeal, made into stirabout, and ½ a pint of newmilk. Dinner.—14 oz. wholemeal bread, and 1 pint of vegetable soup.

Class 2. Females.—Breakfast.—7 oz. equal part oatmeal and Indian meal made into stirabout, and ½ a pint of newmilk. Dinner.—12 oz. of wholemeal bread, and ¾ of a pint of vegetable soup.

Class 3. Males and females under 15 years of age.—Breakfast.—5 oz. equal parts of oatmeal and Indian meal made into stirabout, and ½ a pint of newmilk. Dinner.—Not less than 8 oz. of wholemeal bread, and 1 pint of vegetable soup. Supper.—4 oz. of wholemeal bread.

2. Dietary for prisoners whose term of imprisonment shall exceed one week, for untried prisoners who do not support themselves, and for pauper debtors:—Class 1. Males.—Breakfast.—8 oz. meal, equal parts of oat and Indian meal made into stirabout, and ½ a pint of new milk. Dinner.—14 oz. of wholemeal bread, and 1 pint of new milk. Supper.—6 oz. of wholemeal bread, and ½ a pint of new milk.

NORTH DISTRICT. — *County of Down Gaol.*

Class 2. Females.—Breakfast.—7 oz. meal, equal parts oat and Indian meal, made into stirabout, and ½ a pint of new milk. Dinner.—12 oz. of wholemeal bread, and ¾ of a pint of new milk. Supper.—5 oz. of wholemeal bread, and ½ a pint of new milk.

Class 3. Males and females under 15 years.—Breakfast.—5 oz. meal, equal parts of oat and Indian meal, made into stirabout, and ½ a pint of new milk. Dinner.—Not less than 8 oz. of wholemeal bread, and 1 pint of vegetable soup. Supper.—5 oz. of wholemeal bread, and ½ a pint of new milk.

Potatoes are to be substituted for bread at dinner three days in the week, in the following proportions:—Class 1, 3 lbs.; Class 2, 2½ lbs.; Class 3, 2 lbs. Roman Catholic prisoners on first and last Wednesdays in Lent, and on Good Friday, are to receive in place of milk, 2 oz. molasses at breakfast, vegetable soup at dinner, and tea without milk at supper on those days.

Contracts.—Bread, white, per 1 lb. loaf, 2¼*d.*; ditto, brown, per 1 lb. loaf, 1½*d.*; oatmeal, per cwt., 15*s.* 6*d.*; Indian meal, per cwt., 10*s.* 6*d.*; rice, per cwt., £1; potatoes, per cwt., 3*s.* 6*d.*; meat per lb., cows' heads, 1*s.* 6*d.* each; new milk, per gallon, 11*d.*; salt, per cwt., 1*s.* 6*d.*; coal, per ton, 14*s.* 0*d.*; turf, per load, 4*s.* 6*d.*; straw, per cwt., 3*s.* 3*d.*; gas, per 1,000 cubic feet, 6*s.* 8*d.*; candles, per lb., 6*d.*; soap, white, per cwt., £1 12*s.*; ditto, brown, per cwt., £1 6*s.*

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years:—

1866, . 2·80*d.* | 1867, . 3·09*d.* | 1868, . 4·6*d.*

Net cost of gaol, including diet and salaries, for the three preceding years:—

1866, . £2,509 4*s.* 5*d.* | 1867, . £2,233 4*s.* 6*d.* | 1868, . £2,209 5*s.* 6*d.*

Average cost of each prisoner per annum for the last three years:—

1866, . £22 15*s.* 8·20*d.* | 1867, . £22 7*s.* 9·17*d.* | 1868, . £25 0*s.* 11·63*d.*

Amounts repaid by the War Department for military prisoners, for the last three years:—

1866, . £5 16*s.* 0*d.* | 1867, . £5 19*s.* 6*d.* | 1868, . £4 9*s.* 0*d.*

Amounts repaid by the Admiralty Department for naval prisoners, for the last three years:—

1866, . £0 5*s.* 0*d.* | 1867, . — | 1868, . —

Amounts repaid by the Inland Revenue Department for excise prisoners, for the last three years:—

1866, . £22 14*s.* 0*d.* | 1867, . £10 4*s.* 7*d.* | 1868, . —

Amounts repaid out of the Consolidated Fund for the maintenance, &c., of certain classes of prisoners:—

1866, . £197 12*s.* 7*d.* | 1867, . £184 3*s.* 1*d.* | 1868, . £157 12*s.* 6*d.*

Officers and Salaries.

Non-Resident.

	£	s.	d.
B. N. Johnston, Local Inspector,	100	0	0
Rev. G. M. Ritchie, Protestant Chaplain,	40	0	0
Rev. Wm. White, Presbyterian Chaplain,	40	0	0
Rev. P. O'Kane, Roman Catholic Chaplain,	40	0	0
John K. Maconchy, Surgeon,	—		

		£	s.	d.
E. F. Nelson, Apothecary,		27	13	10
Turnkeys,	Elisha Jackson, *Tailor*,	57	10	0
	Hugh Jennings, *Shoemaker*,	45	0	0
	Samuel Malone,	35	0	0
	William Magee,	35	0	0
	John Crawford, *Weaver*,	35	0	0
	Adam Young, *Carpenter*,	35	0	0
	Jas. Kearney, Turnkey & Schoolmaster, *Tailor*,	35	0	0

Officers and Salaries—continued.

Resident.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Major L. J. Thompson, Governor,	200	0	0	Harriet E. Jackson, Assistant Matron,	30	0	0
John Waterworth, Deputy Governor,	120	0	0	Eliza Gibson, Lunatic Nurse,	30	0	0
Wm. Gibson, Turnkey, *Miller*,	35	0	0	Jane Duncan, Hospital Nurse,	18	5	0
Eliza Davidson, Matron,	30	0	0				

Vacancies.

James Kearney, appointed as turnkey and schoolmaster; Nathaniel Yeates, turnkey, superannuated; vacancy not filled up.

Officers on Gaol Allowance.

The resident officers are supplied with fuel and light; no food rations are given. The turnkeys are supplied with one suit of clothing yearly.

Board of Superintendence.

Rev. John F. Gordon.	Lt.-Col. Wm. B. Forde, M.P., J.P.	Samuel Murland, esq., J.P.
Andrew Nugent, esq., J.P.	Robert Gordon, esq., J.P.	James Cleland, esq., J.P.
P. H. Despard, esq., J.P.	Robert P. Maxwell, esq., J.P.	D. S. Ker, esq., J.P.
Robert Heron, esq., J.P.		James Bailie, esq., J.P.
		R. F. Gordon, esq., J.P.

Visits paid by Officers.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1868.	From 1st Jan., 1869, to day of Inspection.
Local Inspector,	204	63
Chaplain, Established Church,	228	62
Presbyterian Chaplain,	227	85
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	184	52
Surgeon,	161	50
Apothecary,	165	59

I found the books kept with care and regularity, also the journals of the superior officers, especially those of the Local Inspector, and Governor, but the General Visiters' Book is not kept as directed by the Court of Queen's Bench.

No escapes from the gaol or bridewell of this county have taken place during the years 1868 and 1869.

I append my report on the state of the bridewells which I duly inspected. I understand that they have been regularly visited during the year by the Local Inspector.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Down.

Bridewells.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS.

	Newtownards.		Newry.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year,	57	21	195	139
Of whom were Drunkards,	12	15	53	28
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding Inspection,	10	8	68	32
Of whom were Drunkards,	1	4	10	10
Petty Sessions and Transmittals, how often.	Bi-monthly; Petty Sessions transmittals regularly as necessary.		Petty Sessions weekly; transmittals twice a week.	
Committals, whether regular,	Regular.		Some illegal; two of of them for 26 days.	
Registry,	Regular.		Regularly kept.	
Repairs and Order,	Fair.		Good.	
Security,	Not secure.		Male yard not secure; western outside wall should be raised to the level of the north and south walls.	
Accommodation,	Good.		Good and ample.	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils,	Bedding insufficient, and blankets in male cells worn.		Good and sufficient for present requirements.	
Water, how supplied,	Good and sufficient.		Supplied by pipes from the town.	
Sewerage,	Good.		Good.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	Good.		Clean, dry, and well ventilated.	
Cost of Dietary per head per day,	4*d.* for males; 3½*d.* for females.		3⅞*d.* for males; 3$\frac{9}{4}$*d.* for females.	
Salary of Keeper,	£32 10*s.*; matron, £5.		£20, and wife £6.	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment.	Court-house keeper, £10.		None.	
Date of Statutable Inspection,	6th May, 1869.		12th May, 1869.	
Remarks,	Painting going on on Inspection day. No prisoners.		Two prisoners in custody.	

CHARLES F. BOURKE, *Inspector-General.*

County of Fermanagh Gaol

COUNTY OF FERMANAGH GAOL, AT ENNISKILLEN.—STATUTABLE INSPECTION, 18TH SEPTEMBER, 1869.

State

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Pauper Debtors,	2	–	2	–	–	–
UNTRIED.						
For further examination,	1	–	1	–	–	–
TRIED.						
Cases disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.						
Of Felony or Larceny—						
To Imprisonment,	3	2	5		–	–
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	2	–	2	–	–	–
Disposed of Summarily.						
For Larceny,	2	–	2	–	–	–
Other Misdemeanors,	7	2	9	–	–	–
Drunkards,	1	2	3	–	1	1
Total in Custody,	18	6	24	–	1	1

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Fermanagh Gaol.

Number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years :—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1866, ...	34	24	1868, ...	16	8
1867, ...	21	11	1869 (day of Inspection),	18	6

Number of returned convicts in gaol on the day of inspection, and during each of the three preceding years, and the expired portion of 1869 :—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1866, ...	1	1	1869, up to and including		
1867, ...	1	–	day of Inspection, .	–	1
1868, ...	2	–	Day of Inspection, . .	–	–

Number of Committals, specifying the Offences, during the years 1867, 1868, *and* 1869 (*up to and including the day of Inspection*); *also the Offences of all Prisoners in custody on the day of Inspection.*

Offences.	1867.		1868.		1869 (including day of Inspection.)		In Custody on day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Sending letters threatening life, property, &c., . . .	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Manslaughter, . . .	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Concealing birth of infants, .	–	2	–	–	–	1	–	–
Exposing or abandoning children,	–	1	–	2	–	–	–	–
Rape, and other carnal offences, .	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	–
Common assaults, . .	45	15	55	11	29	9	7	2
Assaults occasioning bodily harm,	6	–	2	–	1	–	–	–
Assaults on peace, &c., officers on duty, ...	5	–	7	–	2	1	–	–
Other assaults, . . .	2	–	4	–	–	–	–	–
Burglary, housebreaking, &c., .	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing horses, cattle, and other live stock, . . .	2	–	–	–	1	–	1	–
Larceny, ...	14	19	14	20	9	5	3	2
Receiving stolen goods, . .	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–
Obtaining money by false pretences, ...	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
Perjury & subornation of perjury,	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
Riot, rescue, &c., . . .	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Military offences, . . .	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Under Poor Law Act, . .	1	4	7	3	2	3	–	–
Revenue offences, . . .	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	
Other offences—								
Against the person, . .	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Against property, with violence,	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	
Against property, without violence, ...	5	–	–	–	1	1	–	
Affecting the public peace, .	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Illegal trespass, . . .	1	–	2	–	1	–	–	–
Breach of contract, . .	11	5	4	3	5	–	1	–
Breach of Game Laws, . .	5	–	1	–	2	–	–	–
Breach of Fishery Laws, .	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Disorderly conduct in workhouse, ...	1	4	1	5	2	6	–	–
Other misdemeanors, . .	5	2	3	4	2	7	–	–
Total criminal class, .	111	56	103	49	63	34	14	4
Drunkenness, . . .	109	32	82	45	45	28	–	–
Lunacy (under 1 & 2 Vic., cap. 27),	6	3	–	–	–	–	1	2
Debt, ...	6	–	8	1	9	–	2	–
Remanded for further examination,	29	26	18	8	13	3	1	–
Total, .	261	117	211	103	130	65	18	6

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Fermanagh Gaol.

Committals.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1868.	M.	F.	*From 1st Jan. 1869, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Debtors,	8	1	Debtors,	9	–
Criminals,	121	57	Criminals,	76	37
Drunkards,	82	45	Drunkards,	45	28
Total,	211	103	Total,	130	65

Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors).

From 1st January to 31st December, 1868.		M.	F.	*From 1st January, 1869, to day of Inspection.*		M.	F.
Committed	Once within the year,	167	65	Committed	Once within the year,	87	45
	Twice "	7	7		Twice "	8	4
	Thrice "	2	3		Thrice "	4	4
	Four times "	–	1		Four times "	–	–
	Five times "	2	2		Five times "	–	–
	Six times "	1	–		Six times "	1	–
Total,		179	78	Total,		100	53

Averages, &c. (exclusive of Debtors).

—	From 1st January to 31st December, 1868.			From 1st January, 1869, to day of Inspection.		
	M.	F.	Date.	M.	F.	Date.
Average daily number of prisoners in custody,	13·84	8·64	—	12·5	5·84	—
Highest number of prisoners at any one time,	33		28th Jan.	25		1st Jan.
Lowest ditto.	14		14th June.	13		1st March.
Highest number of males at any one time,	21		27th Jan.	18		7th Jan.
Ditto, of females,	15		3rd April.	12		8th Feb.
Lowest number of males at any one time,	7		6th April.	5		9th March.
Ditto, of females,	2		6th June.	2		5th June.

Highest number of prisoners (exclusive of debtors) in gaol during each of the last seven years, and up to the day of inspection in 1869 :—

12th January, 1862,	58	17th September, 1866,	48
12th January, 1863,	55	11th July, 1867,	48
16th November, 1864,	48	28th January, 1868,	33
8th September, 1865,	47	1st January, 1869,	25

There were no juveniles in custody at the above date, but 7 had been committed during the year, 3 of whom were sent to reformatories.

One of the female prisoners in custody was a returned convict.

On the day of my inspection there were 18 males and 6 females in custody, and 130 males and 65 females had been committed here from the 1st January up to that time. Of these more than one-third of the males, and nearly one-half of the females were committed for drunkenness. The total amount of the criminal classes committed up to the day of my inspection in 1869, was 97, the remaining 98 committed being composed of drunkards, debtors, and persons on remand. The total number of individuals committed in the above period was 153, one male being committed as often as six times.

From the last of the above tables it may be inferred that the numbers

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Fermanagh Gaol.

committed to this prison has been gradually diminishing during the last seven years, not even excepting 1867, in which year, owing to the Fenian excitement, the numbers in many of our prisons were much augmented. It should also be borne in mind that as there is only one bridewell in this county, the greater part of persons committed for every description of offence are lodged in this prison. The population of the county consists of 105,768 inhabitants, it is therefore a matter of congratulation that so small an amount of crime as abovenamed prevails.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	7	2	Kitchen,	one.	
Yards,	5	3	Store Rooms,	3	1
Day Rooms,	3	1	Laundry,	–	1
Single Cells, 9 ft. long, 6 ft. wide, 8 ft. high=432 cubic ft.,	–	–	Drying Room,	–	1
			Lavatory,	–	1
Single cells of larger size,	66	36	Baths,	1	2
Sleeping Rooms,	5	2	Privies,	6	2
No. of Beds in such Rooms,	5	2	Water-closets,	14	2
Hospital Rooms,	4	4	Reception Rooms,	1	1
Chapel,	one.		Pumps,	2	–
Workshop,	1	–	Crank-pump,	1	–
Worksheds,	20	–	Tell-tale Clock,	1	–

The accommodation of this prison is ample, but the structural defects of the building are very numerous. However, in the unsatisfactory state of the law as regards prisons in Ireland at the present moment, I cannot recommend counties to go to any great expense in regard to their prisons, at the same time there are defects, which it is my duty to point out, and which I consider demand the immediate attention of the local authorities. I think the existing arrangements in the reception wards objectionable, and would urge proper reception wards for females to be arranged in the female prison. Neither in this, nor in the male prison, are the directions laid down in the 9th rule of the 109th section of the Prisons Act carried out. I would, therefore, submit that the Board should put up baths in the "respective parts of the prison," and "that all prisoners shall have free access to the bath." At present male prisoners are brought down from the reception ward to the hospital, in order that they may be bathed, as the only bath in the prison for the use of males is that in the hospital. If a proper reception ward were apportioned in the female prison, those now used for that purpose at the entrance gate could be appropriated to male prisoners. I understand that the Surgeon does not always examine the prisoners before they are "passed into their proper wards," as he is directed to do by the 20th rule of the 109th section of the Prisons Act. In no case should a prisoner be passed into his proper ward without previous inspection by the Surgeon, and without being washed and cleansed. A bell has been put in the female reception cell, which rings near the matron's apartments, but at night a prisoner in this cell would find it very difficult to obtain assistance if she required it. Both male and female prisons are well supplied with lavatories and water-closets; and are properly heated and ventilated, bells being also affixed to the cells. There is gas supplied in the corridors, halls, hospital and officers' apartments, but none in the cells, which is contrary to the provisions of 3 & 4 Vic., cap. 44, sec. 4, where it is laid down "that no cell shall be used for the separate confinement of any prisoner which is not lighted, warmed, ventilated, and furnished with the means of enabling the prisoner to communicate at any time with the officer of the prison." Added to this, if gas were supplied to the cells, prisoners could be profitably employed in them during many of the hours in which they are now

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Fermanagh Gaol.

shut up in darkness, during the winter months; I trust, therefore, the Board will consider the importance of this question, and that the cells may be lighted with gas. I am informed that the sewerage of the prison is effective and good. The building was in good repair, clean and orderly, except that there was some damp in one of the matron's rooms, and that rain comes in at the dome of the old prison. Such matters as these should be attended to at once. In the stone yard there are fourteen separate stalls in which stone-breaking is carried on, but no special task is allotted to each prisoner. I should recommend more system to be adopted in this department, and that the labour of every prisoner should be arranged according to the punishment inflicted on him by law. There is a good carpenter's yard in this portion of the prison, so that carpenters can be constantly employed for the benefit of the prison. The kitchen is under the supervision of the Deputy-Governor, who receives the provisions from the Governor daily. I should be glad to see greater cleanliness in this department, for I did not find the kitchen utensils in the condition that they should be kept in. The steam used for cooking also serves to heat the female reception cell. There are three washing stalls in the laundry, in which all the washing of the prison is done, and I am told the drying-room is sufficient for the purposes of the prison. The supply of water is excellent, and is raised by a crank pump, at which hard-labour prisoners are employed for two hours daily, but I regret to find that the recommendations of my colleague in regard to the handles of this pump have not yet been adopted. Serious accidents, attended with loss of life, have occurred in other prisons where such pumps were used. I therefore trust that the very simple precaution suggested will without delay be adopted. There is but one tell-tale clock here, and though it appears to be a good one, is not sufficient to test the accuracy of the night watch. Another such clock should be procured and placed in a distant part of the prison. Four turnkeys sleep in the male prison, so that their services may be obtained at night if required. The apartment used as a chapel is by no means adapted to this purpose, large columns intervene between the prisoners and the clergyman, which makes it impossible for some of the prisoners to see or be seen by the clergyman. Added to this, it is used as a passage-room by the Governor's family, and therefore the provisions of the 6th section of the Prisons Act regarding the chapel are disregarded. It is also situated in an inconvenient part of the prison, and is not "strictly set apart for religious worship," but is "employed for other purposes." I trust therefore that a more suitable apartment may be appropriated for the chapel in accordance with statutable requirements. The present arrangement in regard to the Governor's apartments are very objectionable. They are not concentrated, and his family are scattered here and there throughout the prison. This might easily be remedied by appropriating a portion of the old female prison to the separate use of the Governor and his family. The locks of the prison are reported to be secure, and appear to be of a very good description. They are mended when necessary within the prison. Convicted prisoners are permitted to see their friends on the first Monday in every month, by permission from the Board or Local Inspector. I found several prisoners sentenced to less periods than one month dressed in prison clothing, but was informed that as these prisoners' own clothes are generally dirty and worn, the 13th section of 19 & 20 Vic., cap. 68, is not always complied with. I am happy to find that photography is carried on here, as this art is now practised in every well regulated prison, and has been the means of detecting and tracing out numbers of old offenders.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Fermanagh Gaol.

Schools.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1868. M.	F.	From 1st Jan., 1869, to day of Inspection. M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners who attended school,	109	49	75	26
Average daily number of pupils,	8·55	4·28	9·16	3·44
Number of days on which school was held,	314	314	224	224

School-hours.—Males—From 9 30 to 11 30, A.M. Females—From 11 30 A.M., to 12 45, P.M.

There is no apartment used or fitted up as a school-room. Convicted male prisoners receive one and a half hours' instruction per day separately in their cells from one of the turnkeys, who is said to be an efficient teacher, but was not trained under any public educational body. He also instructs the females for an hour daily in presence of the matron in one of the day-rooms. I see very little advantage of such tuition, for even where a properly laid out and stalled school-room exists, it is difficult enough to impart information to the general run of people committed to our county prisons. If therefore any advantage is hoped to be derived from this school, a proper apartment should be appropriated for the use of those prisoners who are permitted the privilege of attending it. I perceive by the school registry that the Protestant and Presbyterian Chaplains visit the school, but I was unable to discover any record during the past year of a visit of the Roman Catholic Chaplain whose attention should be called to the by-laws on this subject.

Stock at the time of Inspection.

	In Use.	In Store.	*Male Clothing.*	In Use.	In Store.	*Female Clothing.*	In Use.	In Store.
Blankets, pairs of,	70	40	Shirts,	30	25	Shifts,	17	15
Sheets, pairs of,	129	45	Jackets,	29	22	Gowns,	24	18
Rugs,	72	25	Vests,	34	25	Petticoats,	28	12
Bed-ticks,	101	20	Trowsers,	24	27	Aprons,	20	15
Bedsteads,	120	–	Caps,	29	18	Caps,	17	12
			Stockings or Socks, pairs of,	10	8	Stockings, pairs of,	8	6
			Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	12	16	Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	5	6

The stock of beds, bedding, and prison clothing in store and in use at the time of my inspection was abundant, and of an excellent quality, with the exception of the bedding in the male reception ward which was bad and torn. I am happy to find that socks and stockings are supplied to the prisoners here, and I think, in any future Prison Bill, they should be included in the list of clothing to be supplied to prisoners. The clothes are all made and mended in the prison by prison labour.

Hospital.

	1866. M.	F.	1867. M.	F.	1868. M.	F.	1869. (To day of Inspection). M.	F.
No. of prisoners in hospital,	22	17	9	17	10	9	4	6
Number of days therein,	570	895	322	490	205	437	74	179
Average daily number,	1·56	2·45	·88	1·34	·56	1·19	·28	·68
Cost of medicine,	£18 8s. 11d.		£7 5s. 0d.		£7 3s. 6d.		—	

The hospital is both spacious and airy, supplied with water-closets, and a bath-room. There are also good separate exercise yards for the male and female prisoners. An excellent system with regard to the medicines is

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Fermanagh Gaol.

adopted here, as they are procured at a small cost from the county infirmary. I would draw the attention of Boards of Superintendence of other prisons to this economical and efficient arrangement. I regret very much to find that the Medical Officer receives no reward for his services and attendance at the prison, by reason of his being the physician to the county infirmary. Though this officer's journal is by no means as full and explicit as it should be, I have every reason to believe that he performs his duties attentively and efficiently. The hospital is attended by a matron, who is locked in at night, but can communicate with the night watchman by means of a bell if necessary.

Punishments for Prison Offences.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1868.	M.	F.	*From 1st January, 1869, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Bread and water diet, .	4	1	Bread and water diet, .	4	2

Employment on day of Inspection.

Industrial Labour.

	M.	F.
Matmaking, ...	1	–
Tailoring, ...	1	–
Shoemaking, ...	1	–
Breaking stones, ...	12	–
Washing, ...	–	1
Sewing and knitting, ...	–	3
Total, . . .	15	4

Summary.

Industrial labour, ...	15	4
Sick, ...	–	1
Debtors (unemployed), ...	1	–
Prison duties, ...	2	1
Total in custody, . .	18	6

Books and Accounts.

Net profit—the produce of prisoners' labour disposed of outside the gaol—for the last three years :—

1866, . £6 7*s.* 1*d.* | 1867, . £5 5*s.* 1*d.* | 1868, . £10 15*s.* 10*d.*

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years :—

1866, . 2·73*d.* | 1867, . 2·7*d.* | 1868, . 4*d.*

Net cost of gaol, including diet and salaries, for the three preceding years :—

1866, . £1,439 1*s.* 11*d.* | 1867, . £1,195 3*s.* 1*d.* | 1868, . £1,108 1*s.* 0*d.*

Average cost of each prisoner per annum for the last three years :—

1866, . £33 9*s.* 4*d.* | 1867, . £37 6*s.* 11*d.* | 1868, . £46 3*s.* 4*d.*

Amounts repaid by War Department for military prisoners for the last three years :—

1866, . £1 6*s.* 0*d.* | 1867, . £10 13*s.* 6*d.* | 1868, . —

Amounts repaid out of the Consolidated Fund for the maintenance, &c. of certain classes of prisoners :—

1866, . £107 19*s.* 7*d.* | 1867, . £119 3*s.* 8*d.* | 1868, . £60 12*s.* 5*d.*

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Fermanagh Gaol.

The punitive labour to which the prisoners are subjected is very slight, so much so that a prisoner sentenced to hard labour undergoes little or none of that labour here. If the crank-pump were put in proper working order, and the cells supplied with gas, the full sentence of the law could be carried out, together with a greater amount of industrial labour than is now exacted from these prisoners. The profits of prison labour sold outside the prison amounted during the last three years only to £22 7*s.*, whereas the average cost of each prisoner per annum for the year 1868 amounted to £46 3*s.* 4*d.* I am therefore of opinion, in order that the law may be carried out, as also in consideration of the ratepayer, that a far greater amount of industrial and punitive labour should be carried on here. The net cost of the gaol, including diet and salaries, for the year 1867, was £1,195 3*s.* 1*d.*; the average daily number of prisoners in custody for that year was 17 males, and 13 females, and the average annual cost of each prisoner was £37 6*s.* 11*d.* In the year 1868 the net cost of gaol, including diet and salaries, was £1,108 1*s.*; the daily average of prisoners in custody was 13 males and 8 females, but the average annual cost of each prisoner exceeded that for 1867 by £8 16*s.* 5*d.* per head. It is true that the expense of dietary has been slightly increased, but the cost of extra diet has in consequence been diminished. I therefore cannot think, in considering these figures and facts, that sufficient attention is paid to economy or to the importance of employing prisoners for the advantage of the prison. In the County Armagh Gaol the profit from sale of work amounted last year to £520 13*s.* 4½*d.*, and the total annual average cost of each prisoner was £16 7*s.* 3*d.* In Richmond prison, in the city of Dublin, for the same year the profits of sale of prison work were £698 10*s.* 9*d.*, and the average total cost of each prisoner per annum was £24 14*s.* 10*d.*, whereas in County Fermanagh Gaol for the same year the profits of sale amounted to £10 15*s.* 10*d.*, and the average annual cost of each prisoner as previously observed came to £46 3*s.* 4*d.*

Dietary.

I.—*Dietary for Prisoners whose term of Imprisonment shall not exceed One Week.*

Class 1 (Males).—Breakfast—8 oz. meal in stirabout, and half pint new milk, or one pint of buttermilk. Dinner—14 oz. bread, or 3 lbs. of potatoes, and one pint vegetable soup.

Class 2 (Females).—Breakfast—7 oz. meal in stirabout, and half pint new milk, or one pint buttermilk. Dinner—12 oz. bread, or 2½ lbs. potatoes, and ¾ pint vegetable soup.

Class 3 (Males and Females under fifteen years of age)—Breakfast—5 oz. meal in stirabout, and half pint new milk, or one pint buttermilk. Dinner—8 oz. bread, or 2½ lbs. potatoes, and one pint vegetable soup. Supper—4 oz. bread.

II.—*Dietary for Prisoners whose term of Imprisonment shall exceed One Week, for Untried Prisoners who do not maintain themselves, and for Pauper Debtors.*

Class 1 (Males).—Breakfast—8 oz. meal in stirabout, and half pint new milk, or one pint buttermilk. Dinner—14 oz. bread, or 3 lbs. potatoes, and one pint new milk. Supper—6 oz. bread, and half pint new milk.

Class 2 (Females).—Breakfast—7 oz. meal in stirabout, and half pint new milk, or one pint buttermilk. Dinner—12 oz. bread, or 2½ lbs. potatoes, and ¾ pint new milk. Supper—5 oz. bread, and half pint new milk.

Class 3 (Males and Females under fifteen years of age).—Breakfast—5 oz. oatmeal in stirabout, and half pint new milk, or one pint buttermilk. Dinner—8 oz. brown bread, or 2½ lbs. potatoes, and one pint vegetable soup. Supper—5 oz. bread, and half pint new milk.

Potatoes to be substituted for bread at dinner on three days in the week.

Roman Catholic prisoners, on the first and last Wednesdays in Lent, and on Good Friday, are to receive, in place of milk, 2 oz. molasses at breakfast, vegetable soup at dinner, and tea without milk at supper on those days.

The dietary scale is in accordance with that fixed and ordered by the Lord Lieutenant in 1868. I examined all the prisoners, and heard no complaints on this score. The provisions appeared very good indeed, ex-

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Fermanagh Gaol.

cept the milk, which I considered rather poor; and I perceive that the Chaplains take exceptions to its quality occasionally. Care should be taken by these gentlemen or the Governor to reject it whenever they consider it poor or bad.

Contracts.

Contracts.—Bread, white, per 4 lb. loaf, 6*d.*; brown, per 4 lb. loaf, 5½*d.*; oatmeal, per cwt., 13*s.* 3*d.*; Indian meal, per cwt., 9*s.* 6*d.*; meat, per lb., 7*d.*; new milk, per gallon, 8*d.*; buttermilk, per gallon, 2½*d.*; salt, per cwt., 1*s.* 8*d.*; coal, per ton, 19*s.*; gas, per 1,000 cubic feet, 6*s.*; candles, per lb., 5½*d.*; soap, per cwt., £1 2*s.* 6*d.*

I examined all the books and found them carefully and regularly kept, with the exception of some of the journals, and the General Visitors' Book. The registries and financial accounts are chiefly kept by the schoolmaster, and are of the forms prescribed by the Court of Queen's Bench, and recommended by the Inspectors-General of Prisons. I do not consider that the journals of the Chaplains or Surgeon are kept in accordance with the requirements of the Act, and regret that the Local Inspector does not keep any journal. This being one of the books laid down by the Court of Queen's Bench to be kept in gaols, I would urge upon this officer a compliance with this rule. Too much importance cannot be attached to the journals of superior officers of prisons, for by them both the Board and the Inspectors-General must be very much guided as to the discipline and working of the prison. The Pass Books are not kept in the prison, but, I am told, are audited at each assizes by the Board and Grand Jury.

Officers and Salaries.

Non-Resident.	£	*s.*	*d.*
Samuel Clarke, esq., Local Inspector,	90	0	0
Rev. Samuel Greer, Protestant Chaplain,	30	0	0
Rev. A. C. Maclatchy, Presbyterian Chaplain,	30	0	0
Very Rev. James M'Meel, Roman Catholic Chaplain,	30	0	0
R. P. Walsh, M.D., Surgeon,		—	
Resident.			
James Jeffers, Governor,	200	0	0

		£	*s.*	*d.*
Hamilton Morrison, Deputy-Governor,		50	0	0
Turnkeys.	William Clegg, *Shoemaker*,	36	0	0
	James Drennan,	36	0	0
	Joseph Masterson, *Cooper*,	32	0	0
	John Frith,	29	0	0
William Patterson, Schoolmaster,		34	0	0
Margaret Morrison, Matron,		35	0	0
Catherine Greenleese, Hospital Nursetender,		21	0	0

Vacancies.

James Simpson, Turnkey, resigned, and was succeeded by John Frith.

Officers' Visits.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1868.	From 1st Jan., 1869, to day of Inspection.
Local Inspector,	173	122
Chaplain, Established Church,	216	151
Presbyterian Chaplain,	244	164
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	178	121
Physician, Surgeon, Apothecary,	123	87

Board of Superintendence.

Rev. J. G. Porter.	Robert Archdall, esq.	Major J. G. Irvine.
The Earl of Enniskillen.	M. C. Maude, esq.	John Brady, esq.
F. W. Barton, esq.	M. H. Sankey, esq.	Samuel Frith, esq.
H. M. D'Arcy Irvine, esq.	Colonel Archdall.	John A. Pomeroy, esq.

The Board assembles once a month, when salaries of subordinate officers and small accounts are paid; but the superior officers receive their salaries half-yearly after each assizes.

I annex my report on the condition of the bridewell of Newtownbutler.

STATE OF NEWTOWNBUTLER BRIDEWELL.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Fermanagh.

Bridewell.

	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year,	7	9
Of whom were Drunkards,	1	2
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding inspection,	8	–
Of whom were Drunkards,	2	–

Petty Sessions and Transmittals, how often.	Fortnightly; regular.
Committals, whether regular,	Regular.
Registry,	Regular.
Repairs and Order,	Good; yards want gravel.
Security,	Yards insecure.
Accommodation,	Sufficient.
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils,	Clean; good and sufficient.
Water, how supplied,	One pump.
Sewerage,	None.
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation,	Clean, dry, and well ventilated.
Cost of Dietary, per head, per day,	6*d.*
Salary of Keeper,	£20.
Whether Keeper follows any other employment.	Court-house keeper and Clerk to Petty Sesssions.

CHARLES F. BOURKE, *Inspector-General.*

COUNTY OF LEITRIM GAOL, AT CARRICK-ON-SHANNON.—STATUTABLE INSPECTION, 21ST AUGUST, 1869.

County of Leitrim Gaol.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	1	1	2	–	–	–
TRIED.						
Cases disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.						
Of Felony or Larceny:— To Imprisonment,	4	–	4	1	–	1
Disposed of Summarily.						
Offences under Larceny Act,	–	1	1	–	–	–
Total,	5	2	7	1	–	1

Juveniles.

Above 10 and not exceeding 16 years—Convicted at Assizes, 1 male.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Leitrim Gaol.

Number of Prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years :—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1866,	14	3	1868,	13	5
1867,	19	5	1869 (day of Inspection),	5	2

Number of returned convicts in gaol on the day of inspection, and during each of the three preceding years, and the expired portion of 1869 :—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1866,	–	–	1868,	1	2
1867,	1	1	1869 (day of Inspection),	–	2

Number of Committals, specifying the Offences, during the years 1867, 1868, *and* 1869 (*up to and including the day of Inspection*) ; *also the Offences of all Prisoners in custody on the day of Inspection.*

OFFENCES.	1867.		1868.		1869. (Up to and including day of Inspection.)		In custody on day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Shooting at, stabbing, conspiring, &c., to take life,	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Sending letters threatening life, property, &c.,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Manslaughter,	1	–	–	–	4	–	3	–
Infanticide,	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–
Concealing birth of Infants,	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Exposing or abandoning children,	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Bigamy,	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
Common assaults,	47	9	53	1	31	5	–	–
Assaults occasioning bodily harm,	9	–	2	–	2	–	–	–
Assaults on peace, &c., officers on duty,	3	–	5	–	1	1	–	–
Other assaults,	3	–	4	–	6	–	–	–
Robbery,	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing horses, cattle, and other live stock,	–	–	2	1	–	–	–	–
Larceny,	10	8	9	4	2	3	1	1
Receiving stolen Goods,	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–
Obtaining money by false pretences,	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Forgery,	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–
Offences against the Currency,	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
Riot, rescue, &c.,	14	–	8	–	–	–	–	–
Military offences,	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Under Poor Law Act,	3	6	1	7	3	1	–	–
Revenue offences,	4	–	3	–	3	–	–	–
Other offences—								
Against property with violence,	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
Against property, without violence, Trespass, &c.,	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Affecting the public peace, threats, &c.,	6	4	4	6	4	4	–	–
Treasonable practices,	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Having unregistered arms,	4	–	3	–	–	–	–	–
Breaches of Fishery Laws,	–	–	5	–	1	–	–	–
Breaches of contract,	2	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
Obstructing the public road and furious driving,	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Total, criminal class,	114	29	107	26	57	15	5	2
Vagrancy,	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–
Drunkenness,	41	23	27	36	25	21	–	–
Debt,	2	–	8	–	1	–	–	–
Remanded for further examination,	27	9	26	10	8	1	–	–
Total,	184	61	168	72	94	37	5	2

Committals.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1868.	M.	F.	*From 1st Jan., 1869, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Debtors,	8	–	Debtors,	1	–
Criminals,	133	36	Criminals,	65	16
Vagrants,	–	–	Vagrants,	3	–
Drunkards,	27	36	Drunkards,	25	21
Total,	168	72	Total,	94	37

Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors).

From 1st January to 31st December, 1868.	M.	F.	*From 1st Jan., 1869, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Committed: Once within the year,	129	31	Committed: Once within the year,	72	12
Twice ,,	10	3	Twice ,,	5	3
Thrice ,,	1	1	Thrice ,,	2	3
Four times ,,	2	–	Four times ,,	–	–
Five times ,,	–	1	Five times ,,	1	–
Six times ,,	–	1	Six times ,,	–	–
Ten times ,,	–	1	Ten times ,,	–	1
Eleven times ,,	–	1	Eleven times ,,	–	–
Total,	142	39	Total,	80	19

Averages, &c. (exclusive of Debtors).

—	From 1st January to 31st December, 1868.			From 1st January, 1869, to day of Inspection.		
	M.	F.	Date.	M.	F.	Date.
Average daily number of prisoners in custody,	14·75	4·7	—	8·72	3·14	—
Highest number of prisoners at any one time,	44		17th Jan.	23		25th June.
Lowest ditto,	7		4th Dec.	6		28th July.
Highest number of males at any one time,	38		17th Jan.	20		25th June.
Ditto, of females,	9		22nd July.	6		1st Jan.
Lowest number of males at any one time,	4		4th Dec.	3		9th June.
Ditto, of females,	2		1st Jan.	–		21st July.

Highest number of prisoners, exclusive of debtors, in gaol during each of the last seven years, and up to day of inspection in 1869:—

29th October, 1862,	49	15th April, 1866,	38
26th June, 1863,	73	9th January, 1867,	33
10th January, 1864,	50	17th January, 1868,	44
3rd February, 1865,	27	25th June, 1869,	23

There was only 1 male juvenile in custody on the day of my inspection, and that for his first offence. The total number of prisoners was 7, of whom 2 were females, and both returned convicts. One of these, M. M., has been committed altogether seventy-one times, during the eight months of the year ten times. She is but thirty-two years of age, and was sentenced at one time to five years' penal servitude. The punishment possible to be inflicted on such a hardened character in this gaol can in no way deter her from her evil course; and I fear until legislation makes it possible to remove this class of criminal from county into central prisons such unfortunate women will constantly be a burden and a disgrace to the district. Three out of the 5 males were committed on a charge of manslaughter, 1 for felony, and the other for larceny. Common assault would appear to be the most frequent crime in the district.

NORTH DISTRICT. — *County of Leitrim Gaol.*

Out of a total criminal class of 72 committed during 1869 up to the day of my inspection there were 36 committals under that head alone. I regret to find that there were as many as 4 committals for manslaughter during the same period. It seems from former returns that this year is exceptional in this particular. Drunkenness would appear to form a very serious item of crime amongst the females, as out of the 37 committed from 1st January, 1869, up to the day of my inspection, 21 were for this charge. The table showing the individual number of prisoners committed when compared with that showing the number of commitments, indicates clearly a very lamentable repetition of crime amongst the female class, though the number of individual females committed for this year when compared to the males is only about one to four. On 21st July there were no females in custody, and the greatest number at any time in custody during the first eight months of the year was 6; the greatest number of males during the same period was 20, and the least 3. In June, 1863, there were 73 prisoners, exclusive of debtors, in detention here; in the same month of this year there were only 23. As these were the greatest number of prisoners in gaol during these years, it would appear that detected crime has considerably decreased in this district since 1863.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	5	3	Workshed,	1	–
Yards,	9	5	Kitchen,	1	–
Day Rooms,	13	3	Store Rooms,	2	1
Solitary Cells,	5	2	Laundries,	–	2
Single Cells, 9 feet long, 6 feet wide, 8 feet high=432 cubic feet,	56	19	Lavatory,	1	–
			Baths,	1	1
			Privies,	17	4
Single Cells of larger size,	–	2	Water-closet,	1	–
Cells to contain 3 persons,	–	2	Reception Rooms,	1	1
Sleeping Rooms,	7	–	Pump,	1	–
No. of Beds in such Rooms,	12	–	Well,	1	–
Hospital Rooms,	5	3	Tread-wheel,	1	–
Chapels,	1	1	Looms,	4	–
School Rooms,	1	1	Flax Mill,	1	–
Workshop,	1	–	Tell-tale Clock,	1	–

The accommodation here is ample. The cells are large, roomy, and well ventilated. There is an abundant supply of water, which is raised both by hand pumping and the tread wheel, but at my inspection there were not enough of prisoners to work the tread wheel. There is a good tap of water laid on to all the yards by which the sewerage is easily flushed. The floors of the male prison are flagged, and those of the female bricked. There are no bells, so that prisoners are obliged to knock if they require assistance. There are no water-closets, but privies are supplied in the yards; and the sewerage emptying into the Shannon is said to be effective. Separation is partly attempted, but I think it could, notwithstanding the defective structure of the prison, be better carried out. Prisoners are permitted to associate too much in the day rooms, whereas they might be employed during a great part of the day in their cells when not engaged in out-door labour. There is no gas supplied to the prison, so that it is impossible to carry on any labour except during the day. The prisoners are therefore locked up in their cells in winter from six o'clock until daylight, and thus the greater part of the twenty-four hours is spent uselessly in darkness.

There are only two baths in the prison, one of which is in the hospital, I therefore consider that the 9th rule of the 109th section of the Prisons Act is not complied with. In fact there are so few of the requirements of a modern prison here, that pending future legislation, I feel I should

not be justified in recommending the very numerous alterations and amendments that are called for in this prison, in order to render it suited to the requirements of the age. In its present state it is certainly unfit for the detention of grave offenders. There were no debtors in custody at my inspection, and the accommodation for this class of prisoner is not such as is directed by statute. But as imprisonment for debt has been abolished in England, I trust this enactment will be soon extended to Ireland. The laundry is an ordinary apartment, not fitted up as a prison laundry, and no attempt is made to keep the prisoners in it from association. In the chapel, sufficient precaution is not taken to prevent communication between the male and female prisoners. Inspectors-General have more than once directed attention to this defect, and as it could easily be remedied, I trust the Board will adopt the suggestion as soon as possible.

There is no fumigating apparatus, so that it is impossible that prisoners' own clothes can be properly cleansed before they are put away.

There is only one tell-tale clock, and it is not used to test the vigilance of the night watchman, who merely patrols the prison outside occasionally during the night. I would strongly urge upon the Board the importance of having in use at least two tell-tale clocks, which should be pegged half-hourly by the night watchman.

I am bound to say that notwithstanding these many defects, that the prison was clean and regular; the prisoners appear to be well taken care of, and the discipline of the subordinate officers to be effective, though at the time of my visit the Governor was on leave.

The gate leading to the coal-yard requires repair, and should be attended to, and though some painting was done lately, there was a good deal still required in the prison.

I found no less than two cooks employed in the kitchen, which I believe to be a great waste of labour, considering the very small number in custody, and the little culinary art required under the present dietary formula.

The officers' quarters were very dirty and untidily kept. These should be inspected regularly by the Governor and Local Inspector; and I would recommend a suitable mess-room to be provided for the use of the turnkeys, as their bed-rooms should not be used for this purpose.

Lock-up in summer takes place at 6, P.M., and unlock at 6, A.M.; and in winter at 6, P.M., and at 7, A.M., respectively. After lock-up no inspection is made of the prison or prisoners, except now and then by the Governor at uncertain hours of the night, and as there is no intern watchman, the prisoners are as a rule without superintendence for thirteen hours daily in winter and twelve in summer. This is a very objectionable practice, and I must urge on the Board the importance of a further general examination of the prisoners after lock-up, and also greater vigilance in the night watch.

In case a prisoner were now taken suddenly ill at night (or rather during the twelve or thirteen hours he is shut up in his cell) the only means of communication at his disposal, is by calling out of the window to the night watch, and as this man's rounds are irregularly made, very serious results might arise from such faulty arrangements.

Schools.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1868.		From 1st Jan., 1869, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners who attended school, ...	69	13	45	15
Average daily number of pupils, . .	5·81	1·58	3·68	1·04
Number of days on which school was held, .	299	250	189	170

NORTH STRICT.

County of Leitrim Gaol.

School is held from 10 to 11 daily, for males and females. All prisoners under thirty, and willing to learn, are given secular instruction. The male teacher was not trained under any educational board. The male school-room is stalled and properly fitted up with desks, but the female school-room is not so arranged. The matron instructs the female prisoners. It would be most desirable if the Board, pending reconstruction of the prison, would arrange that the very depraved females who seem to frequent this prison, should not be allowed to associate either in the school or elsewhere with the less corrupt prisoners.

I regret to find that the Chaplains do not visit the school frequently, in accordance with the 7th by-law relating to the duties of Chaplains in this prison; indeed I was unable to find a single record this year of any visit to the school by the Roman Catholic Chaplain.

Hospitals.

	1866.		1867.		1868.		1869. (To day of Inspection.)	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of prisoners in hospital,	47	5	38	8	52	6	11	1
Number of days therein,	514	215	417	140	559	57	104	7
Average daily number,	·1	·01	·1	·4	1·5	·1	·3	·02
Number of deaths in gaol,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cost of medicine,	£11 13*s.* 1*d.*		£7 14*s.* 6*d.*		£6 10*s.* 0*d.*		—	

The hospital is supplied with only one bath for both sexes, and no water-closet. There are no bells in either male or female hospital. The matron here is locked up in the female part of the building at night, so that the male prisoners can only communicate by calling if they require assistance. There was only one male in hospital at my inspection, who appeared to be carefully attended to; but I cannot think that the system of locking up a male prisoner here alone at six o'clock at night, for twelve or thirteen hours, should be continued. The matron appears to keep the hospital very clean and orderly.

Stock at the time of Inspection.

	In Use.	In Store.	*Male Clothing.*	In Use.	In Store.	*Female Clothing.*	In Use.	In Store.
Blankets, pairs of,	99	22	Shirts,	90	37	Shifts,	28	12
Sheets, pairs of,	116	45	Jackets,	4	34	Jackets,	19	10
Rugs,	77	14	Trowsers,	4	46	Petticoats,	12	10
Hammocks or Cots,	1	0	Caps,	4	46	Aprons,	12	0
Bed-ticks,	98	58	Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	4	93	Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	9	4
Bedsteads,	136	7						

With the exception of waistcoats for men and gowns for women there was an abundant supply of prison clothes, blankets, and bedding, both in store and in use. They appeared to be of an excellent quality, clean and orderly, but owing to the want of a fumigating apparatus, previously noticed, proper precaution cannot be taken against the introduction of infection and vermin into the prison. I would therefore request that the 20th rule of the 109th section of the Prisons Act in regard to this subject may be complied with.

I must also call the attention of the Board to the 78th section of this Act, in regard to the dress directed to be supplied to prisoners, and trust that waistcoats will in future be served out with the other prison dress.

There are no records of any punishments inflicted on prisoners during the last two years in this gaol, either by order of the Magistrate or by that of the Governor, which speaks well for the conduct of the prisoners and the discipline of the prison.

Industrial Labour.

	M.	F.
Prison duty, ...	2	2
Cooks, ...	2	–
Total, ...	4	2

Summary.

	M.	F.
Industrial labour, ...	4	2
Sick, ...	1	–
Total in custody, . . .	5	2

There is little or no punitive or industrial labour carried on here, as there were not sufficient prisoners in custody to work the tread-wheel. Therefore a prisoner sentenced to hard labour cannot here receive the punishment inflicted on him by law. It is the duty of all prison authorities to provide proper means in gaols for carrying out the sentence of the law. I therefore consider that proper appliances should be supplied to this prison, so that hard labour might be enforced.

At my inspection I found that 4 of the male prisoners out of the 5 in custody were sentenced to hard labour, and that these men were not absolutely employed at any labour whatsoever, their sole duties being comprised in cooking and cleaning up the prison. It is therefore not to be wondered at that imprisonment under such favourable circumstances is hardly considered a punishment. In fact in many prisons pauper debtors who are often men of excellent character, are subject to much greater punishment and hardships than were these 4 criminals I found in custody, 3 of whom were found guilty of manslaughter.

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years :—

1866, . 3·10*d.* | 1867, . 3·35*d.* | 1868, . 4·09*d.*

Net cost of gaol, including diet and salaries, for the three preceding years :—

1866, . £1,169 18*s.* 6*d.* | 1867, . £1,199 7*s.* 7*d.* | 1868, . £1,249 9*s.* 4*d.*

Average cost of each prisoner per annum for the last three years :—

1866, . £47 0*s.* 0·91*d.* | 1867, . £49 7*s.* 6·48*d.* | 1868, £61 4*s.* 4·32*d.*

Amounts repaid by the War Department for military prisoners, for the last three years :—

1866, . — | 1867, . £0 14*s.* 7*d.* | 1868, . —

Amount repaid out of the Consolidated Fund for maintenance, &c., of certain classes of prisoners :—

1866, . £78 3*s.* 4*d.* | 1867, . £84 15*s.* 6*d.* | 1868, . £61 3*s.* 0*d.*

This is one of the few gaols in Ireland in which there is no profits from sale of prison work.

The above tables will show how expensively this prison is managed. I find that in 1868 the net cost of the prison including salaries and diet amounted to £1,249 9*s.* 4*d.* The total expenses exclusive of officers for the same period came to £438 5*s.* 8*d.* So that the expenses of officers exceeded all the other expenses of the prison by £372 18*s.* I therefore think in justice to the rate-payers alone reform in the management of this prison is loudly called for.

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Gaol.

Dietary.

The diet appeared good, and I received no complaints from any of the prisoners regarding either their food or treatment. The dietary formula is that ordered by the Lord Lieutenant in March 1858, and is strictly observed.

Contracts.

Contracts.—Bread, white, per 4lb. loaf, 8½*d.*; do., brown, per 4lb. loaf, 7*d.*; oatmeal, per cwt., 15*s.*; Indian meal, per cwt., 9*s.*; potatoes, per cwt., 4*s.*; meat, per lb., 8*d.*; new milk, per gallon, 7*d.*; salt, per cwt., 2*s.* 6*d.*; coal, per ton, 12*s.* 9*d.*; turf, per box, 10*d.*; straw, per cwt., 2*s.* 2*d.*; candles, per lb., 5¼*d.*; soap, per cwt. £2 8*s.*

All the financial books are kept by the Local Inspector. Both these and the several registers together with the remainder of the prison books recommended by the Inspectors-General of Prisons are carefully kept, except some of the journals. The Governor's and Surgeon's journals are full and explicit, but those of the Local Inspector and Chaplains are by no means as full as they should be.

The Chaplains do not visit the prison often enough, nor do they perform their duties in accordance with the section of the Act relating to the duties of Chaplains. During thirty-one weeks preceding my inspection, the Roman Catholic Chaplain visited the prison exclusive of Sundays only thirty-three times, and the Protestant only forty-eight times. This matter has been remarked on by my colleague in his last Report, yet up to the time of my visit these gentlemen appeared quite heedless of those remarks, or of the directions laid down in the 69th section of the Prisons Act, as well as in the Prison By-laws for their guidance.

Officers and Salaries.

Non-Resident.	£	s.	d.
William Peyton, esq., Local Inspector,	100	0	0
Rev. Alfred G. Elliott, Protestant Chaplain,	30	0	0
Very Rev. P. Dawson, Roman Catholic Chaplain,	30	0	0
Robert Bradshaw, esq., M.D., *ex-officio*,	—		
Abraham Swayne, esq., Physician,	40	0	0
Mr. Wm. Hely, Apothecary,	20	0	0
Creighton Jameson, Clerk and Schoolmaster,	40	0	0

	Resident.	£	s.	d.
	H. Dickson, esq., Governor,	200	0	0
Turnkeys.	William Douglas, *Glazier*, &c.,	35	0	0
	Martin Maguire, *Porter*,	35	0	0
	Hugh Tonycliff,	35	0	0
	William Quinn, *can teach carpenter work*,	35	0	0
	Francis J. M'Kenna, Assistant Schoolmaster,	35	0	0
	John Irwin, *Shoemaker*,	35	0	0
	M. A. Burns, Matron,	35	0	0
	Margt. M'Culla, Nursetender,	20	0	0

Officers on Gaol Allowance.

Margaret M'Culla, Nursetender.

Officers' Visits.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1868.	From 1st Jan., 1869, to day of Inspection.
Local Inspector,	247	135
Chaplain, Established Church,	125	72
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	124	68
Physician,	219	88
Apothecary,	130	40

Board of Superintendence.

W. R. Ormsby Gore, esq., M.P.	John R. Dickson, esq.	Hugh O'Beirne, esq.
Hugh L. Montgomery, esq.	A. J. V. L. Burchall, esq.	Major-Gen. Pottinger.
Francis La Touche, esq.	John La Touche, esq.	Charles R. Peyton, esq.
William Lawder, esq.	Pierce Simpson, esq.	John Tyrell Byrne, esq.

The Board meets monthly for the discharge of business and settlement of accounts, and the payment of officers' salaries, with the exception of Medical Officers, who are paid after each assizes.

I annex my report on the conditions of the bridewells of the county.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS.

	Manorhamilton.		Ballinamore.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year,	52	7	24	10
Of whom were Drunkards, .	20	1	8	–
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding Inspection, . .	2	1	14	1
Of whom were Drunkards, .	1	1	4	–
Petty Sessions and Transmittals, how often?	Petty Sessions all fortnightly in the district, except Kiltyclougher. Transmittals as soon as possible.		Petty Sessions fortnightly. Transmittals regular.	
Committals, whether regular, .	Some irregular.		Regular.	
Registry, ...	Well kept.		Regular.	
Repairs and Order, . . .	Good.		Good.	
Security, ...	Fair.		Yards very insecure.	
Accommodation, . . .	Sufficient.		Sufficient.	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils,	Sufficient and good.		Good and sufficient.	
Water, how supplied? . .	By force pump; but pump out of order.		By pump in one of the yards.	
Sewerage, ...	Good.		Fair.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	Clean; dry, except in one male cell.		Clean and well ventilated.	
Cost of dietary per head per day,	Males, 4*d.*; females, $3\frac{1}{4}d.$		4*d.* for males, and $3\frac{3}{16}d.$ for females.	
Salary of Keeper, ...	£40.		£40.	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment.	Court-house keeper.		Court-house keeper without salary.	
Remarks, ...	No male prisoner in custody.		No prisoners in custody.	

CHARLES F. BOURKE, *Inspector-General.*

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Londonderry Gaol.

COUNTY OF LONDONDERRY GAOL, AT LONDONDERRY.—STATUTABLE INSPECTION, 15TH SEPTEMBER, 1869.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Master Debtors,	2	1	3	–	–	–
Pauper Debtors,	1	–	1	–	–	–
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	2	1	3	–	–	–
,, further Examination,	–	3	3	–	–	–
TRIED.						
Cases Disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Imprisonment,	11	2	13	–	–	–
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	2	–	2	–	–	–
By Courts-Martial.						
Naval Offenders,	2	–	2	–	–	–
Disposed of Summarily.						
Offences under Larceny Act,	2	–	2	–	–	–
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties,	5	–	5	–	–	–
Other Misdemeanors,	8	2	10	–	1	1
Drunkards,	–	2	2	–	–	–
Total in Custody,	35	11	46	–	1	1

Number of Juveniles in Custody on the day of Inspection.

		M.	F.
Above 10 and not exceeding 16 years.	Convicted summarily,	1	–
	Committed for Trial,	1	1
	Committed—Once,	1	–
	,, Twice,	1	–
	,, Thrice,	–	1
	Total,	2	1

Number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years:—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1866,	61	19	1868,	49	11
1867,	34	22	1869 (day of Inspection),	35	11

Number of returned convicts in gaol on the day of inspection, and during each of the three preceding years, and the expired portion of 1869:—

	M.	F.		M.
1866,	2	–	1869 (up to and including day of Inspection),	–
1867,	1	–		2
1868,	–	2	Day of Inspection,	1

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Londonderry Gaol.

Number of Committals, specifying the Offences, during the years 1867, 1868, *and* 1869 *(up to and including the day of Inspection); also the Offences of all Prisoners in Custody on the day of Inspection.*

OFFENCES.	1867.		1868.		1869. (Including day of Inspection.)		In Custody on day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Shooting at, stabbing, conspiring, &c., to take life,	–	–	5	–	3	–	2	–
Manslaughter,	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–
Concealing birth of infants,	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
Exposing or abandoning children,	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rape and other carnal offences,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Common assaults,	79	16	70	6	72	8	9	3
Assaults occasioning bodily harm,	4	–	2	–	3	–	–	–
Assaults on Peace, &c., Officers on Duty,	6	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
Burglary, housebreaking, &c.,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Robbery,	6	2	–	–	–	3	–	–
Taking and holding forcible possession,	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing horses, cattle, and other live stock,	2	–	4	2	1	–	–	–
Larceny,	26	21	30	33	28	9	12	2
Receiving stolen goods,	7	1	7	1	–	1	–	–
Embezzlement,	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Obtaining money by false pretences,	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–
Fraud, and attempts to defraud,	1	–	4	–	–	–	–	–
Arson, & attempts to commit arson,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other Malicious offences against property,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Forgery,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Offences against the currency,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Perjury and subornation of perjury,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Riot, rescue, &c.,	–	–	8	–	21	–	–	–
Military offences,	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Naval offences,	16	–	26	–	19	–	2	–
Under Poor Law Act,	2	1	–	–	2	–	–	–
Revenue offences,	4	4	1	–	3	–	–	–
Cruelty to animals,	1	–	–	–	3	–	–	–
Other offences—								
Against the person,	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Against property, with violence,	2	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
Against property, without violence,	6	2	5	1	10	–	–	–
Affecting the public peace,	8	–	21	2	18	1	2	–
Trespass, and stealing crops,	3	2	11	2	12	1	2	–
Leaving service without leave,	7	–	10	1	3	–	–	–
Detaining linen yarn,	3	3	8	4	4	–	–	–
Trespass in pursuit of game, and illegal fishing,	–	–	2	–	4	–	2	–
Total criminal class,	191	56	221	54	207	23	32	5
Vagrancy,	4	13	7	6	3	1	–	–
Drunkenness,	86	170	95	194	71	89	–	2
Lunacy (under 1 & 2 Vic., cap. 27),	7	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Debt,	28	2	35	–	19	1	3	1
Estreated Recognizance,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Remanded for further examination,	37	12	17	11	30	12	–	3
Total,	354	255	375	265	330	126	35	11

Forty-six prisoners formed the total number in custody at the above date, 6 of whom were untried, 4 were debtors, 2 were sailors sentenced by court-martial, 15 were disposed of at quarter sessions and assizes, and 19 summarily. There was only 1 returned convict (a female) in custody, and but 2 of this class committed here during this year. In 1868 the entire number of returned convicts committed was 2, also females.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Londonderry Gaol.

This incident speaks well for the discipline of the prison, for these offenders would appear to have a wholesome dread of subjecting themselves to the penalties very properly enforced here.

Juveniles.

Of the 3 juveniles in custody 1 was for trial. She was thirteen years of age, and had been already three times in prison. I am happy however to learn that since my inspection she has been sentenced to a Roman Catholic reformatory for five years. One of the boys, a very intelligent youth, had been twice convicted, and was last tried at petty sessions. His father was dead, and his mother married again, but notwithstanding these circumstances, I was sorry to find that he was not sentenced to a reformatory.

Committals.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1868.	M.	F.	*From 1st January, 1869, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Debtors,	35	–	Debtors,	19	1
Criminals,	238	65	Criminals,	237	35
Vagrants,	7	6	Vagrants,	3	1
Drunkards,	95	194	Drunkards,	71	89
Total,	375	265	Total,	330	126

Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors).

From 1st January to 31st December, 1868.		M.	F.	*From 1st January, 1869, to day of Inspection.*		M.	F.
Committed	Once within the year,	264	73	Committed	Once within the year,	225	43
	Twice ,,	24	7		Twice ,,	27	8
	Thrice ,,	3	5		Thrice ,,	6	2
	Four times ,,	1	5		Four times ,,	2	4
	Five times ,,	3	5		Five times ,,	–	2
	Six times ,,	–	1		Six times ,,	1	–
	Seven times ,,	–	1		Seven times ,,	–	–
	Eleven times ,,	–	2		Eleven times ,,	–	2
	Twelve times ,,	–	2		Twelve times ,,	–	1
	Fourteen times ,,	–	2		Fourteen times ,,	–	–
	Fifteen times ,,	–	1		Fifteen times ,,	–	–
	Sixteen times ,,	–	1		Sixteen times ,,	–	–
	Total,	295	105		Total,	261	62

Averages, &c. (exclusive of Debtors).

—	From 1st January to 31st December, 1868.			From 1st January, 1869, to day of Inspection.		
	M.	F.	Date.	M.	F.	Date.
Aggregate number of prisoners in custody,	11,553	4,715	—	9,798	2,480	—
Average daily number of prisoners in custody,	31·57	12·88	—	38	9·61	—
Highest number of prisoners at any one time,	58		24th Nov.	68		20th March.
Lowest ditto,	34		10th Oct.	38		24th July.
Highest number of males at any one time,	46		24th Nov.	57		20th March.
Ditto of females,	23		7th Feb.	16		23rd Jan.
Lowest number of males at any one time,	20		19th Oct.	28		18th June.
Ditto of females,	3		15th July.	5		28th May.

Highest number of prisoners (exclusive of debtors) in gaol during each of the last seven years, and up to day of inspection in 1869:—

29th May, 1862,	88	8th March, 1866,	100
27th February, 1863,	83	13th February, 1867,	66
4th June, 1864,	82	24th November, 1868,	58
29th April, 1865,	97	20th March, 1869,	68

The most serious cases committed during the year were 3 males for conspiring to take life, and 1 for manslaughter; so that when the

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Londonderry Gaol.

population of the county, viz., 184,209 inhabitants, is taken into consideration the amount of serious crime cannot be said to be excessive.

The total number of commitments from 1st January up to the day of my inspection was 330 males and 126 females, of which number 237 males and 35 females formed the criminal portion. It will therefore be seen that the female criminal class is extremely limited; but I regret to have to say that the great majority of females committed here are for drunkenness. Indeed it would appear that there is a far greater amount of drunkenness among the females than the males of this district, as there were 89 female commitments to 71 male for this offence during the same period. The tables showing the amount of repetition of crime also denote a lamentable determination on the part of this class to persevere in lawlessness and riot. I find that 2 females were committed eleven times and 1 twelve times during the year 1869, and one of these, though not in custody on the day of my inspection, had been in this prison chiefly for drunkennesss in all 129 times. I greatly fear that this very disgraceful state of things cannot be remedied so long as our prison laws remain in their present very defective state, and until it becomes lawful to transmit hardened characters to a central prison there can be little hope of inducing them by an amended life to cease to be a burden to the rates and a reproach to the district; whereas if it were lawful to sentence to central prisons such offenders as have previously been committed two or three times they would thereby be relieved from their old associates, and by removal from the locality in which they have frequently offended they would be more impressed with the terrors of the law than they now are.

I found only 3 males and 1 female debtor in the marshalsea, though as many as 19 males had been committed during the year. One pauper debtor had been an inmate of this prison for four years and nine months for contempt of court. I understood that he acknowledged to be able to settle with the creditor on whose account he was imprisoned, but in doing this he would not improve his position, as his other creditors would then have him re-arrested and again imprisoned. The female debtor was also committed for contempt of court, as I was informed, chiefly on account of her ignorance of the law. This unfortunate woman had already been two years incarcerated here. She was classed as a mistress debtor, and consequently supported herself; but the male debtor to whom I have referred was supported at the expense of the prison, at an average cost of about £38 a year to the ratepayers. I trust therefore that the attention of Parliament will before long be called to this very anomalous state of things, and that the law regarding imprisonment for debt in Ireland will soon be assimilated to that now in force in England. There are numerous cases of hardships similar to those above mentioned in our county prisons, where the ratepayer as well as the debtor would be considerably benefited by an alteration of the law relating to debt.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	11	–	Kitchen,	–	1
Yards,	13	2	Store Rooms,	4	2
Day Rooms,	5	–	Laundry,	–	1
Solitary Cells,	10	2	Drying Room,	–	1
Single Cells, 9 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet high, or which contain 432 cubic feet,	136	30	Lavatories,	2	3
			Baths,	4	4
			Privies,	5	–
Sleeping Rooms,	7	2	Water-closets,	16	7
No. of Beds in such Rooms,	16	4	Fumigating Rooms,	1	1
Hospital Rooms,	3	3	Reception Rooms,	1	1
Chapel,	1	–	Pump,	1	–
School Rooms,	1	1	Well,	1	–
Workshop,	1	–	Tell-tale Clocks,	3	–
Worksheds,	50	–			

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Londonderry Gaol.

Pending the decision of Parliament as to the future prison laws in Ireland I should not feel justified in recommending any considerable expense in the structural improvements required here, but at the same time it becomes my duty to draw attention to the very insecure state of the boundary wall. Both my colleague and the Local Inspector have already fully remarked on this subject, and I would here repeat the report made by the latter gentleman respecting it:—

> "*I think it right to call attention to the fact that the outer wall of this prison is in its entire extent approachable by any person wishing to injure it, and also extremely insecure on the north and north-east sides by reason of sheds and walls placed against the outer wall. From the middle of the Governor's garden up to and inclusive of the City Police Office there are erections run up against the wall so as to afford an easy access from the outside to the top of it.*"

Under these circumstances it is evident that however well managed and disciplined this prison may be it cannot be secure against external attacks so long as the boundary wall is in its present condition. If therefore these buildings and sheds could be purchased and knocked down at no very great expense I certainly should recommend their removal, for it is not probable that any legislation would deprive this county of its prison; and even should the system of central prisons be adopted this gaol would in all probability continue to be used for short sentenced prisoners.

There are 136 male and 30 female cells containing each the required space, viz, 432 cubic feet. Half the prison only is supplied with gas in the cells, hot water pipes, and bells. Five of these cells are provided with extra locks for important prisoners. There are also lavatories and water-closets in each tier, and good baths both in the male and female prisons in which all prisoners are bathed on their arrival and monthly during their imprisonment, a salutary practice that I wish was followed in all other prisons in Ireland. The fastenings of the food traps were very insecure; and as prisoners have more than once escaped from their cells in other prisons owing to this defect, I would suggest that they may be secured against being tampered with. There is a great requirement in this gaol which I think could be provided for at very little expense, viz., that of proper reception wards. It is evidently the intention of the Legislature that such should exist in all prisons, and I consider that no gaol can be properly conducted without these wards; I therefore trust that the Board will give this matter their serious attention in order that the 20th rule of the 109th section of the Prisons Act may be fully complied with.

Water is supplied from the town at the expense of £30 a year to the gaol, and there is also a good pump on the premises; but there was none in the cisterns except in that of the hospital at the time of my inspection owing to a great scarcity of water in the town, caused by excessive drought. The sewerage appears to be efficient and is easily flushed from the cistern.

The laundry is properly stalled; there is also a good drying-room and a wringing machine. An admirable steam-boiler has recently been erected at the cost of about £38, by which the water is heated for the use of the laundry and the bath. It also heats the drying-closet, and all the provisions are cooked by it. The females here perform all the culinary labour except that the potatoes are washed by a male prisoner before being sent to be cooked. This is an excellent arrangement, and one I would wish to see more generally adopted elsewhere, for from the admirable manner in which the kitchen here is conducted it is clear that women are much more fitted for such work than men. Added to this, male labour is hereby economized, and is available to be turned to the advantage of the prison.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Londonderry Gaol.

The chapel is by no means well adapted for prison purposes. At present females sit in the gallery, and males in the body of the building; but this arrangement does not prevent the opposite sexes from seeing one another, which is always found to be subversive of discipline and order. This matter has been before referred to by Inspectors-General, and I would submit that means should be adopted to carry out their suggestions, for a properly arranged chapel must always be required in this prison.

All the warders sleep in the prison except those having special leave of absence for the night. There is a good mess-room supplied for their use which adds very much to the regularity of these officers' quarters.

The arrangements here for visitors to prisoners are very good, and render it almost impossible for them to pass prohibited articles one to the other without being detected by the officer on duty, while it affords every facility to the prisoner and his friend to communicate verbally and be seen by one another. No visits can be received by convicted prisoners under three months from the time of their conviction; the name of the prisoner whose friend then desires to visit him must be first submitted to the Board by the Governor; and in no case is the indulgence granted unless the prisoner has conducted himself properly during the previous month. This is found to be a very salutary arrangement, and tends very much to the encouragement of good conduct on the part of the prisoners. I would, therefore, suggest its adoption more generally in other prisons. There are three tell-tale clocks in the prison, two of which were in use at the time of my inspection, and I recommended the third to be placed at the porter's lodge. Those in use are pegged hourly by the night-watch who patrols outside the prison. There is no regular watch in the interior of the prison, but two warders sleep and are locked up here, and can communicate with the extern watchman in case of necessity.

Unlock takes place at 6 A.M., and lock-up at the same hour, P.M., both in summer and winter; and gas is only permitted to be lighted in the cells for half an hour after that time. The Governor is generally present at lock-up, and visits the prison again at ten o'clock, after which the keys are deposited in an iron safe in his bed-room.

Photography is practised here, and is found of the greatest advantage in the detection of old offenders and grave criminals.

Stock at the time of Inspection.

	In Use.	In Store.
Blankets, pairs of,	178	123
Sheets, pairs of,	329	117
Rugs,	17	1
Hammocks or Cots,	59	–
Bed-ticks,	75	141
Bedsteads,	86	84

Male Clothing.

	In Use.	In Store.
Shirts,	116	–
Jackets,	128	75
Vests,	111	90
Trowsers,	133	40
Caps,	56	–
Stockings or Socks, pairs of,	107	56
Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	132	–

Female Clothing.

	In Use.	In Store.
Shifts,	54	–
Gowns,	92	–
Petticoats,	75	–
Aprons,	71	–
Neckerchiefs,	126	–
Caps,	96	–
Stockings, pairs of,	33	5
Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	41	–

The stock of blankets, bedding, and prison clothing, in store and in use, was sufficient, and generally of good quality, though the blankets both in the male and female prisons were light and worn; however, I was informed that extra ones are given in the winter. The male clothing is kept by the first warder, and that of the females by the matron, and both of these officers render an account to the Governor half-yearly, and are responsible to him for their respective stores. I am happy to find that stockings and socks are supplied, though not in the list ordered by statute for poor

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Londonderry Gaol.

prisoners. There is a fumigating apparatus here by which all dirty clothes of prisoners are fumigated, but I would recommend that *all* prisoners' clothes should undergo this process before being put away and labelled, for infectious diseases have frequently been introduced into prisons owing to the want of due precaution in this matter.

Prisoners sentenced to Solitary Confinement and Whipping.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1868.	M.	F.	*From 1st January, 1869, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Solitary confinement,	*14	–	Solitary confinement,	*10	–
Whipping,	3	–	Whipping,	–	–
Total,	17	–	Total,	10	–

Punishments for Prison Offences.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1868.	M.	F.	*From 1st January, 1869, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Dark or Refractory Cells, with stoppage of diet,	55	5	Dark or Refractory Cells, with stoppage of diet,	48	3

All punishments to solitary cells during the year were inflicted by the Governor with the exception of those by court-martial on sailors from H. M. Ship *Trafalgar*. There are 10 male and 2 female punishment cells. Both male and female prisoners are given their beds at night in these cells during the winter, but the males receive only a blanket in summer while undergoing solitary confinement.

Employment on day of Inspection.

Industrial Labour.

	M.	F.
Weaving mats,	5	–
Weaving matting,	2	–
Making mats,	16	–
Picking oakum,	8	6
Cooking,	–	1
Sewing,	–	2
Total,	31	9

Summary.

	M.	F.
Industrial labour,	31	8
Sick,	–	1
Discharged (before labour hours),	1	1
Debtors (unemployed),	2	1
Pauper debtors at gaol duties,	1	–
Total in custody,	35	11

Net profit, the produce of prisoners' labour disposed of outside the gaol, for the last three years :—

1866, . £178 2*s.* 5*d.* | 1867, . £229 1*s.* 11*d.* | 1868, . £228 18*s.* 9*d.*

There is absolutely no means in this prison for carrying on punitive labour, there being neither tread-wheel, capstan, or crank-mill, or any other process for enforcing hard labour. If, therefore, this prison is to continue to receive men sentenced to hard labour, it will be necessary to adopt some method by which the sentence of the law can be carried out. Stone breaking, at the time of my inspection, was not even carried on, though there are excellent separate sheds for this purpose. In the absence of appliances for hard labour, I would suggest that prisoners so sentenced should be required to break a certain amount of stones, and to pick a certain quantity of oakum daily, in order that these prisoners may not

* Sailors from H.M.S. *Trafalgar* sentenced by Captain.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Londonderry Gaol.

escape the sentence passed on them by the laws of the land. I find that only 4lbs. of prepared oakum is all that is picked here by a hard labour prisoner, and that other prisoners not so sentenced frequently do as much though not compelled. It is evident therefore that this amount is inadequate, in fact I am of opinion that the whole system of punitive labour here requires revision, and would request the serious attention of the Board to this very important matter. The industrial labour consists of weaving and mat-making for the males, and cooking and sewing for the females, I am happy to find that the profits derived from this source are considerable, amounting in 1868 to £228 18*s.* 9*d.* I do not, however, consider that a sufficient amount of this description of labour is obtained from the prisoners, and would suggest that gas should be supplied to their cells in the winter for at least two hours after lock-up, and that during that time they may be employed to the advantage of the prison and themselves. At present they are left unemployed, and in partial darkness for twelve consecutive hours, which is by no means advantageous either to the mind or body of the prisoner, or to the prison funds.

Schools.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1868.		From 1st Jan., 1869, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners who attended school,	237	48	250	27
Average daily number of pupils,	26·65	6·91	32	4·147
Number of days on which school was held,	246	275	167	193
Aggregate number of attendances,	6,556	1,911	5,336	919

School-hours.—Males—11.30 to 12.30 A.M. Females—10.30 to 11.30 A.M.

Both male and female schools are held for an hour daily, and are taught by a male officer, the females being attended also by a matron. The male school is very well adapted for its purpose, and is fitted up on the separate system, but the female school is not stalled. The chaplains visit them regularly, but I observe that the Roman Catholic chaplain does not always make a note of his visit. The average daily number of pupils during 1869 was 32 males and 4 females.

Dietary and Contracts.

No. 1.—*Prisoners whose term of Imprisonment shall not exceed One Week.*

Class 1 (Males above 15 years of age).—Breakfast—8 oz. meal in stirabout, and ½ pint of new milk. Dinner—14 oz. bread, and 1 pint of vegetable soup.

Class 2 (Females above 15 years of age).—Breakfast—7 oz. meal in stirabout, and ½ pint of new milk. Dinner—12 oz. bread, and 1 pint of vegetable soup.

Class 3 (Males and Females under 15 years of age).—Breakfast—5 oz. meal in stirabout, and ½ pint of new milk. Dinner—8 oz. brown bread, and 1 pint of vegetable soup. Supper—4 oz. bread.

No. 2.—*Prisoners whose term of Imprisonment shall exceed One Week, for Untried Prisoners who do not maintain themselves, and for Pauper Debtors.*

Class 1 (Males above 15 years of age).—Breakfast—8 oz. meal in stirabout, and ½ pint of new milk. Dinner—14 oz. bread, and 1 pint of new milk. Supper—6 oz. bread, and ½ pint of new milk.

Class 2 (Females above 15 years of age).—Breakfast—7 oz. meal in stirabout, and ½ pint of new milk. Dinner—12 oz. bread, and ¾ pint of new milk. Supper—5 oz. bread, and ½ pint of new milk.

Class 3 (Males and Females under 15 years of age).—Breakfast—5 oz. meal in stirabout, and ½ pint of new milk. Dinner—8 oz. bread, and 1 pint of vegetable soup. Supper—5 oz. brown bread, and ½ pint of new milk.

Potatoes are to be substituted for bread at dinner, on three days in the week, in the following proportions:—Class 1, 3 lbs.; Class 2, 2½ lbs.; Class 3, 2½ lbs.

Roman Catholic prisoners, on the first and last Wednesdays in Lent, and on Good Friday, are to receive, in place of milk, 2 oz. molasses at breakfast, vegetable soup at dinner, and tea without milk at supper, on those days.

The meal directed in the above tables to be used at breakfast may be oatmeal, or mixed meal, composed of equal parts of oatmeal and Indian meal. Vegetable soup should be made according to the following formula:—Add to one gallon of boiling

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Londonderry Gaol.

water, 8 oz. of oatmeal, blended in a little cold water; 2 lbs. of turnips, peeled and sliced; 4 oz. of onions, cut small, and as much pepper and salt as will make it palatable. When boiled for one hour it is fit for use. Parsnips or carrots may be substituted for turnips. The bread is to be made of whole meal, or equal parts of seconds flour and whole meal. The tea is to be made with half a pound of tea and one pound of sugar to four gallons of water, and one quart of new milk. Buttermilk may be used instead of new milk once a day, either at breakfast or dinner, if the surgeon approve of the change; and the equivalents shall be, for every half pint of new milk one pint of buttermilk.

The dietary formula ordered in March, 1868, was not strictly observed here, but I pointed out to the Local Inspector that this was imperative, so that I trust in future it will be adhered to.

The samples of provisions that I inspected appeared to be of an excellent quality. I also questioned all the prisoners, and received no complaints from them on this score.

I regret to find that the Chaplains do not inspect the provisions in accordance with the statute and the by-laws of the gaol regarding their duties in this particular. As both the statute and by-laws are very distinct and peremptory on this subject, I would request a more strict observance of them by these gentlemen. There has been no extra diet given during the past year.

Contracts.—Bread, brown, per 1 lb. loaf, 1¾*d.*; oatmeal, per cwt., 14*s.* 10½*d.*; potatoes, per cwt., 4*s.*; new milk, per gallon, 9½*d.*; buttermilk, per gallon, 2*d.*; coal, per ton, 11*s.* 10*d.*; gas, per 1,000 cubic feet, 5*s.*; soap, per cwt., £1 14*s.*

The books and registries are kept with care and diligence, and with the exception of three in the list of the Inspectors-General, they are all in use. I would request that these may be obtained, and as carefully and regularly written in as the others. The abstract of daily consumption is checked daily by the Governor, and monthly by the Local Inspector, who appears to devote much time and attention to this as well as the other branches of his prison duties, to which fact the order and discipline existing in the prison is very much to be attributed. The pass-books are laid before the Board, and their sanction is obtained for the purchase of all articles previous to their being ordered, which is doubtless a very excellent check on prison expenses. The journals of the Governor and Local Inspector are full and explicit, and are valuable records of the principal daily occurrences relating to the prison.

Only one complaint of any importance was made by the prisoners regarding their treatment, namely, by a female, who complained of not receiving the amount of open air exercise to which she was entitled by the 9th rule of the 109th section of the Prisons Act. On inquiry I found this to be correct, and so arranged that in future she was to receive two hours of such exercise daily.

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years:—

1866, . 3⅝*d.* | 1867, . . 4½*d.* | 1868, . 5½*d.*

Net cost of gaol, including diet and salaries, for the three preceding years:—

1866, . £2,099 0*s.* 5*d.* | 1867, . £1,806 0*s.* 9*d.* | 1868, . £1,904 6*s.* 1*d.*

Average cost of each prisoner per annum for the last three years:—

1866, . £29 4*s.* 6*d.* | 1867, . £34 14*s.* 7*d.* | 1868, . £38 2*s.* 11·28*d.*

Amounts repaid by the War Department for military prisoners for the last three years:—

1866, . £2 9*s.* 0*d.* | 1867, . £0 13*s.* 0*d.* | 1868, —

Amounts repaid by the Admiralty Department for naval prisoners for the last three years:—

1866, . £42 2*s.* 0*d.* | 1867, . £10 19*s.* 0*d.* | 1868, . £47 12*s.* 0*d.*

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Londonderry Gaol.

Amounts repaid by the Inland Revenue Department for excise prisoners for the last three years :—

1866, . £4 18*s.* 10*d.* | 1867, . £3 4*s.* 0*d.* | 1868, —

Amounts repaid out of the Consolidated Fund for the maintenance, &c., of certain classes of prisoners :—

1866, . £214 7*s.* 1*d.* | 1867, . £182 15*s.* 1*d.* | 1868, . £154 5*s.* 2*d.*

Hospitals.

	1866.		1867.		1868.		1869. (To day of Inspection.)	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of prisoners in hospital,	5	4	5	2	7	1	6	2
Number of days therein,	96	56	23	9	74	9	5	93
Average daily number, .	·33	·15	–	–	·20	–	–	25
Number of deaths, . .	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–
Cost of medicine, . .	£23 4*s.* 9*d.*		£23 2*s.* 9*d.*		£19 11*s.* 2*d.*		—	

Number of Coroners' inquests held in the gaol during 1868, and up to day of inspection in 1869, and at what dates :—

Two in 1868; first, on the body of Edward J. Grausden, 18th June; second, on the body of John Millon, 8th August. None up to day of inspection, 1869.

The hospital here was both clean and orderly. Water-closets and baths are supplied to both male and female sections. A turnkey and matron who are married have charge of this department. The turnkey also teaches mat-making and weaving. There was only 1 female in hospital on the day of my inspection. During 1868 only 7 males and 1 female were admitted to hospital, and the daily average number in hospital did not, during the year, amount to 1, yet the cost of medicines came to £19 11*s.* 2*d.*, which compared with this expenditure in some other gaols would appear to be excessive.

Officers and Salaries.

Non-Resident.	£	*s.*	*d.*
Thos. Chambers, esq., Local Inspector, . . .	110	0	0
Rev. T. L. Scott, Episcopalian Chaplain, . . .	46	3	1
Rev. William M'Clure, Presbyterian Chaplain, .	46	3	1
Rev. William M'Laughlin, Roman Catholic Chaplain,	46	3	1
William Miller, esq., Surgeon, . . .	—		
Resident.			
Captain Conolly Skipton, Governor, . . .	180	0	0
Thos. Lecky, Deputy-Governor, Stone-mason, .	100	0	0

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Marcus Mooney, Clerk, .	65	0	0
George Ewing, Schoolmaster,	40	0	0
Benjamin Wilson, Hospital Turnkey, teaches Mat-making and weaving, .	40	0	0
Turnkeys* { Robert Cusack, .	50	0	0
Turnkeys* { Alexander Foster, .	36	0	0
Turnkeys* { Robert Mortimer, .	34	0	0
Turnkeys* { Thomas Boyd, .	30	0	0
Joseph M'Elvenny, Night Watchman, . .	30	0	0
Miss M. Stirling, Matron, .	40	0	0
Miss M. Barber, Assistant-Matron, . . .	34	0	0
Mrs. Letitia Wilson, Hospital Nurse, . . .	22	0	0

The subordinate officers are supplied with uniforms, coal, and gas, but no ration allowance.

Vacancies.

William Nixon, night-watchman, resigned; Joseph M'Elvenny, appointed, vice Nixon. Rev. Francis Smith, Episcopolian chaplain, resigned; Rev. T. L. Scott, appointed, vice Mr. Smith. James M'Cleery, schoolmaster, resigned; George Ewing appointed, vice M'Cleery. Thomas H. Babbington, esq., M.D., medical officer of the gaol, died; William Miller, esq., M.B., appointed, vice Dr. Babbington, deceased.

Officers' Visits.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1868.	From 1st Jan., 1869, to day of Inspection.
Local Inspector, . . .	254	177
Chaplain, Established Church, .	193	116
Presbyterian Chaplain, . .	197	122
Roman Catholic Chaplain, .	166	110
Physician and Surgeon, . .	292	182

* Turnkeys assist in schooling.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Londonderry Gaol.

Board of Superintendence.

Sir H. H. Bruce, bart., M.P.
Sir F. W. Heygate, bart., M.P.
Sir John Hill, bart.
Major Thomas Scott.
John B. Beresford, esq.
James Murray, esq.
George Skipton, esq.
Conolly T. M'Causland, esq.
William C. Gage, esq.
Walter Green, esq.
S. M. Alexander, esq.
The Mayor of Derry.

The Board meets monthly for the discharge of business, the settlement of accounts, and salaries of subordinate officers, those of the superior officers are paid quarterly and half-yearly.

I regret to find that the Surgeon is not remunerated for his services, being also Surgeon to the County Infirmary, which compels him to give his services gratuitously to the gaol. I trust that any new Prisons Bill will deal with this subject more equitably.

I annex my report of the state of the several bridewells in the county at the time of my visits to them.

Bridewells.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS.

——	Magherafelt.		Coleraine.		Newtownlimavady.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year,	46	31	82	29	38	11
Of whom were Drunkards,	20	20	35	16	12	2
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding inspection,	35	13	13	3	13	–
Of whom were Drunkards,	12	12	7	2	1	–
Petty Sessions and Transmittals.	Monthly.		Petty Sessions fortnightly. Police take charge of transmitted prisoners.		Fortnightly, and regular.	
Committals,	Not all regular; one committed, a man, for 26 days.		Regular.		One irregular.	
Registry,	Regular.		Regular.		Regular.	
Repairs and Order,	Good.		Very good.		Good.	
Security,	Indifferent, especially in male exercise yard.		Good, except that portion of the boundary wall over the outside water-closets.		Fair.	
Accommodation,	Fair for males, but deficient for females, as the keeper is obliged to occupy one of the cells allotted to females, and the females are generally put into one of the male cells by night.		Ample.		Sufficient.	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils.	Furniture good; bedding moderate, but sufficient for summer use; utensils good.		Good and sufficient.		Good and sufficient.	
Water, how supplied,	Good in each yard.		Good; by pumps in each yard and by a well, from which water is pumped to the tank on top of house.		In abundance, from town main.	

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS—*continued.*

——	Magherafelt.	Coleraine.	Newtownlimavady.
Sewerage, . .	Defective.	Good.	Efficient.
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	Ventilation and cleanliness fair, but one large cell very damp.	Clean, dry, and well ventilated, except four lower cells, which are damp.	Very clean and well kept.
Cost of Dietary, per head, per day.	5*d.*	5*d.*	5*d.*
Salary of Keeper, .	£20; matron £5.	£20 and a suit of clothes; matron £5.	£20 and a suit of clothes; matron £5.
Whether Keeper follows any other employment.	Court-house keeper at £4.	Court-house keeper, £4.	Court-house keeper, £4.
Statutable Inspection,	May 31st, 1869.	May 8th, 1869.	14th September, 1869.
Remarks, . .	One prisoner in custody, but illegally detained, there being no committal, the sheriff's officer having left him there for a few hours only. There are fourteen committals against one person in this bridewell since Jan. 1st, 1869.	One male and 1 female in custody; the female has been committed three times and the male twice this half-year for periods of 24 and 48 hours.	No prisoner in custody.

CHARLES F. BOURKE, *Inspector-General.*

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Longford Gaol.

COUNTY OF LONGFORD GAOL, AT LONGFORD.—STATUTABLE INSPECTION, 22ND SEPTEMBER, 1869.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Master Debtors,	1	–	1	–	–	–
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	3	–	3	1	–	1
,, further Examination,	4	–	4	1	–	1
TRIED.						
Cases disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Imprisonment,	1	1	2	–	–	–
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	4	–	4	1	–	1
Disposed of Summarily.						
Offences under Larceny Act,	1	–	1	–	–	–
In default of Bail,	3	–	3	–	–	–
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties,	–	1	1	–	–	–
Other Misdemeanors,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Vagrants,	2	–	2	–	–	–
Drunkards,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Total in Custody,	21	2	23	3	–	3

There were only 2 male juveniles in custody on the day of my inspection, of these 1 had been committed to prison seven times. It is to be regretted that such cases are not sentenced to reformatories, as there is little hope of causing them to alter their course of living unless by some such means as this. The juveniles were, I regret to say, in association with the other prisoners, which is quite contrary to prison rule or good discipline. No female juvenile was committed during the year.

Number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years:—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1866,	10	8	1868,	35	4
1867,	13	8	1869 (day of Inspection),	21	2

Number of workhouse offenders in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years:—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1866,	–	–	1868,	–	–
1867,	–	2	1869 (day of Inspection),	1	–

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Longford Gaol.

Number of vagrants in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years: —

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1866,	–	–	1868,	–	–
1867,	–	–	1869 (day of Inspection),	2	–

Number of returned convicts in gaol on the day of inspection, and during each of the three preceding years, and the expired portion of 1869: —

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1866,	2	3	1869 (up to and including day of Inspection),	1	2
1867,	–	–			
1868,	1	1	Day of Inspection,	–	–

Number of Committals, specifying the Offences, during the years 1867, 1868, *and* 1869 (*up to and including the day of Inspection*); *also the Offences of all Prisoners in Custody on the day of Inspection.*

Offences.	1867.		1868.		1869. (Including day of Inspection).		In custody on day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Murder (exclusive of infanticide,)	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–
Rape, and other carnal offences,	1	–	1	–	2	–	–	–
Common Assaults,	49	8	77	14	51	11	2	1
Assaults occasioning bodily harm,	8	2	13	1	–	–	1	–
Assaults on peace, &c., officers, on duty,	20	1	23	1	15	–	–	–
Other Assaults,	5	–	11	–	5	–	–	–
Burglary, Housebreaking, &c.,	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Robbery,	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Taking and holding forcible possession,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing horses, cattle, and other Live Stock,	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–
Larceny,	12	8	19	5	7	6	2	1
Obtaining money by false pretences,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Fraud, and attempts to defraud,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Forgery,	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–
Offences against the currency,	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
Riot, rescue, and attacking houses,	1	–	15	1	31	2	3	–
Military offences,	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Under Poor Law Act,	1	14	9	3	1	1	–	–
Fenians,	3*	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other offences—								
Against property with violence,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Against property, without violence,	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Affecting the public peace,	–	–	13	4	15	–	–	–
Loitering for prostitution,	–	14	–	26	–	11	–	–
Threatening language,	1	–	–	–	2	1	1	–
Other misdemeanors,	17	–	19	3	25	6	1	–
Accessory after murder,	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total criminal class,	126	48	201	58	159	39	13	2
Vagrancy,	1	2	–	–	15	1	2	–
Drunkenness,	30	4	55	18	52	16	1	–
Lunacy (under 1st & 2nd Vic., cap. 27),	10	4	–	–	–	–	–	–
Debt,	5	–	6	–	4	–	1	–
Remanded for further examination,	37	5	41	14	21	5	4	–
Total,	209	63	303	90	251	61	21	2

* 2 under Lord Lieutenant's warrant; 1 tried at assizes.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Longford Gaol.

Committals.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1868.	M.	F.	*From 1st Jan., 1869, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Debtors,	6	–	Debtors,	4	–
Criminals,	242	72	Criminals,	180	44
Vagrants,	–	–	Vagrants,	15	1
Drunkards,	55	18	Drunkards,	52	16
Total,	303	90	Total,	251	61

Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors).

From 1st January to 31st December, 1868. Committed—	M.	F.	*From 1st January, 1869, to day of Inspection.* Committed—	M.	F.
Once within the year,	223	43	Once within the year,	201	33
Twice ,,	18	6	Twice ,,	15	4
Thrice ,,	5	3	Thrice ,,	1	2
Four times ,,	1	2	Four times ,,	2	1
Five times ,,	2	1	Five times ,,	1	2
Six times ,,	–	1			
Seven times ,,	–	1			
Nine times ,,	1	–			
Total,	250	57	Total,	220	42

Averages, &c. (exclusive of Debtors).

—	From 1st January to 31st December, 1868.			From 1st January, 1869, to day of Inspection.		
	M.	F.	Date.	M.	F.	Date.
Aggregate number of prisoners in custody,	9,485	2,435	—	7,164	1,429	—
Average daily number of prisoners in custody,	25·91	6·65	—	27·03	5·40	—
Highest number of prisoners at any one time,	49		15th July.	52		20 & 22 Apl.
Lowest ditto,	17		31st May.	16		3rd Sept.
Highest number of males at any one time,	42		14th Oct.	46		22nd April.
Ditto of females,	14		18th July.	10		25th Jan.
Lowest number of males at any one time,	13		9th July.	14		3rd Sept.
Ditto of females,	3		20th May.	1		27th July.

Highest number of prisoners in gaol during each of the last seven years, and up to day of inspection in 1869:—

29th June, 1862,	67	26th February, 1866,	41
23rd April, 1863,	62	19th November, 1867,	33
16th January, 1864,	70	15th July, 1868,	49
15th June, 1865,	47	20th and 22nd April, 1869,	52

In estimating the number of persons committed to this gaol, it should be borne in mind that there are no bridewells in the county Longford, and that therefore the number of persons committed comprises all persons committed to prison during the year within the county.

In comparing the above tables, I regret to find that there is no very visible reduction in the amount of criminals committed to the prison for the last seven years, and that the numbers this year was higher at one time than it has been since the year 1864, though on the day of my inspection the numbers in custody were small, especially amongst the female class, there being only 2 in custody. The lowest number

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Longford Gaol.

of males in custody at any time during this year up to my inspection was 14, and the females at one time were reduced to one prisoner.

The nature of the crimes committed in this locality appears to vary but slightly from year to year. Only 1 person was committed during the last two years on the charge of murder, and none during the last three years for manslaughter.

The principal crimes might be headed as follow:—First, assaults; second, larceny and fraud.

Under the former class there were 291 committed to this prison in the last three years, and under the latter 61.

If the drunkards are added to these (which were 175 in number), a fair estimate can be formed both of the nature and amount of crime in this county during the last three years.

It is a matter of congratulation to a county when one finds such a small number of its females committed to prison as here. Up to the day of my inspection there were but 61 commitments, and only 42 individual females committed. Of these 27 were for loitering and drunkenness, some of whom are constant inmates of the prison.

Until the Legislature makes it lawful to remove from county prisons to a central depot such prisoners as persist in returning to crime, I fear these unfortunate women will continue to be frequent inmates of our gaols, and consequently burdens on the ratepayers.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	8	7	Worksheds,	16	–
Yards,	8	3	Kitchen,	One.	
Day Rooms,	8	–	Bakery,	One.	
Solitary Cells,	3	1	Store Rooms,	3	1
Single Cells, 9 ft. long, 6 ft. wide, and 8 ft. high, or which contain 432 cubic feet,	–	–	Laundry,	–	1
			Drying-Room,	–	1
Single Cells of larger size,	–	4	Lavatories,	5	5
Single Cells of smaller size,	48	12	Baths,	1	1
Cells to contain three persons,	2	–	Privies,	8	2
Sleeping Rooms,	6	2	Water-closets,	3	4
No. of Beds in such Rooms,	5	–	Fumigating Box,	1	–
Hospital Rooms,	2	1	Reception Rooms, or Cells,	1	1
Chapel,	One.		Pumps,	1	1
School Rooms,	1	1	Well,	1	–
Workshops,	5	–	Tread-wheel,	1	–
			Tell-tale Clocks,	2	–

This prison is not adapted to the separate system, and is constructed upon the old principle of classes and day-rooms, so that association is unavoidably permitted in the classes.

In the present uncertain and unsatisfactory condition of the law relating to prisons in Ireland, it is impossible to expect counties to go to any great expense in regard to their gaols. I must therefore only seek for such improvements as can be made at little cost, and chiefly by prison labour.

The building appears to be in fair repair and secure, except by the old kiln and forge, where the boundary wall is not as safe as it might be easily made. This building is now almost entirely disused, so that it might be pulled down altogether, and the boundary wall made quite secure.

The doors of the stone sheds are very much out of repair. Such matters as these should never be permitted to remain unattended to, as it is always possible with attention to keep them in repair by prison labour.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Longford Gaol.

The sewerage of this prison is very defective, there are no water-closets in the male prison, except 1 in the reception ward, 1 at the tread-wheel, and 3 in the hospital, which latter I regret to say were very dirtily kept. The privies in the yards cannot be flushed except by carrying water to them. I would therefore recommend that the rain water, which is now turned to no purpose, should be conducted through the privies, by which means the yards and basement would be made dryer, and the sewerage improved. The entire prison was very damp indeed, and I was told is so generally, and more especially in winter. I think this might be considerably remedied by draining the yards of the rainwater as proposed above. There is an abundant supply of water laid on from the cistern to all the yards. The male prisoners' cells are not supplied with bells, nor is this prison heated. Both hot water and bells are supplied to the female prison, except in the reception ward and hospital.

I would here call attention to the 4th sec. of 3 and 4 Vic., cap. 44, which enacts "that no cell shall be used for the separate confinement of any prisoner, which is not lighted, warmed, ventilated, &c., and furnished with the means of enabling the prisoner to communicate at any time with an officer of the prison." I therefore think that these necessary additions should be made to this prison, for if it is to be retained even for short sentenced prisoners, these provisions should be complied with. There is only one bath in the male and one in the female prison. I think, in order that the 9th rule of the 109th section of the Prisons Act may be complied with; at least two more baths should be put up in the male prison; and prisoners should be bathed more frequently than they are now. New lavatories have been recently put up in five of the yards, as suggested by my colleague last year. These are great improvements on the old system, but are far from being as perfect as they could be if placed in the corridors, and a supply of water laid on to each lavatory.

There is no gas in the cells or corridors, but the guard-room, carpenters' shop, school-room, and Governor's house is supplied with gas; and it is laid on to the three lamps in the insulating boundary, though these lamps are not used.

I must urge on the Board the necessity as well as the propriety of lighting the cells and corridors, as it is at present impossible that a sufficient quantity of punitive or industrial labour can be carried on here, in the winter months, while prisoners remain locked up in darkness for about thirteen consecutive hours. The tread-wheel is used for pumping the water into the large cistern. There are nine stalls to it, and hard labour prisoners get one and a half hour absolutely on the mill daily. Considering this is the only hard labour exacted, I do not think the sentence of the law is sufficiently enforced in this prison. The two cooks employed on the day of my inspection were both hard labour men. This is in my opinion a most objectionable rule, and should be discontinued, for under this system the greater the criminal, and the more severe the sentence passed upon him, the greater the indulgence he receives, as the kitchen is both comfortable and its duties light as compared to other prison labour.

The classification of the male prisoners is carefully carried out, except in regard to master and pauper debtors, who are not separated. There is no ward apportioned to female debtors; but I am told that a prisoner of this class is seldom committed here.

The laundry is fitted up with three stalls; there is also a drying-room with a stove surrounded by horses. All prison washing is done here.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Longford Gaol.

Both the male and female prisons were clean and in good keeping, except the officers' quarters, which were generally slovenly and dirty. There are no fenders in any of their rooms, so that the cinders and coal cannot be kept in their place. These rooms should be regularly inspected by the Local Inspector and Governor, and be kept as clean as the rest of the prison.

There is a fumigating apparatus in which prisoners' dirty clothes are purified; but it is not the rule here to fumigate all clothes of prisoners. This in my opinion is a mistake, as disease and vermin are often carried in such clothes. So that as a rule all clothes should be fumigated before they are put by and labelled.

There are two tell-tale clocks in the corridor of the prison, which are pegged by the night watchman, who goes round every half hour.

The padlocks to the cells are all Chubbs, and appear in excellent condition.

All friends visiting prisoners are searched, but the arrangements are very defective in this particular, as it is quite possible for a visitor to convey prohibited articles to the prisoner if the officer in charge is not very vigilant. I would therefore recommend a properly railed off place to be constructed, so that it may be impossible for articles to be passed from the visitors to the prisoners, or *vice versa*. Convicted prisoners are permitted by the order of a member of the Board to see their friends once in three months, and untried prisoners twice a week.

Schools.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1868.		From 1st Jan., 1869 to day of Inspection	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners who attended school,	163	20	124	24
Average daily number of pupils,	14·7	4·5	12·69	4·54
Number of days on which school was held,	232	126	153	62
Aggregate number of attendances,	3,417	571	1,943	282

School-hours.—Males, 10.30 A.M. to 12.30 P.M.; females, 10.30 A.M. to 12.30 P.M.

The school-rooms, male and female, are over the laundry, but a door connects them both. This should be built up, as serious abuses might arise from the facility of communication afforded between these rooms. The school is held for two hours daily, and is taught by a certified National school teacher, who also acts as warder and clerk. It is not under any educational body.

The Chaplains appear to visit the school regularly, and to note their visits accordingly.

Both schools are held at the same time, and the prisoners are in association.

Hospitals.

	1866.		1867.		1868.		1869. (To day of Inspection.)	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of prisoners admitted into hospital,	11	3	6	5	12	12	28	5
No. of prisoners in hospital,	12	3	6	5	14	13	28	7
Aggregate number of days therein,	745	417	226	73	177	191	294	90
Average daily number,	1·380	1·052	·62	·02	·48	·52	1·11	·038
No. of deaths,	—		1	—	—		—	
Cost of medicine,	£18 10*s.* 11*d.*		£23 9*s.* 2*d.*		£20 3*s.* 6*d.*		—	

The male hospital is well suited to the requirements of the prison, and is supplied with water-closets; but these were, as I remarked before, badly and dirtily kept. The female hospital is at the top of the female prison. One cell is set apart for this purpose, which is too small and too low for an hospital, and is not separated sufficiently from the other

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Longford Gaol.

prison cells, neither is it furnished with a bell. I think means should be taken to set apart some other and more suitable apartment for a female hospital. The medicines are compounded by the apothecary in the town from the Prescription Book, whose bill is checked monthly by the doctor before it is paid.

Stock at the time of Inspection.

	In Use.	In Store.	*Male Clothing.*	In Use.	In Store.	*Female Clothing.*	In Use.	In Store.
Blankets, pairs of,	112	12	Shirts, . .	129	63	Shifts, . .	2	55
Sheets, pairs of, .	126½	14½	Jackets, . .	11	56	Jackets, . .	1	71
Rugs, . .	110	25	Vests, . .	11	64	Petticoats, .	1	47
Hammocks or Cots,	54	17	Trowsers, .	11	70	Aprons, . .	1	60
Bed-ticks, .	88	25	Caps, . .	11	42	Neckerchiefs, .	1	32
Bedsteads, . .	53	–	Clogs, pairs of,	12	66	Shoes, pairs of,	1	51
Bolsters, . .	99	19						

The stock of prison clothing, blankets, beds, and bedding, in store and in use were sufficient, of good quality, clean, and orderly. Each warder and matron has a supply of clothing for their respective classes. I am sorry to find that the men's clothing and clogs are not made by prison labour, and am sure much might be saved if advantage were taken of the tradesmen committed to this prison. I find that no less than 55 tradesmen or handicraftsmen were imprisoned here in 1868, so that there is really no valid excuse for depriving the ratepayers of the benefit of these men's labour; and if more of the warders were tradesmen, there would be no difficulty in employing all the prisoners profitably. The shirts, and all the women's clothing, are made in the female prison. All the stores of the female clothing are kept by the matron; the Governor occasionally takes stock, but this should be done more regularly and at stated periods.

Punishments for Prison Offences.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1868.	M.	F.	*From 1st Jan., 1869, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Dark or Refractory Cells, .	34	4	Dark or Refractory Cells, .	18	5
By Magisterial authority, .	2	1	By Magisterial authority, .	–	–
Other Punishments (reprimanded or admonished), . . .	1	1	Other Punishments (reprimanded or admonished), . .	1	–
Total, ...	37	6	Total, ...	19	5

Employment on day of Inspection.

Punitive Labour.

Tread-wheel, ... 5 males.
(When off the wheel, employed at industrial labour.)

Industrial Labour.

MALES.		FEMALES.	
Cooking, . . .	2	Sewing, . . .	1
Weighing coal, . . .	6	Cleaning Prison, . .	1
Total, . . .	8	Total, . .	2

Summary.

	M.	F.
Punitive labour, ...	5	–
Industrial labour, ...	8	2
Sick (in hospital), ...	3	–
Unemployed, ...	3	–
Discharged (before labour hours), . .	1	–
Debtors (unemployed), . . .	1	–
Total in Custody, . .	21	2

Net profit, the produce of prisoners' labour disposed of outside the gaol, for the last three years :—

1866, . £3 17*s.* 0*d.* | 1867, . £4 17*s.* 2½*d.* | 1868, . £6 9*s.* 0¾*d.*

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Longford Gaol.

There are good mat-making rooms, a carpenters', a tailors', and a shoemaker's shop, but there were no prisoners employed at any trade onthe day of my inspection. One of the warders is a carpenter, so that all the repairs (of which there are a good many required about the prison) should be done by prison labour.

By the last of the above tables it will be observed how very small are the profits of prison labour. Through the exertion of governors of other gaols much has been done in this direction to lighten the rates, and I am of opinion that a larger amount of industrial labour should be carried out here.

Dietary and Contracts.

I.—*Dietary for Prisoners whose term of Imprisonment shall not exceed One Week.*

Class 1 (Males).—Breakfast—8 oz. meal in stirabout and ½ pint new milk. Dinner—14 oz. bread and 1 pint of vegetable soup.

Class 2 (Females).—Breakfast—7 oz. meal in stirabout and ½ pint new milk. Dinner—12 oz. bread and ½ pint vegetable soup.

Class 3 (Males and Females under 15 years).—Breakfast—5 oz. meal in stirabout and ½ pint new milk. Dinner—8 oz. bread and one pint vegetable soup. Supper—4 oz. bread.

II.—*Dietary for Prisoners whose term of Imprisonment shall exceed One Week, for Untried Prisoners who do not maintain themselves, and for Pauper Debtors.*

Class 1 (Males).—Breakfast—8 oz. meal in stirabout and ½ pint new milk. Dinner—14 oz. bread and 1 pint new milk. Supper—6 oz. bread and ½ pint new milk.

Class 2 (Females).—Breakfast—7 oz. meal in stirabout and ½ pint new milk. Dinner—12 oz. bread and ½ pint of milk. Supper—5 oz. bread and ½ pint new milk.

Class 3 (Males and females under 15 years).—Breakfast—5 oz. meal and ½ pint new milk. Dinner—8 oz. bread and 1 pint vegetable soup. Supper—5 oz. bread and ½ pint new milk.

Potatoes are to be substituted for bread at dinner on three days in the week, in the following proportions:—Class 1, 3 lbs.; Class 2, 2½ lbs.; Class 3, 2½ lbs.

Roman Catholic Prisoners, on the first and last Wednesdays in Lent, and on Good Friday, are to receive, in place of milk, 2 oz. molasses at breakfast, vegetable soup at dinner, and tea without milk at supper on those days.

The provisions appear to be of an excellent quality, and are generally reported on favourably by the Chaplains, who pay every attention to the inspection of provisions. I heard no complaints from the prisoners on this score, nor indeed on any other worthy of mention.

Contracts.—Bread, white, per 4-lb. loaf, 6*d.*; brown, per 4-lb. loaf, 5½*d.*; oatmeal, per cwt., 14*s.* 8*d.*; Indian meal, per cwt., 9*s.* 0*d.*; potatoes, per cwt., 3*s.* 6*d.*; meat, per lb., 7*d.*; new milk, per gallon, 7*d.*; salt, per cwt., 4*s.*; coal, per ton, £1 2*s.*; turf, per 100 boxes, £4 10*s.*; straw, per cwt., 1*s.* 6*d.*; gas, per 1,000 cubic feet, 7*s.* 6*d.*; candles, per lb., 5½*d.*; soap, per cwt., £1 2*s.*

The books and accounts are regularly and carefully kept by the Deputy Governor; but the Finance and Punishment Books are kept by the Governor, and most of them are examined and initialed by him daily. This officer's journal is very full and is a satisfactory record of his duties, "with such remarks as may occur to him in the performance of the same." The journal of the Local Inspector is also indicative of the zeal with which he performs his duties, and is a useful record of the principal events occurring in the prison.

The Chaplains do not keep regular journals, but report monthly to the Board. This practice is not in accordance with the by-law of the prison regulating this matter, or with the latter portion of the 69th section of the Prisons Act, and the 11th section of 19 and 20 Vic., cap. 68.

I therefore trust that these gentlemen will in future be so good as to keep full and explicit journals. The subordinate officers keep most useful journals; a system that would be adopted in all prisons with advantage.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Longford Gaol.

The General Visitors Book is not kept, an omission which I hope will be remedied without delay, as it forms one of a number of prison books which have been found to be most essential in prisons.

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years :—

1866, . 2·43*d.* | 1867, . 3·22*d.* | 1868, . 4·76*d.*

Net cost of goal, including diet and salaries, for the three preceding years :—

1866, . £1,439 14*s.* 6*d.* | 1867, . £1,306 6*s.* 1¾*d.* | 1868, . £1,429 17*s.* 6¾*d.*

Average cost of each prisoner per annum for the last three years :—

1866, . £57 2*s.* 9½*d.* | 1867, . £57 7*s.* 9⅜*d.* | 1868, . £43 6*s.* 6·96*d.*

Amount repaid by the War Department for military prisoners for the last three years :—

1866, . £2 12*s.* | 1867, . — | 1868, . £1 15*s.* 6*d.*

Amount repaid out of Consolidated Fund for the maintenance, &c., of certain classes of prisoners :—

1866, . £65 0*s.* 5*d.* | 1867, . £45 10*s.* 10*d.* | 1868, . £55 13*s.* 9*d.*

The average cost of prisoners per head per annum in this gaol is very high when compared with some of the other prisons. In the year 1868 the average cost of each prisoner here was £43 6*s.* 7*d.*, whereas in the county Antrim it was £16 7*s.* 3*d.* This state of things therefore denotes an extravagance, or a want of economy in the management of this prison, that demands the attention of the authorities.

Officers and Salaries.

	£	s.	d.
Non-Resident.			
Local Inspector, Vacant, .	75	0	0
Rev. Frederick Foster, A.B., Protestant Chaplain, .	36	18	6
Rev. Samuel M'Cutcheon, Presbyterian Chaplain, .	36	18	6
Rev. Francis O'Farrell, Roman Catholic Chaplain, . .	36	18	6
Henry Edgeworth, esq., Surgeon, Co. Infirmary, .	—		
Resident.			
Thomas Lucas Murphy, esq., Governor, . . .	200	0	0
George Robinson, Deputy Governor, . . .	50	0	0
Turnkeys. Patk. M'Grath, Schoolmaster, . . .	35	0	0
Turnkeys. Robert M'Nally, Gatekeeper, . . .	41	0	0
Turnkeys. John M'Creddon, . .	33	0	0
Turnkeys. John Brüen, . . .	30	0	0
Turnkeys. Robert Palmer, . .	30	0	0
Turnkeys. Thomas Jackson, Carpenter, . . .	40	0	0
Elizabeth Robinson, Matron,	40	0	0
Anna Maria Fife, Assistant Matron, ...	27	0	0

Vacancies.

Rev. Patrick Fitzgerald, Roman Catholic Chaplain, resigned ; Rev. Francis O'Farrell appointed. James Henry Dopping, Local Inspector, dismissed ; not yet filled up.

Officers' Visits.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1868.	From 1st Jan., 1869, to day of Inspection.
Local Inspector, . . .	181	104
Chaplain, Established Church, .	211	169
Presbyterian Chaplain, . .	213	143
Roman Catholic Chaplain, .	193	146
Surgeon, ...	254	198

Board of Superintendence.

Alex. C. Kingstone, esq.
Geo. W. W. Slater, esq., J.P.
Richard E. Fox, esq.
James W. Bond, esq., J.P.
Henry O'F. Gregory, esq., J.P.
Right Hon. the Earl of Granard, K.P.
St. George R. Johnston, esq., J.P.
Ambrose Bole, esq., J.P.
Captain William Bond.
Major R. A. Dopping Hepenstal, J.P.
Mathew W. O Connor, esq., J.P.
Capt. L. L. B. Fox, J.P.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Longford Gaol.

At the time of my inspection the prison was deprived of the services of the Local Inspector; for on the 7th of August last the Board having considered the report made by the Local Inspector to Chief Justice Monahan, (as he was bound by statute to do to the Judge of Assize), together with other matters in the journal of this officer, passed the following resolution :—"The Board having considered the conduct of the Local Inspector in ignoring the authority and decisions of the Board, find the prison discipline cannot be carried on under such circumstances, and with regret must ask him to send in his resignation to the next Board." But the Local Inspector, relying on the second rule of the by-laws of this prison, refused to comply with this resolution, as he did not consider he had been guilty of either "negligence or misconduct."

The case was submitted for the opinion of the Law Adviser of the Crown, who ruled that the Board could not ignore the by-law. A lengthy correspondence ensued, and by order of the Lord Lieutenant I held an inquiry into the charges against Mr. Dopping, on the 22nd of October. I am here bound to say that in that inquiry I could discover neither negligence nor misconduct on the part of Mr. Dopping, as Local Inspector, though circumstances in connexion with this gentleman's treatment of the Board did transpire, that were in my opinion calculated to cause the Board to wish to replace him by some person more ready to accede to their views than Mr. Dopping appears to have been. In the mean time Mr. Dopping thought fit to commence legal proceedings against the Board alleging his dismissal to be illegal. His Excellency therefore declined to interfere further in the matter, and the Board were informed of this fact by the Under Secretary on 5th November.

At the meeting of the Board of 8th November, they passed a resolution to the effect, "that at their next meeting, December 4th, failing a communication from the Inspectors-General, the Board intend to proceed to the election of the Local Inspector, and advertisements to be inserted in the papers after the 20th inst." This is the last communication received in this office from these gentlemen on this subject, until one received from Mr. Dopping, written by their order, on the 8th January, 1870, intimating "that the Board had that day cancelled the minutes of the 4th September, on his undertaking to stop all further legal proceedings against them." Mr. Dopping proceeds:—"In my letter of the 4th December, I offered to do so, if they would undertake to cancel the minutes, and uphold me as the principal officer of the prison, and insist on all my orders, if within the scope of my office, being obeyed."

I therefore have much pleasure in reporting that this very unfortunate occurrence has at length come to an amicable arrangement, and trust that in future the Local Inspector may be able, in the due and conscientious discharge of his duties, to meet the views of the Board, and that these gentlemen will support the Local Inspector in the suggestions and improvements he may, as "principal local officer of the prison," deem it his duty to make.

CHARLES F. BOURKE, *Inspector-General.*

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Louth Gaol.

COUNTY OF LOUTH GAOL, AT DUNDALK.—STATUTABLE INSPECTION, 23RD DECEMBER, 1869.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Master Debtors,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Pauper Debtors,	1	–	1	–	–	–
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	–	1	1	–	–	–
,, Larceny,	1	–	1	–	–	–
,, Misdemeanors,	3	–	3	–	–	–
TRIED.						
Cases disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.						
Of Felony or Larceny—						
To Imprisonment,	11	4	15	–	–	–
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	9	1	10	–	–	–
By Courts-Martial.						
Military Offenders,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Disposed of Summarily.						
Offences under Larceny Act,	1	1	2	–	–	–
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties,	1	1	2	–	–	–
Other Misdemeanors,	–	1	1	–	–	–
Drunkards,	1	2	3	–	–	–
Total in Custody,	30	11	41	–	–	–

Number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years:—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1866,	20	19	1868,	39	8
1867,	34	13	1869 (day of Inspection),	30	11

Number of returned convicts in gaol on the day of inspection, and during each of the three preceding years, and the expired portion of 1869:—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1866,	–	–	1869, up to and including day of Inspection,	2	–
1867,	–	–			
1868,	3	1	Day of Inspection,	1	–

Number of Committals, specifying the Offences, during the years 1867, 1868, *and* 1869 (*up to and including the day of Inspection*); *also the Offences of all Prisoners in custody on the day of Inspection.*

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Louth Gaol.

Offences.	1867.		1868.		1869. (Including day of Inspection.)		In custody on day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Manslaughter,	1	–	–	–	2	–	–	–
Concealing birth of Infants,	–	1	–	–	–	2	–	1
Exposing or abandoning Children,	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rape, and other carnal offences,	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–
Common assaults,	52	16	69	19	54	6	6	–
Assaults occasioning bodily harm,	1	–	5	–	3	–	1	–
Assaults on peace, &c., officers on duty,	12	–	10	–	5	1	–	–
Other assaults,	6	–	3	–	13	2	–	–
Burglary, housebreaking, &c.,	3	–	–	–	1	–	2	–
Robbery,	3	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Taking and holding forcible possession,	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing horses, cattle, and other live stock,	3	–	1	–	1	–	2	–
Larceny,	19	16	30	20	27	12	7	4
Receiving stolen goods,	3	–	1	–	1	1	1	1
Embezzlement,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Obtaining money by false pretences,	–	–	–	–	2	1	2	–
Perjury and subornation of perjury,	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Military offences,	20	–	13	–	13	–	1	–
Under Poor Law Act,	7	1	4	–	2	–	–	–
Revenue offences,	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
Other offences—								
Disorderly, loitering and abusive language,	30	23	38	29	22	31	–	1
Fenianism,	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total criminal class,	175	58	178	68	148	56	23	7
Vagrancy,	1	–	–	–	2	–	–	–
Drunkenness,	70	78	66	92	79	81	1	3
Lunacy (under 1st and 2nd Vic., cap. 27),	12	7	–	–	–	–	–	–
Debt,	6	2	10	1	10	–	2	–
For trial,	–	–	4	4	4	1	4	1
Remanded for further examination,	129	7	62	13	35	15	–	–
Total,	393	152	320	178	278	153	30	11

Committals.

From 1st *January to* 31st *December*, 1868.	M.	F.
Debtors,	10	1
Criminals,	244	85
Vagrants,	–	–
Drunkards,	66	92
Total,	320	178

From 1st *Jan.*, 1869, *to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Debtors,	10	–
Criminals,	187	72
Vagrants,	2	–
Drunkards,	79	81
Total,	278	153

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Louth Gaol.

Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors).

	From 1st January to 31st December, 1868.	M.	F.	*From 1st January, 1869, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Committed	Once within the year,	210	57	Once within the year,	165	42
	Twice ,,	26	15	Twice ,,	26	11
	Thrice ,,	10	4	Thrice ,,	6	2
	Four times ,,	3	2	Four times ,,	7	2
	Five times ,,	–	3	Five times ,,	1	3
	Six times ,,	1	1	Six times ,,	–	–
	Seven times ,,	–	3	Seven times ,,	–	2
	Eight times ,,	–	1	Eight times ,,	–	3
	Nine times ,,	–	1	Nine times ,,	–	1
	Eleven times ,,	–	1	Eleven times ,,	–	–
	Twelve times ,,	–	–	Twelve times ,,	–	1
	Total,	250	88	Total,	205	67

Averages, &c. (exclusive of Debtors).

—	From 1st January to 31st December, 1868.			From 1st January, 1869, to day of Inspection.		
	M.	F.	Date.	M.	F.	Date.
Average daily number of prisoners in custody,	27·49	9·3	—	24·63	10·37	—
Highest number of prisoners at any one time,	52		31st Jan.	51		3rd Nov.
Lowest ditto,	18		31st Dec.	16		10th Jan.
Highest number of males at any one time,	39		16th Aug.	37		10th Nov.
Ditto, of females,	20		25th April.	17		2nd Nov.
Lowest number of males at any one time,	13		31st Dec.	12		11th Jan.
Ditto, of females,	3		7th Dec.	4		14th May.

Highest number of prisoners (exclusive of debtors) in gaol during each of the last seven years, and up to day of inspection in 1869 :—

1862, . . . 49	1865, . . . 47	1868, . . 52
1863, . . . 40	1866, . . . 43	1869, . . 51
1864, . . . 43	1867, . . . 106	

As my inspection was made so late in the year, I may safely congratulate the county upon a sensible reduction in the number of commitments to this gaol during the past year, as compared with 1867; but on examining the table showing the highest number of prisoners (exclusive of debtors) in gaol during each of the last eight years, it will be observed that though the numbers this year compare favourably with those of 1867, yet that was an exceptional year, so that in fact this table would not denote any diminution of the numbers committed to this gaol for each of the last eight years, if we except the year 1867.

Five was the greatest number of times any one male was committed here during the year, whereas 3 females were committed eight times, and 1 twelve times up to the day of my inspection. As long as these unfortunate women are not, after a certain number of commitments, sent to a central prison, I fear they will continue to be the constant inmates of our county prisons so little impression does the punishment they here receive affect their conduct when released.

There were no juveniles nor lunatics in custody on the day of my visit, though 1 male prisoner was supposed to be of a weak mind.

Accommodation.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Louth Gaol.

	M.	F.
Wards,	3	1
Yards, on separate system,	18 for all.	
Day Rooms, for Pauper Debtors,	1	1
Solitary Cells,	2	2
Single Cells, 9 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet high, or which contain 432 cubic feet,	83	21
Single Cells of larger size,	2	1
Sleeping-rooms for master and mistress debtors,	2	1
Hospital Rooms,	4	2
Chapel, on separate system,	one.	
School Rooms—Stalls in Chapel used for the purpose.		
Workshops—Prisoners generally work in cells.		
Worksheds,	24	–

	M.	F.
Kitchen,	one.	
Store Room,	one.	
Laundry,	one.	
Drying Room,	one.	
Lavatories—there is a Basin in each cell at water pipes for washing.		
Baths,	1	1
Privies,	eight.	
Water-closets,	seven.	
Fumigating Apparatus in Laundry.		
Reception Rooms or Cells,	4	6
Pumps—one crank and one hand pump.		
Wells (connected),	two.	
Tell-tale Clock,	one.	

On the basement floor are twenty-eight cells, some of which are very conveniently arranged as reception cells, and others are used as work-rooms for tailors, shoemakers, brushmakers, and other industrial employments. The only baths in the prison are the two on this floor, one for each sex, so that if prisoners require a bath, they must be brought down here from the general prison. Most prisoners are bathed before they go to their proper ward; but there appears to be no fixed rule about this very important point. In well regulated prisons all prisoners are bathed as a rule on entering the prison, and also at fixed periods during their imprisonment. One month, in my opinion, is the utmost period that should elapse between the bathing of every healthy prisoner. I would strongly urge on the Board the importance of complying more strictly with the 9th rule of the 109th section of the Prisons Act, which provides "that there should be baths for the use of the prisoners in their respective parts of the prison," and therefore would suggest that at least two more baths should be put up in each prison, say one on each ground and second floor. The 6th section of the Prisons Act also directs, "that warm and cold baths shall be introduced into such parts of the prison as may be best adapted for the use of the several classes."

The laundry and the kitchen are also in the basement, and are so contiguous that I would strongly recommend the employment of the females for cooks instead of males. Females are much more accustomed to this work, and would, I feel sure, keep the kitchen and utensils much cleaner. The kitchen generally was by no means as clean and as orderly as it should have been. The tins were dirty, and several were covered with writing and scribbling. This mode of communication should not be allowed, and could be easily detected by the class warders, if they were directed to do so. A prisoner sentenced to two years and hard labour, was employed as cook, which doubtless is a convenient arrangement, but quite contrary to the intention of the legislature, for instead of this man's sentence being enforced he is placed in the most comfortable and easy position in the prison, and thereby partially escapes the penalty of his crime; this is another evil that would be obviated by the employment of females in the kitchen. An excellent new steam boiler has recently been put up outside the kitchen, by which the potatoes can now be conveniently and properly cooked.

Soft water is supplied to the laundry from a rain water tank in the garden. The laundry is stalled, and is suitably fitted for the use of the

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Louth Gaol.

prison; but the drying-room is not perfectly adapted to the requirements of so large a prison. Steam is used for purifying the clothes of dirty prisoners, but all prisoners' clothes, should as a rule be here purified before they are put away and labelled, as they generally require to go through some such process. The separate system is now carried out here as far as possible, and separate exercise yards are provided, so that with common vigilance on the part of the officers, it should be very difficult for prisoners to communicate one with the other. The condition of the building and yards appeared excellent, with the exception of the hospital, which is quite uninhabitable, and has, I have been informed, been in the hands of the contractor for more than a year. I trust that measures will be taken to turn this building to its proper purpose, for at present great danger would arise if any infectious disease were to break out in the prison. I would suggest that as the hospital is under repair, a portion of it should be made cellular, as it is found very objectionable that certain classes of prisoners should be associated when in hospital.

The solitary cells are not heated or boarded, so that prisoners undergoing solitary punishment are not kept in these cells at night. I would submit that two or three cells may be properly fitted and adapted for this purpose, in which prisoners might be left day and night to undergo a due amount of punishment when such is required. The arrangements in regard to the sleeping and day rooms of the prison officers in this prison is highly creditable, so much so that I would be glad to see them adopted in other prisons. Their rooms were both clean, orderly, and comfortable.

The cells are all supplied with water and a basin, and there are a sufficient quantity of water-closets in the prison. I would be glad if the system of sewerage were improved; but in the present unsettled state of legislation in respect to our prisons, I should not feel justified in recommending so large an expenditure as this job would incur. I would here call attention, as has been done before by Inspectors-General, to the want of separation of the male and female prison, whereby the 6th section of the Prisons Act is, in my opinion, violated, for it directs "that every prison, &c., &c., shall consist at least of two separate parts, one for male and one for female, *with a complete division between them.*" The abuses and irregularities that might occur under the present system are so obvious, that it is not necessary for me to enumerate them. I would therefore urgently request the attention of the Board to this matter, more especially as the necessary partition could be almost entirely put up by prison labour.

I am happy to find that the crank-pump has been altered, and that the prisoners now work it without danger or risk of any sort. The heating apparatus is very defective. The flues are too large, and admit of too great a quantity of cold air, especially in the female prison. The cells on the left hand side of this corridor are scarcely heated at all, and are very cold. The bell-pulls too in this division of the prison are placed so high that a female cannot ring her bell without the assistance of the stool.

There is only one tell-tale clock in the prison, which stands in the hall, and is pegged half-hourly from 10, P.M., to 6, A.M.

There are three night watches; the first from 6 to 10, P.M., the second from 10 to 2, A.M., the third from 2 to 7, A.M. These men patrol both male and female prison, and rouses the matron if a female prisoner rings, or is in need of her. Four warders sleep on the top range of the male prison, and would be ready in a few minutes in case their services were required. The supply of water is good and plentiful, and is raised into a large tank from the well by means of the crank-pump.

The chapel is stalled, and is on the old and very faulty principle, for due supervision cannot be maintained over the prisoners, hidden as they are from the view of the officers. I would be glad to see this chapel remodelled, which I think could be done at very little expense by prison labour.

School.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1868.		From 1st Jan., 1869, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners who attended school,	55	32	60	27
Average daily number of pupils,	9·94	3	8·83	5·51
Number of days on which school was held,	225	303	217	302

School hours :—Males—from 11 to 12 o'clock; Females—from 10 to 11 o'clock.

There is no regular school-room, but male prisoners are assembled in the chapel for secular instruction from 11 to 12 daily. This practice is quite irregular, as the 6th section of 7 Geo. IV., cap. 74, directs that the chapel "shall be *strictly* set apart for religious worship, or for occasional religious and moral instruction of the prisoners, and shall never be appropriated or employed for any other purpose whatsoever." The females are taught by the ward matron from 10 to 11 daily, and the Sisters of Charity also give them occasional religious and moral instruction. But as there is no regular school-room for either sexes, I fear little regularity can be maintained, and but small progress made in the secular instruction of prisoners confined here.

I regret to say that I could find very few entries of visits of the Chaplains to the schools. During the past year there are only two visits of the Presbyterian Chaplain, one of the Protestant, and one of the Roman Catholic recorded in the school registry.

The 7th by-law directs that "the Chaplains shall frequently attend the school," so that I trust that these gentlemen will in future give their valuable assistance to this department of the prison.

Stock at the time of Inspection.

	In Use.	In Store.	*Male Clothing.*	In Use.	In Store.	*Female Clothing.*	In Use.	In Store.
Blankets, pairs of,	93	17	Shirts,	26	60	Shifts,	11	30
Sheets, pairs of,	93	43	Jackets,	26	23	Jackets,	11	15
Rugs,	93	10	Vests,	26	40	Petticoats,	11	46
Hammocks or Cots,	108		Trowsers,	26	27	Aprons,	11	35
Bed-ticks,	93	24	Caps,	26	39	Neckerchiefs,	11	20
Bedsteads,	25		Stockings or Socks, pairs of,	26	20	Caps,	11	24
			Shoes, Slippers, and Clogs, pairs of,	26	68	Stockings, pairs of,	11	20
						Shoes, Slippers, and Clogs, pairs of,	11	14

The beds, bedding, and prisoners' clothing were clean, in good repair, and sufficient in quantity for the number of prisoners at present in custody. They are all made up in the prison, and appear of a good quality. I was informed that the Local Inspector occasionally overhauls the stock in store and in use, condemns old clothes and orders fresh ones; but I could not discover that there is any responsible prison officer whose duty it is to take stock of all prison property at stated periods, nor do I think that the system of serving out materials to be made into clothing, &c., is good, and would suggest the adoption of greater regularity and business-like habits in this department.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Louth Gaol.

Punishments for Prison Offences.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1868.	M.	F.	*From 1st January, 1869, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Dark or Refractory Cells,	3	6	Dark or Refractory Cells,	8	–
Stoppage of Diet,	2	–	Stoppage of Diet,	–	–
Total,	5	6	Total,	8	–

Employment on day of Inspection.

Punitive Labour.

	M.	F.
Pumping water by crank and hand-pump, stone-breaking, shoe-making, mat-making, &c.,	20	–
Cleaning prison,	1	1
Cooking and cleaning kitchen,	1	–
Knitting and sewing,	–	7
Total,	22	8

Industrial Labour.

	M.	F.
Picking oakum,	4	3

Summary.

	M.	F.
Punitive labour,	22	8
Industrial labour,	4	3
Unemployed,	1	–
Discharged (before labour hours),	1	–
Debtor (unemployed),	1	–
Total in custody,	30	11

Net profit, the produce of prisoners' labour disposed of outside the gaol, for the last three years :—

1866, £23 12*s.* 11½*d.* | 1867, £41 5*s.* 4*d.* | 1868, £65 1*s.* 2*d.* | 1869, £91 10*s.* 8*d*

The only punitive labour proper in practice is the crank-pump, by which means men so sentenced can receive a sufficient amount of hard labour. Stone-breaking is carried on here, and the stones disposed of at a profit; each man according to his sentence should be compelled to break a certain quantity in a given time; the same rule should also be applied to oakum picking. There is a considerable increase this year in the profits of prison labour disposed of outside the prison, besides which the whole of the interior of the prison has been painted by prison labour, so that I think the present Governor deserves much credit, and I have little doubt that by his exertions these profits will further increase yearly. In order to facilitate this, I would suggest that when a vacancy in the staff should occur, a tradesman warder should be appointed, in order that his service may be used to the advantage of the gaol, and for the instruction of prisoners. I find that it is the custom here for the Governor to employ prisoners to work for him in his own garden. This is a very irregular proceeding, and quite contrary to the rule laid down by the Lord Lieutenant in Circular 161, to which I would draw attention; but I have no doubt that the Governor would willingly comply with this circular, if he is made aware of the illegality of such a proceeding. I here subjoin the circular referred to :—

"Circular 161.

"Office of Inspectors-General of Prisons, Dublin Castle,
"21st December, 1857.

"SIR,—It having come to the knowledge of the Inspectors-General of Prisons, that in several gaols and bridewells, prisoners have been unduly employed by Governors and by keepers in a menial capacity, and for purposes of personal advantage, to the great detriment of discipline, they submitted to the Lords Justices, and obtained their Excellencies approval of the following by-law for general adoption throughout the kingdom:—

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Louth Gaol.

"'The Governor shall not employ, or permit to be employed, any prisoner, male or female, under any pretence whatsoever, as a domestic servant, or in any trade or occupation not sanctioned by the Board of Superintendence for the general benefit of the prison.'

"You are therefore requested to communicate such approval to the Board of Superintendence, to the Governor of the prison, and to the keepers of the bridewells in your county, and to take measures for the strict enforcement of the rule.

"I am, sir, your obedient servant,

"(Signed), JOHN W. GREGG.

"The Local Inspector, ——— Gaol."

Dietary.

Third Class.—Males—Breakfast—8 oz. meal in stirabout and ½ pint new milk. Dinner—14 oz. brown bread and 1 pint new milk, or 3 lbs. of potatoes and 1 pint new milk. Potatoes are used three days in each week. Supper—6 oz. brown bread and ½ pint new milk.

Second Class.—Females—Breakfast—7 oz. meal in stirabout and ½ pint new milk. Dinner—12 oz. brown bread and ¾ pint new milk, or 2½ lbs. of potatoes, with same allowance of milk. Supper—5 oz. brown bread and ½ pint new milk.

Males and Females under fifteen years of age.—Breakfast—5 oz. oatmeal made into stirabout and ½ pint new milk. Dinner—8 oz. brown bread and 1 pint of vegetable soup. Supper—5 oz. brown bread and ½ pint new milk.

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years :—

1866, . . 4·21995*d.* | 1867, . . 4·5237*d.* | 1868, . . 5·2*d.*

The new dietary form is now followed in this prison. I tasted the provisions, and, with the exception of the milk, considered it excellent. I heard no complaints from any of the prisoners regarding their food, or on any other subject worth recording. The new dietary formula is not, as directed by statute, hung up throughout the prison, the only one in the kitchen being an old one, is quite useless. This matter should be attended to by the Local Inspector, whose duty in regard to this matter is plainly detailed in the 84th and 85th sections of the Prisons Act.

Contracts.

Bread, brown, per lb., $1\frac{3}{6}d.$; oatmeal, per cwt., 15*s.*; Indian meal, per cwt., 10*s.*; potatoes, per cwt., 4*s.*; new milk, per gallon, 10*d.*; buttermilk, per gallon, 2*d.*; salt, per cwt., 2*s.* 4*d.*; coals, per ton, 13*s.* 5*d.*; straw, per cwt., 3*s.* 6*d.*; gas, per 1,000 cubic feet, 5*s.* 6*d.*; candles, per lb., 6*d.*; soap, per cwt., yellow, £1 5*s.*

The books and accounts are regularly and carefully kept by the schoolmaster, who acts as clerk, and by the Governor, and I am told the Secretary to the Grand Jury audits all the accounts regularly. There is no proper Work Ledger kept recording the work of all female prisoners. This should be supplied at once, and the employment of females should be as carefully recorded as that of males.

There has been of late a very great scandal in one of our prisons in respect to the employment of prisoners for the benefit of an officer of the prison, and too much care cannot be taken that all the time of the prisoners is fully accounted for daily, and that the rule embodied in the above circular shall be observed. The superior officers all keep journals. That of the Local Inspector I did not see, but the Governor's is carefully kept. The journal of the Surgeon is also good and explicit, and this officer appears to perform his duties in a very exemplary manner. The journals of the Chaplains are merely records of their visits to the prison, which information is obtained by the Gate Book. I have every reason to believe that these gentlemen perform their duties con-

NORTH DISTRICT

County of Louth Gaol.

scientiously, but as the Inspectors-General must depend upon the journals of the superior officers for much of the details connected with the prison, and as the statute directs that they shall make any observations that may occur to them connected with their numerous prison duties, and shall communicate from time to time to the Board of Superintendance any abuses or impropriety which shall come to their knowledge, I feel bound to request that these journals may in future impart more information regarding the several duties of these gentlemen.

The system pursued here in regard to the appointment of substitutes for the regular Chaplains, though sanctioned by the Board, is not in conformity with the present law regulating this matter, viz., the 11th section of 68 cap. of 19 & 20 Vic. I would therefore suggest that the 8th and 9th by-law, page 13, of the Rules and Regulations of Dundalk Gaol should be made to agree with the present law in regard to the appointment of Chaplains' substitutes, and that the rule laid down by Parliament subsequent to the framing of the by-laws of this prison may be strictly adhered to.

Net cost of gaol, including diet and salaries, for the three preceding years :—

1866, . £1,432 12*s.* 7*d.* | 1867, . £1,521 12*s.* 10*d.* | 1868, . £1,580 16*s.* 6*d.*

Average cost of each prisoner per annum for the last three years :—

1866, . £47 9*s.* 10*d.* | 1867, . £34 2*s.* 10*d.* | 1868, . £41 6*s.* 1*d.*

Amounts repaid by the War Department for military prisoners for the last three years :—

1866, . £28 7*s.* 0*d.* | 1867, . £33 6*s.* 0*d.* | 1868, . £23 9*s.* 11*d.*

Officers and Salaries.

Non-Resident.

	£	s.	d.
Edward Tipping, Esq., Local Inspector,	75	0	0
Rev. Robert Hamilton, Protestant Chaplain,	36	18	6
Rev. Robert Black, Presbyterian Chaplain,	36	18	6
Rev. James M'Gee, Roman Catholic Chaplain,	36	18	6
E. G. Brunker, esq, Surgeon,		—	
Fras. Scott, Esq., Apothecary,	20	0	0
Mr. Alexander Shekleton, Secretary to the Board of Superintendence,	25	0	0

Resident.

		£	s.	d.
Mr. Henry Noble, Governor,		120	0	0
John M'Dowell, Chief Warder,		50	0	0
Hugh Davidson, Schoolmaster and Clerk,		35	0	0
Richard Ruth, Gate Warder,		35	0	0
Sub-Warders	James M'Dowell,	35	0	0
	Thomas Watt,	35	0	0
	John M'Fadzes,	35	0	0
	Robert Coulter,	35	0	0
Harriet Hughes, Matron,		35	0	0
Elizabeth Clarke, Assistant Matron,		30	0	0

Vacancies.

James M'Cabe, schoolmaster, resigned 6th March, 1869, the Board of Superintendence appointed Hugh Davidson to the above office same date.

Officers on Gaol Allowance.

The resident gaol officers are supplied with fuel and gaslight. Each warder with a suit of uniform clothing. The Matron and her assistant with clothing. An allowance of 3*d.* per day in lieu of rations.

Officers' Visits.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1868.	From 1st Jan., 1869, to day of Inspection.
Local Inspector,	102	106
Chaplain, Established Church,	157	153
Presbyterian Chaplain,	166	165
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	190	161
Surgeon,	293	267
Apothecary,	341	318

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Louth Gaol.

Board of Superintendence.

The Right Hon. Lord Clermont, J.P.	William Ruxton, esq., J.P.	Michael Kelly, esq., J.P.
Sir John S. Robinson, Bart., J.P.	John Murphy, esq., J.P.	Fredk. J. Foster, esq., J.P.
Lieut.-Col J. C. W. Fortescue, J.P.	John George Coddington, esq.	John C. Kieran, esq., J.P.
	John A. Haig, esq.	John J. E. Bigger, esq.
		Burton Brabazon, esq.

The Board meet monthly for the discharge of business and the payment of accounts.

Bridewell.

STATE OF ARDEE BRIDEWELL.

	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year,	255	35
Of whom were Drunkards,	224	26
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding inspection,	57	14
Of whom were Drunkards,	51	8

Petty Sessions and transmittals, how often.	Fortnightly. Transmittals not regular.
Committals, whether regular,	Some illegal.
Registry,	—
Repairs and order,	Cesspool requires to be raised.
Security,	Yards insecure.
Accommodation,	Two cells for males, three for females. A day-room, a yard, and a privy for each sex.
Furniture, bedding, and utensils,	Good and sufficient.
Water, how supplied,	Good pump.
Sewerage,	Fair.
Cleanliness, dryness, and ventilation.	Good.
Cost of dietary per head per day,	4½*d.* for males, 4*d.* for females.
Salary of Keeper,	£50 per annum, and 3*d.* per day for rations.
Whether Keeper follows any other employment.	None.
Official Inspection,	December 23rd.
Remarks,	—

CHARLES F. BOURKE, *Inspector-General.*

County of the Town of Drogheda Gaol.

COUNTY OF THE TOWN OF DROGHEDA GAOL, AT DROGHEDA.—STATUTABLE INSPECTION, 22ND DECEMBER, 1869.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
UNTRIED.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
For Felony,	1	–	1	–	–	–
TRIED. *Disposed of Summarily.*						
Misdemeanors,	1	5	6	–	–	–
Total in Custody,	2	5	7	–	–	–

Number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years :—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1866,	7	7	1868,	5	8
1867,	6	6	1869 (day of Inspection),	2	5

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of the Town of Drogheda Gaol.

Number of returned convicts in gaol on the day of inspection, and during each of the three preceding years, and the expired portion of 1869 :—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1866, ...	5	–	1869 (up to and including day of Inspection), .	1	2
1867, ...	7	1	Day of Inspection, .	–	1
1868, ...	1	3			

Committals.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1868.	M.	F.	*From 1st January, 1869, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Debtors, . .	7	–	Debtors, . .	2	–
Criminals, . .	75	95	Criminals, . .	57	38
Vagrants, . .	–	3	Vagrants, . .	4	–
Drunkards, . .	42	12	Drunkards, . .	52	21
Total, .	124	74	Total, . .	115	59

Number of Committals, specifying the Offences, during the years 1867, 1868, *and* 1869 (*up to and including the day of Inspection*); *also the Offences of all Prisoners in custody on the day of Inspection.*

OFFENCES.	1867.		1868.		1869 (including day of Inspection.)		In custody on day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Manslaughter, ...	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	–
Common assaults, . . .	7	1	6	3	2	–	–	–
Assaults occasioning bodily harm,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults on peace, &c., officers on duty, ...	2	–	2	–	3	–	–	–
Other assaults, ...	2	–	2	–	5	–	1	–
Robbery, ...	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–
Larceny, ...	9	–	12	3	15	6	–	–
Obtaining money by false pretences,	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Riot, rescue, &c., . . .	1	–	4	2	2	–	–	–
Military offences, . . .	5	–	4	–	1	–	–	–
Under Poor Law Act, . . .	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other offences—								
Against property, with violence,	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Against property, without violence, ...	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–
Affecting the public peace, .	1	2	4	2	2	2	–	–
Idle prostitutes loitering on the streets, ...	–	32	–	42	–	23	–	5
Act of indecency, . . .	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Total criminal class, .	32	37	37	52	32	32	2	5
Vagrancy, ...	–	–	–	3	4	–	–	–
Drunkenness, ...	64	27	42	12	52	21	–	–
Lunacy (under 1 & 2 Vic., cap. 27),	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–
Debt, ...	5	–	7	–	2	–	–	–
Remanded for further examination,	118	8	38	7	25	6	–	–
Total, . . .	219	78	124	74	115	59	2	5

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of the Town of Drogheda Gaol.

Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors).

Committed	*From 1st January to 31st December, 1868.*	M.	F.	*From 1st January, 1869, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
	Once within the year,	71	17	Once within the year,	74	23
	Twice ,,	12	10	Twice ,,	7	3
	Thrice ,,	4	7	Thrice ,,	3	5
	Four times ,,	–	1	Four times ,,	1	2
	Five times ,,	–	1	Five times ,,	–	–
	Seven times ,,	–	1	Seven times ,,	–	1
	Ten times ,,	1	–	Ten times ,,	–	–
	Twelve times ,,	–	–	Twelve times ,,	1	–
	Total,	88	37	Total,	86	34

Averages, &c. (exclusive of Debtors).

—	From 1st January to 31st December, 1868. M.	F.	Date.	From 1st January, 1869, to day of Inspection. M.	F.	Date.
Average daily number of prisoners in custody,	6	6·48	—	4·52	4·6	—
Highest number of prisoners at any one time,	25		21st Nov.	19		25th Oct.
Lowest ditto,	4		23rd March.	2		13th July.
Highest number of males at any one time,	13		21st Nov.	11		25th Oct.
Ditto, of females,	15		15th Aug.	9		13th Jan.
Lowest number of males at any one time,	2		20th June.	–		6th July.
Ditto, of females,	1		23rd March.	1		25th Aug.

Highest number of prisoners (exclusive of debtors.) in gaol during each of the last seven years, and up to day of inspection in 1869:—

25th June, 1862,	34	25th November, 1866,	23
5th December, 1863,	24	6th March, 1867,	61
3rd January, 1864,	26	21st November, 1868,	25
16th June, 1865,	22	25th October, 1869,	19

By the above tables it will be seen that up to the day of my inspection no very grave offender had been committed to this prison during the year 1869. Out of 115 males, 52 committals were for drunkenness 25 for further examination, 2 were debtors, and the majority of the remainder were for larceny. Of the 59 females committed during the same period, 44 were for drunkenness and loitering in the streets, 6 for further examination, and of the remaining 9, 6 were for larceny. The principal crime therefore, of both sexes in this district, would appear to be drunkenness and larceny. At the time of my inspection there was no convicted male prisoner in custody, and only 1 for trial. I also perceive that at one period during the year, there was no male prisoner in custody, and on the 25th August, there was only 1 female in charge.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	2	1	Worksheds,	5	–
Yards,	3	2	Kitchen,	1	–
Solitary Cells,	1	1	Store Rooms,	2	–
Single Cells, not less than 9 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet high=432 cubic feet,	24	8	Laundry,	–	1
			Drying Room—Slides in Laundry.		
Sleeping Rooms,	2	1	Lavatories,	2	1
Number of Beds in such rooms,	2	–	Baths,	3	2
Hospital Rooms,	1	1	Privies,	3	2
Chapel,	1	–	Water-closets,	2	1
School-room,	1	–	Fumigating Room,	1	–
Workshop,	1	–	Reception Rooms,	1	1
			Pumps,	1	1

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of the Town of Drogheda Gaol.

The general condition of this prison was on the day of my inspection satisfactory; the beds, bedding, and prisoners' clothing sufficient and cleanly. The building was also in good repair, with few exceptions. The boundary walls require to be newly pointed, and steps should be taken to make the wall separating the laundry and store-yard more secure. There are many structural defects which I do not think necessary to refer to, as I am in hope that some legislation will take place this year in regard to our prisons, so that under these circumstances, I could not recommend any considerable outlay on this building. There are, however, minor defects which I shall be obliged to point out, and which would involve no great expense to remedy.

The want of a proper separation of the male and female prison is a defect that could be remedied at a slight cost, and calls for the serious attention of the authorities, the present arrangement being quite at variance with the 6th section of the Prisons Act, which provides that "every gaol, bridewell, &c., shall consist of at least two separate parts, one for male and one for female prisoners, with a *complete division* between them, so as to prevent any intercourse between the said male and female prisoners."

There are only 10 cells in the tier set apart for females, so that whenever the number of females exceeds that, some must be placed in the male division of the prison. I therefore must urge that the statute regulating this matter may be regarded, and means taken for the due separation of the male and female prison.

The prison is well supplied in baths, lavatories, and water-closets, but these latter are not on a good principle, and I perceived a disagreeable smell from them, which might be very much lessened, as far as the general prison is concerned, by placing strong spring porters on the doors leading to the water-closets.

There is gas in the hall, in the kitchen, the offices and passages, but none in the cells. The food-traps are allowed to be left open till 6 P.M., for the purpose of permitting the light from the hall to penetrate to the cells, for the purpose of oakum picking, but this is a very objectionable habit. I should recommend the introduction of gas to the cells in order that additional labour might be performed in them, and I have no doubt that the profits accruing therefrom, would soon repay the cost of this improvement.

The kitchen and kitchen utensils were not as clean as they might have been, the tins being by no means clean or bright. Arrangements could easily be made here, for the cooking to be done by the females. They are more used to such employment than men, and consequently wherever the culinary duties in prisons are performed by women, this department is usually properly attended to.

The meal is kept in a bin in the kitchen, and is purchased and served out by the Governor; it appeared of an excellent quality; I think it should be got in by contract, but the Governor informed me that there was no tender put in for the contract this year.

There is no proper reception ward, but one cell in each tier is set apart as a reception cell. I regret to find that the Medical Officer does not, in compliance with the 20th rule of the 109th section of the Prisons Act, "examine every prisoner who shall be brought into the prison, before he or she shall be passed into the proper ward. But as this officer has been lately unwell, the omission of these duties may thus be accounted for. I trust, however, that when he is restored to health he will see the necessity of complying with these rules.

The matron does not sleep near the female prisoners, and when she goes out, which she does frequently, there is no female officer to attend

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of the Town of Drogheda Gaol.

to these prisoners. There is no guard or watch after 10 o'clock, P.M., at which hour the keys of the prison are given up to the Governor, so that if a female prisoner requires anything at night, the Governor, who is within hearing of the female cells, must ring up the matron. I do not think this is either a proper or convenient arrangement, or in conformity with the 18th rule of the 109th section of the Prisons Act.

One of the warders, with a wife and four children, live in the gaol in two very small rooms. I think this man should either be provided with better apartments, or with lodging allowance, and permitted to live outside the prison, as his present quarters are much too small for him.

All washing for the prison is done in the laundry, which is a small apartment in one of the yards next to the store-house; there is no regular ironing or drying room, but I think the laundry under the present circumstances is sufficient for its requirements.

There is a good supply of water in the prison, which is pumped into the cistern by the means of a wheel, worked by two prisoners at a time.

The chapel is a very suitable and well arranged apartment, and is used for both Protestant and Roman Catholic worship.

There is a useful apparatus for fumigating and purifying dirty clothes of prisoners; this should be used for all prisoners' own clothes, as they are generally very dirty, and likely to convey infection into the prison.

Punishments for Prison Offences.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1868.	M.	F.	*From 1st January, 1869, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Dark or Refractory Cells, .	7	4	Dark or Refractory Cells, .	4	2

The refractory cells here should be removed from their present position, as they are now so close to the ordinary cells, that a refractory prisoner could disturb the whole prison at night, or while in punishment.

Schools.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1868.	From 1st Jan., 1869, to day of Inspection.
	M.	M.
Number of individual prisoners who attended school, ...	76	57
Average daily number of pupils, . .	5·5	4·1
Number of days on which school was held, .	308	305

School-hours—Males, from 12 to 2, in summer, and from 4 to 6, P.M., in winter.

The school is held in a room in the male prison, from 12 to 2 P.M., in winter, and from 4 to 6 in summer. The females receive no instruction except that imparted to them by the Sisters of Charity, who visit them twice a week. The school is not inspected by or is it under the direction of any educational body, and is not as far as I could ascertain visited by the Chaplains, as directed by the 5th by-law of this prison. It is conducted by one of the warders, who also acts as clerk. I think some instruction should be given to the females, for those who are so frequently re-committed to this prison, might from time to time be taught something, and if perfectly instructed in sewing, they might be enabled to earn an honest livelihood out of doors. The Chaplains should also visit and inspect the school constantly.

NORTH DISTRICT

County of the Town of Drogheda Gaol.

Stock at the time of Inspection.

	In Use.	In Store.
Blankets, pairs of,	21	16
Sheets, pairs of,	40	20
Rugs,	30	7
Hammocks or Cots,	18	–
Bed-ticks,	21	16
Bedsteads,	19	–

Male Clothing.

	In Use.	In Store.
Shirts,	20	9
Jackets,	8	12
Vests,	8	12
Trowsers,	10	10
Caps,	12	12
Stockings or Socks, pairs of,	12	12
Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	9	6

Female Clothing.

	In Use.	In Store.
Shifts,	14	4
Gowns,	18	10
Petticoats,	12	6
Aprons,	12	7
Neckerchiefs,	12	–
Caps,	12	8
Stockings, pairs of,	10	6
Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	8	4

There is an abundant stock of all prison clothing and bedding in store. The matron has charge of the female clothing and sheeting, and the Governor of the male clothing, blankets, bedding, &c.

Employment on day of Inspection.

Industrial Labour.

	M.	F.
Cooking,	1	–
Picking oakum,	–	2
Sewing and knitting,	–	2
Laundry and prison duties,	–	1
Total,	1	5

Summary.

	M.	F.
Industrial labour,	1	5
Discharged (before labour hours),	1	–
Total in custody,	2	5

Net profit, the produce of prisoners' labour, disposed of outside the gaol, for the last three years :—

1866, . £13 12*s.* 1*d.* | 1867, . £18 17*s.* 6*d.* | 1868, . £17 8*s.* 7*d.*

Punitive labour here is at present impossible, as there is no means of applying it, so that it is a mockery sending prisoners to this prison sentenced to hard labour, yet under our present prison system, a prisoner may be sent here sentenced to two years with hard labour. Properly speaking, this gaol is only suited to very short-sentenced prisoners, such as are now legally committed to a district bridewell.

There is railway communication both to the county prisons of Dundalk and of Trim, so that I trust in any bill which may be laid before Parliament, power will be given to convert such defective buildings as this is, into places of detention for very minor offences, and for those alone.

The industrial labour carried on here is very small, and consists chiefly of picking oakum, sewing, and knitting, the net profits of which amounts to an inconsiderable sum yearly. But, it is right to state, that owing to the small number of prisoners, and the shortness of their periods of imprisonment, the Governor has not much opportunity of getting profitable labour executed. He very creditably plants all the spare ground in and about the prison yards, with potatoes and vegetables, which is a saving to the prison, for, on my visit, I saw as many potatoes in store as were calculated to last until the month of February. Women pick 1 lb. of oakum daily, but no particular quantity is given to the men to pick, which I think is a mistake, as each prisoner should have a certain amount of labour allotted to him daily.

I have every reason to suppose that if the Governor had greater facilities at his disposal, there would be a larger amount of industrial labour carried on here.

Dietary.

Over seven days. Males.—Breakfast—4 oz. of oatmeal, 4 oz. of Indian meal in stirabout, and 1 pint of buttermilk. Dinner—14 oz. of brown bread and 1 pint of new milk. Supper—6 oz. of brown bread, and ½ pint of new milk.

Females.—Breakfast—3 oz. of oatmeal and 4 oz. of Indian meal in stirabout, and 1 pint of buttermilk. Dinner—12 oz. of brown bread and ¾ pint of new milk. Supper—5 oz. of brown bread, and ½ pint of new milk.

Juveniles.—Breakfast—2 oz. of oatmeal and 3 oz. of Indian meal in stirabout, and 1 pint of buttermilk. Dinner—8 oz. of brown bread, and 1 pint of vegetable soup. Supper—5 oz. of brown bread, and ½ pint of new milk.

Prisoners seven days and under get no supper. The males get 1 pint of vegetable soup instead of new milk at dinner, and the females ¾ pint.

Potatoes substituted for bread three days in the week; males, 3 lbs; females, 2½ lbs.; and juveniles, 2½ lbs. each.

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years:—

1866, . 2·3*d.* | 1867, . 2·76*d.* | 1868, . 3·59*d.*

The legally prescribed dietary formula is correctly followed, and the provisions appeared good on the day of my inspection. The Chaplains report generally favourably on this score in the "Inspection of Provisions Book."

Debtors.

The classification of debtors in this prison, is in accordance with the requirement of the statute, but there was no prisoner of this class in custody at the time of my visit, and only 2 males, and no female debtor in custody during the year. The debtor's quarters are supplied with gas.

Contracts.

Bread, white, per 20 lbs., 2*s.* 6½*d.*; ditto, brown, per 20 lbs., 1*s.* 11*d.*; oatmeal, per cwt., 15*s.* 8*d.*; Indian meal, per cwt., 8*s.* 9*d.*; potatoes, per cwt., 4*s.*; meat, per lb., 8*d.*; new milk, per gallon, 8*d.*; buttermilk, per gallon, 2½*d.*; salt, per cwt., 2*s.*; coals, per ton, 13*s.*; straw, per cwt., 2*s.* 6*d.*; gas, per 1,000 cubic feet, 5*s.*; candles, per lb., 6*d.*; soap, per cwt., £1 12*s.*

The Governor, with the help of the schoolmaster-warder, keeps all the books and accounts, and they appear to be well and carefully kept. With the exception of the Governor, none of the superior officers of this prison keep proper journals. Those of the Local Inspector and Chaplains are merely records of their visits, so that these books are quite useless as journals, for they relate no detail or incident relative to the duties that should be performed by these officers. Both the Chaplains and Surgeon are directed by statute to keep journals. The 69th section of the Prisons Act provides that the "Chaplain shall keep a journal in which he shall enter the time of his attendance on the performance of his duties, with any observations which may occur to him in the execution thereof;" and the 11th section of 19 & 20 Vic., cap. 68, prescribes "that the Chaplain shall communicate from time to time, to the Board of Superintendence of the county gaol, any abuse or impropriety which shall have come to his knowledge, and the journal kept by such Chaplain, shall be kept in the prison," &c. The 72nd section of the Prisons Act as clearly lays down the duties of the Surgeon on this and other matters, so that I feel bound to request that these statutes may in future be observed.

I have also to direct the attention of the Board to the irregular manner in which the other duties of the Chaplains are performed. The provisions are only inspected by them twice a week, and sometimes

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of the Town of Drogheda Gaol.

both Chaplains (owing to a non-observance of the statute) inspect the provisions in the same day, which is quite unnecessary.

It is clearly laid down in the by-laws, and in the 69th section of the Prisons Act, that the Chaplains shall inspect the provisions by "*alternate* weeks," and that the provisions served to the prisoners should be inspected daily as they are served daily. The practice followed here in regard to Chaplains' substitutes is also irregular, as will be seen by reference to the 11th section of 19 & 20 Vic., cap. 68; and as it is most important that these matters should be strictly observed, I must urge on the Board the necessity of drawing the attention of these gentlemen to a more strict performance of their duties in accordance with the laws prescribed by Parliament for their guidance.

Hospital.

	1866.		1867.		1868.		1869. (To day of Inspection.)	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of prisoners in hospital,	1	4	–	3	–	–	–	–
No. of days therein, . .	27	274	–	87	–	–	–	–
Average daily number, .	·07	·75	–	·24	–	–	–	–
Cost of medicine, . .	£9 17*s.* 8*d.*		£9 12*s.* 7*d.*		£8 3*s.* 1*d.*		—	

There is a male and female hospital, well adapted to the sick, but there are no water-closets attached to them. During the last three years no male prisoners have been treated in hospital, or females during the last two years.

Net cost of gaol, including diet and salaries, for the three preceding years:—

1866, . £404 16*s.* 8½*d.* | 1867, . £420 9*s.* 10*d.* | 1868, . £420 13*s.* 3*d.*

Average cost of each prisoner per annum for the last three years:—

1866, . £31 6*s.* 8·16*d.* | 1867, . £29 15*s.* 2·1*d.* | 1868, . £32 18*s.* 3·76*d.*

Amounts repaid by the War Department for military prisoners, for the last three years:—

1866, . — | 1867, . £3 8*s.* 0*d.* | 1868, . £1 19*s.* 0*d.*

Amount repaid out of the Consolidated Fund for the maintenance of certain classes of prisoners:—

1866, . £45 9*s.* 11*d.* | 1867, . £41 18*s.* 7*d.* | 1868, . £24 8*s.* 6*d.*

Officers and Salaries.

Non-Resident.

Robert Pentland, esq., Local Inspector, ...	£10
Rev. John G. Eccles, Protestant Chaplain, ...	30
Rev. James Powderly, Roman Catholic Chaplain, . . .	30
Robert Pentland, Surgeon, . .	—

Resident.

Patrick Murtagh, Governor, .	£80
William Tottenham, Turnkey, a *Weaver*, ...	20
Nicholas Furlong, Turnkey, .	20
Richard Bourke, Schoolmaster, Assistant Turnkey and Clerk to the Board, ...	25
Margaret Bourke, Matron, . .	15

The Surgeon is paid by one presentment for his attendance at the gaol and infirmary.

Officers on Gaol Allowance.

All the intern officers receive rations of bread and milk, and allowances of coal, gas, and soap.

Officers' Visits.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1868.	From 1st Jan., 1869, to day of Inspection.
Local Inspector, ...	105	91
Chaplain, Established Church, . .	160	147
Roman Catholic Chaplain, . . .	160	154
Surgeon, ...	105	109

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of the Town of Drogheda Gaol.

Board of Superintendence.

Edward M'Donagh, esq., Mayor.	James Mathews, esq., J.P.	Henry Hamilton, esq.
Thomas Carty, esq., J.P.	Patrick Mathews, esq., J.P.	Henry Hull, esq.
John Chadwick, esq., J.P.	Patrick Boylan, esq.	George Knaggs, esq.
George Harpur, esq., J.P.	Patrick J. Grey, esq.	John O'Neill, esq.

The Board meet once a month for the discharge of business, and the settlement of the accounts.

CHARLES F. BOURKE, *Inspector-General.*

COUNTY OF MAYO GAOL, AT CASTLEBAR.—STATUTABLE INSPECTION, 26TH AUGUST, 1869.

County of Mayo Gaol.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Pauper Debtors,	2	–	2	1	–	1
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	1	1	2	–	–	–
,, Larceny,	2	1	3	–	–	–
,, further Examination,	5	1	6	–	–	–
TRIED.						
Cases Disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Imprisonment,	10	3	13	–	1	1
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	3	–	3	1	–	1
Disposed of Summarily.						
Other Misdemeanors,	8	6	14	–	2	2
Under Revenue Laws,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Vagrants,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Drunkards,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Total in Custody,	34	12	46	2	3	5

Juveniles in Custody on the day of Inspection.

Above 10 and not exceeding 16 years, { Convicted summarily, 1 male. Committed for trial, 2 ,, Committed once, 3 ,,

Number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years :—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1866,	46	13	1868,	35	15
1867,	32	11	1869 (day of Inspection),	34	12

Number of returned convicts in gaol on the day of inspection, and during each of the three preceding years, and the expired portion of 1869 :—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1866,	–	4	1869 (up to and including day of Inspection),	3	2
1867,	5	4	Day of Inspection,	1	–
1868,	3	7			

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Mayo Gaol.

Number of Committals, specifying the Offences, during the years 1867, 1868, *and* 1869 (*up to and including the day of Inspection*); *also the Offences of all Prisoners in custody on the day of Inspection.*

OFFENCES.	1867.		1868.		1869. (Including day of Inspection.)		In Custody on day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Murder (exclusive of infanticide),	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
Manslaughter,	4	1	4	1	8	–	2	1
Infanticide,	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–
Concealing birth of infants,	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–
Exposing or abandoning children,	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rape and other carnal offences,	7	–	4	–	3	–	1	–
Common assaults,	25	4	117	24	112	20	6	4
Assaults occasioning bodily harm,	21	2	32	4	24	1	7	–
Assaults on peace, &c., officers on duty,	8	–	2	–	1	–	–	–
Other assaults,	3	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
Burglary, housebreaking, &c.,	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	2
Robbery,	2	–	–	–	2	1	–	–
Taking and holding forcible possession,	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing horses, cattle, and other live stock,	11	–	9	1	5	1	4	1
Larceny,	12	15	30	23	20	14	6	4
Fraud and attempts to defraud,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Malicious offences against property,	5	–	–	–	2	–	–	–
Offences against the currency,	–	–	1	–	2	–	–	–
Perjury and subornation of perjury,	2	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
Riot, rescue, &c.,	16	6	9	1	27	3	–	–
Military offences,	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Naval offences,	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
Under Poor Law Act,	2	8	9	8	4	4	–	–
Revenue offences,	6	2	5	7	8	–	1	–
Other offences—								
Against the person,	96	26	11	5	–	–	1	–
Against property, with violence,	12	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Against property, without violence,	53	17	49	8	25	4	–	–
Affecting the public peace,	5	19	13	18	4	5	–	–
Misdemeanors (unspecified),	18	–	15	–	9	7	1	–
Sedition,	1	–	7	–	1	–	–	–
Felony,	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Total criminal class,	314	104	326	102	259	61	–	–
Vagrancy,	–	–	2	6	1	–	1	–
Drunkenness,	78	12	85	22	64	11	1	–
Lunacy (under 1st & 2nd Vic., cap. 27),	12	15	–	–	–	–	–	–
Debt,	9	2	9	–	16	–	2	–
Remanded for further examination,	34	7	27	3	20	6	–	–
Total,	447	140	449	133	360	78	34	12

The total number of prisoners in custody on the day of my inspection was 46, and during the expired portion of the year the number committed was 438. I regret to find that amongst these 1 was for murder, 8 for manslaughter, and 161 for other offences against the person. These, however, do not include such offences as riot and rescue, which alone amounted to 30. Sixteen of those cases in custody at the above date were disposed of at quarter sessions and assizes, and 17 summarily. Three of the males and 2 of the females committed during 1869 prior to my inspection were returned convicts,

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Mayo Gaol.

Juveniles.

There were 3 male juveniles in custody each for his first offence, 1 of whom was sentenced to a reformatory, and the others committed for trial.

Committals.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1868.	M.	F.	*From 1st Jan., 1869, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Debtors,	9	–	Debtors,	16	–
Criminals,	359	105	Criminals,	279	67
Vagrants,	2	6	Vagrants,	1	–
Drunkards,	85	22	Drunkards,	64	11
Total,	455	133	Total,	360	78

Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors).

	From 1st January to 31st December, 1868.	M.	F.		*From 1st January, 1869, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Committed	Once within the year,	381	89	Committed	Once within the year,	296	62
	Twice, ,,	14	7		Twice, ,,	11	5
	Thrice, ,,	4	3		Thrice, ,,	3	2
	Four times, ,,	1	4		Four times, ,,	2	–
	Five times, ,,	1	1		Five times, ,,	1	–
	Six times, ,,	1	–		Six times, ,,	–	–
	Eight ,,	–	–		Eight ,,	1	–
	Ten ,,	1	–		Ten ,,	–	–
	Total,	403	104		Total,	314	69

Averages, &c. (exclusive of Debtors).

—	From 1st January to 31st December, 1868.			From 1st January, 1869, to day of Inspection.		
	M.	F.	Date.	M.	F.	Date.
Average daily number of prisoners in custody,	32·6	13·6	—	38·7	9·6	—
Highest number of prisoners at any one time,		65	15th Feb.		62	4th Feb.
Lowest ditto,		31	30th July.		32	18th May.
Highest number of males at any one time,		50	1st Feb.		57	10th Jan.
Ditto, of females,		23	3, 4, 5 June.		16	1st Aug.
Lowest number of males at any one time,		20	5th Aug.		26	18 & 19 May.
Ditto, of females,		8	20th Dec.		5	3 & 4 May.

Highest number of prisoners in gaol (exclusive of Debtors), during each of the last seven years, and up to day of inspection in 1869 :—

6th December, 1862,	144	4th March, 1866,	134
30th January, 1863,	164	20th March, 1867,	93
24th January, 1864,	121	22nd February, 1868,	64
24th September, 1865,	109	4th February, 1869,	62

I am happy to find that drunkenness does not form a very serious item in the crime of this county, for out of 360 males and 78 females committed during the year up to the day of my inspection only 46 males and 11 females were committed for this offence. One male prisoner had been in custody as often as eight times during this period, but three times was the greatest number of repeated charges against any female. It will be observed by an examination of the last of the above tables that there has been a gradual diminution of detected crime in this county during the last seven years, this year the highest number in custody at any one time being less than half that in 1862. But it is right to observe that in comparing the nature of crime with that of some other counties the comparison is by no means favourable to the county Mayo.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Mayo Gaol.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.
Wards,	8	3
Yards,	8	3
Day Rooms,	7	3
Solitary Cells,	3	3
Single Cells, not less than 9 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet high=432 cubic feet,	–	–
Single Cells of smaller size,	98	30
Cells to contain three persons,	14	6
Sleeping Rooms,	4	2
No. of Beds in such Rooms,	8	4
Hospital Rooms,	2	2
Chapel,	One.	
School Rooms,	1	1
Workshop,	1	–

	M.	F.
Workshed,	1	–
Kitchen,	1	–
Store Rooms,	1	1
Laundry,	–	1
Baths,	8	2
Privies,	14	4
Water-closets,	2	1
Fumigating room,	1	–
Reception Rooms,	1	1
Pump,	1	–
Well,	1	–
Tread-wheel,	1	–
Other Machines for Labour—Shot Drill.		
Tell-tale Clocks,	2	–

This prison forms one of the many examples of the inconvenience arising from the postponement of legislation in regard to our prisons from year to year. I understand that as far back as 1864 the Grand Jury of this county passed presentments for adapting the prison more to the requirements of the age, but pending the decision of Parliament as to the disposition of the county prisons in Ireland, these proposed alterations have naturally been delayed. Under these circumstances I should not feel justified in suggesting any material outlay in this prison. The several structural defects have often been pointed out by Inspectors-General, and I have no doubt as soon as the will of Parliament is known the accommodation will be considerably improved.

The sewerage is so defective that it has been found necessary to introduce a system somewhat similar to earth closets. These boxes are cleaned out three times a week, but are very unfit for gaol purposes.

There is an abundant supply of water from a good well on the premises, and all the yards are sufficiently furnished in this respect. There is also a shower-bath in both male and female prisons, but I would urge the erection of other baths in "the respective parts of the prison," in accordance with the 9th rule of the 109th section of the Prisons Act. The prisoners are obliged to wash in buckets in the yards, as there are no lavatories in the prison. I would suggest that pending legislation temporary covered lavatories, supplied with metal basins, and having water laid on, be erected, and that prisoners be regularly obliged to wash themselves daily. Added to this, all prisoners should be bathed and cleansed before they are passed into their "proper wards," after being visited by the doctor. It is, therefore, very important that there should be good reception wards, and that every prisoner should be inspected here; dressed and cleansed. The cells are neither lighted nor heated artificially, but are generally well ventilated. Some of the solitary cells appear damp, but female prisoners are not left in them at night. The stone-breaking sheds are not stalled, consequently no separation is possible here. This, I think, should be at once remedied by erecting divisions so as to prevent association. Such work might be executed entirely by prison labour, and would thereby involve very little expense. The windows of the cells require to be painted, and should be done too by prisoners. The floors of the cells are flagged and whitewashed, which gives them a very cleanly and tidy appearance. I would recommend cards descriptive of the prisoners, their crimes, &c., to be placed in all inhabited cells. These are now supplied in all well-regulated gaols, and are found to be most useful.

Chapel.

The arrangements of the chapel are not suited to a prison, and I would suggest that a screen should be put up so as to prevent any

communication between prisoners of different sexes. This would, I am sure, assist very much in the maintenance of order and good behaviour on the part of the prisoners while at chapel.

Laundry.

There is one laundry which is sufficient for the requirements of the prison, though there are no proper appliances for washing or a suitable drying-room. In some gaols the laundry is a source of great profit, so that when this prison is remodelled I trust that this department will be fitted up so as to allow of washing contracts being carried on.

There are two tell-tale clocks which are pegged by the watchman eight times during the night, and are sufficiently protected against being tampered with. Besides this very important check on the vigilance of the watch, the Governor frequently goes round the prison at uncertain hours of the night. This duty was performed by him 51 times during 1868. I would draw attention to a very salutary practice adopted here, which I think would be well to be followed by other Boards of Superintendence throughout Ireland, viz., that of placing on the outside of the gaol in a conspicuous place the rules regarding the introduction of prohibited articles into prison. I feel sure that if visitors to prisoners were fully aware of the danger they incur both to themselves and the prisoner in attempting to introduce such articles, they would be considerably deterred from this practice.

The locks of the prison are reported to be generally fair, and are transmitted to Dublin for repair when necessary. The cells are secured by a hasp and padlock.

I regret to say that the condition of the warders' rooms was not satisfactory, or at all in keeping with the evident cleanliness of the rest of the prison. These rooms should be regularly inspected both by the Governor and the Local Inspector, and neatness and cleanliness strictly enforced. I trust that in the newly-constructed prison care will be taken to lay out suitable apartments for the subordinate officers, and to provide them with a mess-room, as cooking should not be carried on in their bed-rooms. There is no school in this prison, nor is there any instruction given except by the Sisters of Mercy, who attend the female prisoners occasionally.

The Local Inspector alone gives orders for the admission of visitors to prisoners, and only allows visitors to see convicted prisoners on rare occasions. It is very advantageous to discipline that these orders should be given by this officer only, and not by any member of the Board, as is the case in some prisons. But I think it would be advisable that a fixed period should be stated for convicted prisoners to receive visits, and always on condition of good behaviour, as it has been found that this system encourages good conduct.

I would draw the attention of the Board to some thick ivy growing on the wall near the gate by which a prisoner might be materially assisted in attempting to escape, should he succeed in getting into the insulating area, and would recommend it to be kept cut low.

Stock at the time of Inspection.

	In Use.	In Store.	*Male Clothing.*	In Use.	In Store.	*Female Clothing.*	In Use.	In Store.
Blankets, pairs of,	191½	70½	Shirts,	69	26	Shifts,	23	23
Sheets, pairs of,	120	18½	Jackets,	29	32	Jackets,	19	27
Rugs,	185	50	Vests,	28	30	Petticoats,	18	25
Bed-ticks,	176	67	Trowsers,	28	52	Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	9	15
Bedsteads,	221	13	Caps,	24	31			
			Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	28	72			

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Mayo Gaol.

The prisoners' clothes, as also the blankets and bedding in use were clean and in good repair. There was a plentiful supply in store, and they were well arranged and tidily kept. All the prison dresses are made in the gaol except boots and shoes, and I think these should also be made by prison labour, as advantage should be taken of tradesmen committed here, added to which I believe one of the warders is a shoemaker, and might superintend this department.

There is a fumigating apparatus in which the dirty clothes of prisoners are cleansed before being put away. It is most important that all the clothes of prisoners coming into the gaol should be fumigated or steamed so as to arrest infection or vermin. A note is taken of all prisoners' property as they come into the gaol, the list is initialed by the Governor and given to the prisoner, so that no confusion can arise when the prisoner is being released.

Number of Prisoners sentenced to Solitary Confinement and Whipping by order of Court.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1868.	M.	F.	*From 1st Jan.*, 1869, *to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Solitary confinement,	2	–	Solitary confinement,	–	–
Whipping,	–	–	Whipping,	–	–
Total,	2	–	Total,	–	–

Punishments for Prison Offences.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1868.	M.	F.	*From 1st Jan.* 1869, *to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Dark or refractory cells,	8	7	Dark or refractory cells,	5	3
By Magisterial authority,	–	–	By Magisterial authority,	3	–
Other punishments,	1	–	Other punishments,	–	–
Total,	9	7	Total,	8	3

There were no females punished by magisterial authority during the year up to my inspection, and only 3 males. Two of these latter were undergoing punishment at the time of my inspection, and I greatly fear that one of them, though quite a youth, was a determinedly bad character. A prison conducted on as lenient principles as this is, has very little terror for, and would effect but slight reformation on such a disposition. I found by the journals that he had accused one of the warders of inducing him to change his religion. I investigated the matter as far as I was able on this occasion, and from the evidence produced my impression was that the accusation was false; however, I made an entry in the Remark Book requesting the Board to take the matter up and inquire into it thoroughly, as I thought the chaplains should have an opportunity of informing the Board what had come to their knowledge on the subject, more especially as the youth had made his complaint to the Roman Catholic chaplain. On the 2nd of October the charge was investigated by the Board, and the result will be seen by the following letter from the Local Inspector:—

"Castlebar, 4th October, 1869.

"GENTLEMEN,—I beg to state that I brought before the Board, at their meeting on the 2nd instant, the charge of James Moran, for having been tampered with by John Lynch, turnkey, on the subject of his religion.

"The Board, after a long and patient examination of the prisoner (Moran), and other witnesses, on oath, in the presence of the Roman Catholic Chaplain, were unanimously of opinion that such charge was totally unfounded.

"The Board also found the said Moran and Joseph Scott guilty of a conspiracy against the turnkey, and sentenced them to a month's solitary confinement on bread and water.

"I have the honor to be, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

"JOHN C. LARMINIE.

"The Inspector-General of Prisons."

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Mayo Gaol.

This is but a solitary instance of the evils that must arise in an associated prison where so little industry is possible, and where prisoners must necessarily remain in idleness for so many hours during the day occupied chiefly in plotting and scheming when so disposed.

Employment on day of Inspection.

Punitive Labour.

	M.	F.
Treadwheel,	12	–
Stonebreaking,	10	–
Whitewashing,	–	2
Cleaning,	–	2
Total,	22	4

Industrial Labour.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Whitewashing,	4	–	Washing,	–	2
Carpentry,	1	–	Sewing,	–	3
Painting,	1	–		—	—
Tailoring,	1	–	Total,	9	5
Cooking,	2	–			

Summary.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Punitive labour,	22	4	Unemployed,	1	–
Industrial labour,	9	5		—	—
Sick,	2	3	Total in custody,	34	12

Net profit, the produce of prisoners' labour disposed of outside the gaol, for the last three years :—

1866, . £6 3*s.* 0*d.* | 1867, . £5 0*s.* 11*d.* | 1868, . £4 3*s.* 11*d.*

The punitive labour here is chiefly conducted by the tread-wheel and stone-breaking, but as the tread-wheel is not partitioned, separation is here also impossible. In the event of any extensive reforms in the prison, this department will demand a thorough overhauling. At present it takes from twelve to fourteen men to work the tread-wheel, so that if the number sentenced to hard labour was less than that, no hard labour would be possible, as stone-breaking should not be classed as hard labour. The tread-wheel, therefore, should be so reconstructed as to admit of its being worked by a much smaller number.

The industrial labour consists chiefly in cleaning and repairing the prison and prison clothing, &c., and I am sorry to find that there is very little reproductive labour carried on. By referring to the above table it will be seen that the profits of prisoners' labour amount to a very small sum considering the large number of prisoners that pass through this prison in the course of a year. Industrial labour is by no means as profitably employed as it should be, but as gas is not introduced into the cells, and that prisoners in winter consequently pass about fourteen hours of the day in darkness and idleness, I do not think that the Governor is responsible for the little profit derived from prison labour. By the introduction of gas into the cells, or even if some of them were lighted and converted into work cells, prisoners could be employed in them after dark to great advantage to themselves and to the prison. Females might then be kept knitting and sewing for several hours after dark in winter, and those who come into prison uneducated in such industry should be instructed by the matron, by which means some of them might be enabled to earn an honest living at the expiration of their sentence. In many prisons females are now taught shoemaking and tailoring, and at the present

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Mayo Gaol.

time excellent boots and shoes are made in Mountjoy Prison by female convicts.

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years :—

1866, . 2·5*d.* | 1867, . 2·65*d.* | 1868, . 3·14*d.*

Net cost of gaol, including diet and salaries, for the three preceding years :—

1866, £1,844 13*s.* 4*d.* | 1867, £1,639 3*s.* 2½*d.* | 1868, £1,576 1*s.* 7*d.*

Average cost of each prisoner per annum for the last three years :—

1866, . £23 1*s.* 2*d.* | 1867, . £26 16*s.* 7½*d.* | 1868, . £31 18*s.* 7·25*d.*

Amounts repaid by the Inland Revenue Department for excise prisoners, for the last three years :—

1866, . £11 7*s.* 6*d.* | 1867, . £9 12*s.* 0*d.* | 1868, . £12 5*s.* 7*d.*

Amounts repaid out of the Consolidated Fund for the maintenance, &c., of certain classes of prisoners :—

1866, . £254 11*s.* 5*d.* | 1867, . £226 13*s.* 0*d.* | 1868, . £162 17*s.* 11*d.*

The average cost of each prisoner per annum during the year 1868 amounted to £31 18*s.* 7*d.*, which is considerably higher than it should be, though not so high as in some other county gaols. In the county Antrim prison during the same year it came to £16 17*s.* 3*d.*; in Richmond Bridewell to £24 14*s.* 10*d.*, but in these prisons the profits of work sold respectively amounted to £520 13*s.* 4½*d.*, and £698 10*s.* 9*d.* However, it must be borne in mind that these prisons have many advantages not possessed by that at Castlebar, but at the same time the staff of this prison in proportion to the daily average number of prisoners is so excessive that until it is considerably reduced I fear the average cost of each prisoner per annum can be but little diminished. This is a matter which should be well considered by the Board before filling up any vacancies that may occur upon the staff.

Dietary and Contracts.

For prisoners whose term of imprisonment shall not exceed one week.

Class 1.—Males—Breakfast—8 oz. meal, stirabout, 1 pint buttermilk. Dinner—14 oz. bread, 1 pint vegetable soup.

Class 2.—Females—Breakfast—7 oz. meal, stirabout, 1 pint buttermilk. Dinner—12 oz. bread, ¾ pint vegetable soup.

Class 3.—Males and Females under 15 years—Breakfast—5 oz. meal, stirabout, 1 pint buttermilk. Dinner—8 oz. bread, 1 pint vegetable soup. Supper—4 oz. brown bread.

For prisoners whose term of imprisonment shall exceed one week, for untried prisoners, and those who do not maintain themselves, and for pauper debtors.

Class 1.—Males—Breakfast—8 oz. meal, stirabout, 1 pint buttermilk. Dinner—14 oz. bread, 1 pint new milk. Supper—6 oz. bread, ½ pint new milk.

Class 2.—Females—Breakfast—7 oz. meal, stirabout, 1 pint buttermilk. Dinner—12 oz. bread, ¾ pint new milk. Supper—5 oz. bread, ½ pint new milk.

Class 3.—Males and Females under 15 years—Breakfast—5 oz. meal, stirabout, 1 pint buttermilk. Dinner—8 oz. bread, 1 pint vegetable soup. Supper—5 oz. bread, ½ pint new milk.

Potatoes are substituted for bread on three days in the week—Class 1, 3 lbs.; class 2, 2½ lbs.; class 3, 2½ lbs. Roman Catholic prisoners, on first and last Wednesdays in Lent, and on Good Friday, receive, in lieu of milk, for breakfast 2 oz. molasses, vegetable soup at dinner, and tea, without milk, at supper.

Contracts.—Bread, white, per 4-lb. loaf, 7½*d.*; ditto, brown, per 4-lb. loaf, 6*d.*; oatmeal, per cwt., 16*s.*; Indian meal, per cwt., 11*s.*; potatoes, per cwt., 3*s.* 4*d* ; new milk, per gallon, 5¼*d.*; buttermilk, per gallon, 2½*d.*; salt, per cwt., 1*s.* 8*d.*; turf, per box, 7¼*d.*; straw, per cwt., 2*s.* 6*d.*; candles, per lb., 5½*d.*; soap, per cwt. £1 8*s.*

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Mayo Gaol.

The dietary formula in use is that prescribed by the Lord Lieutenant's circular in 1868, and it is carefully carried out. The only complaints I received regarding their food from prisoners was that the stirabout was occasionally thin, and the milk of an inferior quality. The Governor reported the stirabout to be occasionally not as good as it should be, but I was unable to discover that there was any serious fault to be found with the diet generally, and the Chaplains usually report favourably on it. I regret to find that these gentlemen do not perform their various prison duties in accordance with the requirements of the 69th section of the Prisons Act. The appointment of Chaplains' substitutes here is entirely at variance with the 11th section of 19 and 20 Vic., cap. 68, by which the course to be adopted in the appointment of substitutes is laid down and should be adhered to.

I regret very much that the Local Inspector does not keep a journal, as this is one of the books directed to be kept in gaols by order of the Court of Queen's Bench, and, as the journals of the superior officers, viz., the Local Inspectors, the Chaplains, the Surgeons, and the Governors form the principal means for imparting information regarding the management of the gaol to the Board of Superintendence and the Inspectors-General, I consider it of the utmost importance that all these journals should be fully and regularly kept, and must, therefore, call the serious attention of the Board to this matter. The Governor's journal is most satisfactory, and he adopts the very excellent system of entering all important matters in red ink. The remainder of the books and accounts are well and carefully kept by the clerk under the supervision of the Governor, and are, I understand, occasionally checked by the Local Inspector. The Officers' Conduct Book is not yet kept. This should be procured and carefully written in and submitted to the Board of Superintendence, more especially when a question arises as to the promotion, superannuation, retirement, or misconduct of any of the officers.

Hospital.

	1866.		1867.		1868.		1869. (To day of Inspection.)	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of prisoners in hospital,	29	28	29	39	19	31	32	19
No. of days therein,	411	716	232	898	184	343	428	218
Average daily number, .	1·12	1·96	6·356	2·46	0·502	0·937	1·8	0·92
No. of deaths, . .	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Cost of medicine, . .	£3 5s. 9d.		£6 10s. 0d.		£3 10s. 11d.		—	

The hospital is well ventilated, and apparently suited for the requirements of the prison. The wards are divided according to statute, and provided with water closets and a movable bath. There was 1 male and 1 female in hospital on the day of my inspection. It is under the care of a matron who sleeps here, but as the keys of the wards are given up to the Governor at night, she can have no communication with the prisoners without his knowledge.

The medicines are obtained from Dublin at a trifling expense, and made up in the prison from the doctor's prescription by the apothecary. Both of these officers appear to visit the prison frequently, and to perform their several duties with care and diligence, except that the journal of the surgeon should be much more full and explicit. It appears by the above table that since the introduction of the new dietary formula there has been considerable reduction of the daily average number of prisoners in hospital.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Mayo Gaol.

Officers and Salaries.

	£	s.	d.
Non-Resident.			
J. C. Larminie, esq., Local Inspector,	100	0	0
Rev. W. B. Stoney, Protestant Chaplain,	37	10	0
Rev. Martin Browne, Roman Catholic Chaplain,	37	10	0
Edward Knott, esq., M.D.,	50	0	0
A. T. Sullivan, Apothecary,	30	0	0
Resident.			
Davis R. Young, Governor,	250	0	0
Henry M'Clung, Deputy-Governor,	60	0	0

		£	s.	d
Thos. B. Armstrong, Schoolmaster and Turnkey,		35	0	0
John Lynch, Clerk & Turnkey,		35	0	0
Matthew Hughes, Gatekeeper,		40	0	0
Turnkeys.	Michael Bourke,	30	0	0
	Patt Lyons,	30	0	0
	James Devine, *Tailor*,	30	0	0
	John Macken,	30	0	0
	Thos. Rogers, *Shoemaker*,	30	0	0
Johanna Latham, Matron,		40	0	0
Rebecca Layng, Assist. do.,		30	0	0
Mary Cunniff, Nurse,		20	0	0
Mary Hughes, Female Searcher,		5	0	0

Vacancies.

Rebecca Layng, Assistant Matron, appointed, vice Mary Jane Carson, voluntarily resigned.

Officers on Gaol Allowance.

All intern officers, save Governor and Deputy, receive money allowance monthly, in lieu of food rations.

Officers' Visits.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1868.	From 1st Jan., 1869, to day of Inspection.
Local Inspector,	176	120
Chaplain, Established Church,	169	114
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	186	116
Physician,	302	189
Apothecary,	373	241

Board of Superintendence.

Lord John T. Browne.	Anthony Ormsby, esq., J.P.	Geo. J. O'Malley, esq., J.P.
Sir Robt. L. Blosse, bart.	Valentine O'C. Blake, esq., J.P.	Luke A. Norman, esq., J.P.
Sir George O'Donnel.	Neal Davis, esq.	Thos. A. M'Donnell, esq., J.P.
Chas. L. Fitzgerald, esq., J.P.	John C. Walsh, esq., J.P.	Neal O'D. Browne, esq., J.P.

The Board meets for the transaction of business, the payment of accounts, and salaries of subordinate officers monthly. The salaries of the superior officers are settled after each assizes.

I annex my report on the state of the bridewells in the county, by which it will be seen how little suited these places are for the detention of prisoners. But I trust legislation will either abolish some of them or effect an improvement in their condition as well as in the gaols, and therefore think it unnecessary at present to make further remark on this subject.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Mayo.

Bridewells.

—	Ballina.		Belmullet.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year,	46	31	22	4
Of whom were Drunkards,	16	2	–	–
No. of Committals in the quarter, preceding inspection,	35	12	8	1
Of whom were drunkards,	24	3	2	–
Petty Sessions and Transmittals, how often?	Petty Sessions weekly; transmittals whenever required.		Fortnightly in the district.	
Committals, whether regular?	Some illegal; several persons committed as dangerous lunatics.		Regular.	
Registry,	Regular.		Regular.	
Repairs and Order,	Indifferent.		Improved since last inspection.	
Security,	Fair; except in yards.		Insufficient.	
Accommodation,	Very often not sufficient.		Bad.	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils.	Sufficient and fair.		Sufficient.	
Water, how supplied?	None on premises; Keeper obliged to carry it from some distance.		None on premises.	
Sewerage,	None.		None.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	Fair.		Clean, but damp.	
Cost of Dietary, per head per day.	5*d.*		5*d.*	
Salary of Keeper,	£15, which is quite insufficient.		£15, and £6 for fuel, lights and straw.	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment.	None.		Pensioner.	
Date of Inspection,	August 24th, 1869.		August 25th, 1869.	
Remarks,	—		This bridewell is quite unsuited for the occupation of prisoners.	

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Mayo.

Bridewells.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS—*continued.*

—	Westport.		Ballinrobe.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year,	17	11	51	7
Of whom were Drunkards,	5	1	15	3
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding inspection,	13	1	11	7
Of whom were Drunkards,	5	–	3	–
Petty Sessions and Transmittals, how often?	Petty Sessions weekly; transmittals at once.		Once a week in Ballinrobe, and fortnightly in the other districts.	
Committals, whether regular?	Regular.		Some illegal; one a dangerous lunatic.	
Registry,	Regular.		Regular.	
Repairs and Order,	Fair.		Middling.	
Security,	Good.		Fair with care.	
Accommodation,	Sufficient.		Sufficient.	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils.	Good and sufficient.		Good.	
Water, how supplied?	None on premises.		None on premises. Pump out of order for some years.	
Sewerage,	None.		None.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	Clean, but floors damp.		Clean, but damp in lower cells.	
Cost of Dietary, per head per day.	4*d.*		5*d.*	
Salary of Keeper,	£15.		£15.	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment.	Court-house keeper and Clerk of Petty Sessions.		Has a small farm.	
Date of Inspection,	August 26th, 1869		August 26th, 1869.	
Remarks,	Six cells; no proper division between male and female prisoners.		—	

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS—*continued.*

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Mayo.

Bridewells.

—	Swineford.	
	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year, . .	48	16
Of whom were Drunkards, . .	5	7
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding inspection, ...	10	4
Of whom were Drunkards, . .	1	2
Petty Sessions and Transmittals, how often?	Fortnightly.	
Committals, whether regular? . .	Some illegal, and badly kept.	
Registry, ...	Regular.	
Repairs and Order, ...	Fair.	
Security, ...	Fair with care.	
Accommodation, ...	Sufficient.	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils, .	Good.	
Water, how supplied? . . .	None.	
Sewerage, ...	None.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation,	Dry, and ventilation good.	
Cost of Dietary, per head per day, .	5*d.*	
Salary of Keeper, ...	£15; £6 for fuel, straw, and candles.	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment.	Court-house keeper.	
Date of Inspection, ...	August 27th, 1869.	
Remarks, ...	Water some distance to be carried. One prisoner discharged while I was here.	

CHARLES F. BOURKE, *Inspector-General.*

North District.

County of Meath Gaol.

County of Meath Gaol, at Trim.—Statutable Inspection, 24th December, 1869.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Untried.						
For Felony,	4	1	5	1	–	1
,, Larceny,	–	1	1	–	1	1
,, Misdemeanors,	2	–	2	2	–	2
,, further Examination,	2	–	2	1	–	1
Tried.						
Cases disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Imprisonment,	5	–	5	–	–	–
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	2	–	2	–	–	–
Disposed of Summarily.						
Other Misdemeanors,	2	–	2	1	–	1
Under Poor Law Act,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Vagrants,	8	1	9	–	–	–
Total in Custody,	26	3	29	5	1	6

Juveniles.

Above 10 and not exceeding 16 years—Committed once, . 1 male.

Number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years:—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1866,	14	3	1868,	22	5
1867,	13	2	1869 (day of Inspection),	26	3

Number of workhouse offenders in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years:—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1866,	–	–	1868,	–	–
1867,	–	–	1869 (day of Inspection),	1	–

Number of vagrants in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years:—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1866,	–	–	1868,	8	–
1867,	–	–	1869 (day of Inspection)	8	1

Number of returned convicts in gaol on the day of inspection, and during each of the three preceding years, and the expired portion of 1869:—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1866,	2	2	1869 (up to and including		
1867,	2	1	day of Inspection),	2	3
1868,	2	3	Day of Inspection,	1	–

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Meath Gaol.

Number of Committals, specifying the Offences, during the years 1867, 1868, *and* 1869 *(up to and including the day of Inspection); also the Offences of all Prisoners in custody on the day of Inspection.*

Offences.	1867.		1868.		1869. (Including day of Inspection.)		In Custody on day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Shooting at, Stabbing, Conspiring, &c., to take life,	–	–	1	–	19	–	2	–
Sending letters threatening life, property, &c.,	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–
Manslaughter,	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Concealing birth of infants,	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	–
Exposing or abandoning children,	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–
Rape, & other carnal offences,	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Common assaults,	48	16	40	15	49	15	2	–
Other assaults,	8	–	6	–	–	–	–	–
Burglary, housebreaking, &c.,	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–
Robbery,	–	–		–	4	–	2	–
Stealing horses, cattle, and other live stock,	3	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Larceny,	26	8	20	8	13	7	7	2
Embezzlement,	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Obtaining money by false pretences,	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–
Arson, and attempts to commit Arson,	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	–
Perjury and subornation of perjury,	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Riot, rescue, &c.,	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Military offences,	3	–	5	–	–	–	–	–
Under Poor Law Act,	7	–	6	4	–	–	–	–
Revenue offences,	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
Other offences—								
Against the person,	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–
Against property, with violence,	–	–	4	1	–	–	–	–
Against property, without violence,	–	–	9	2	15	–	1	–
Affecting the public peace,	10	7	6	1	1	–	–	–
Prostitution,	–	10	–	20	–	14	–	–
Criminal Lunatics,	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Unlicensed arms,	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–
Contempt of Court,	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Total criminal class,	110	42	104	53	114	40	16	2
Vagrancy,	5	–	10	–	113	4	8	1
Drunkenness,	10	2	19	4	9	1	–	–
Lunacy (under 1 & 2 Vic., c. 27)	11	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Debt,	9	–	4	–	5	–	–	–
Remanded for further examination,	32	9	26	7	28	1	2	–
Total,	177	54	163	64	269	46	26	3

Committals.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1868.	M.	F.	*From 1st January*, 1869, *to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Debtors,	4	–	Debtors,	5	–
Criminals,	139	60	Criminals,	142	41
Vagrants,	1	–	Vagrants,	113	4
Drunkards,	19	4	Drunkards,	9	1
Total,	163	64	Total,	269	46

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Meath Gaol.

Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors).

	From 1st January to 31st December, 1868.	M.	F.	*From 1st January, 1869, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Committed	Once within the year,	134	34	Once within the year,	199	16
	Twice ,,	9	5	Twice ,,	28	5
	Thrice ,,	1	1	Thrice ,,	2	1
	Four times ,,	–	3	Four times ,,	–	3
	Five times ,,	–	1	Five times ,,	–	1
	Total,	144	44	Total,	229	26

Averages, &c. (exclusive of Debtors).

—	From 1st January to 31st December, 1868.			From 1st January, 1869, to day of Inspection.		
	M.	F.	Date.	M.	F.	Date
Average daily number of prisoners in custody,	15·284	6·382	—	25·136	4·675	—
Highest number of prisoners at any one time,	33		31st Dec.	45		5th Feb.
Lowest ditto,	14		31st Oct.	18		16th Aug.
Highest number of males at any one time,	28		31st Dec.	41		5th Feb.
Ditto, of females,	11		31st Jan.	10		25th March.
Lowest number of males at any one time,	10		7th Oct.	11		21st June.
Ditto, of females,	2		31st Oct.	1		10th May.

Highest number of prisoners (exclusive of debtors) in gaol during each of the last seven years, and up to day of inspection in 1869:—

16th June, 1862,	48	4th April, 1866,	43
12th November, 1863,	48	20th June, 1867,	36
25th January, 1864,	35	31st January, 1868,	31
6th July, 1865,	49	15th February, 1869,	45

Of the 26 male and 3 female prisoners in custody on the day of my inspection, 10 were untried; and 7 cases had been disposed of at the assizes or quarter sessions.

Two were common misdemeanants; 9 were vagrants; and 1 was committed under the Poor Law Act.

Juveniles.

There was but 1 juvenile in custody, and he was untried. This youth was in association with other prisoners, which is a very objectionable practice, as juveniles should be kept to themselves as much as possible, more especially as in this case, on their first committal. I should recommend a separate class to be apportioned for the use of juveniles. Vagrants appear to form a great portion of the commitments to this prison, there being in 1869, and up to the day of my inspection, 117 of that class committed here out of a total of 315. The criminal commitments for the same period amounted to 183. Five is the greatest number of times any one person was committed during the above named period, though as many as 28 males and 5 females were committed twice during this period, but these no doubt were chiefly vagrants. On the day of my inspection about the usual average number of prisoners was in custody, for I perceive that the daily average of prisoners in 1869 was 25 males and 4 females.

It will be seen by the last of the above tables that the highest number of prisoners in gaol during the last seven years at any one time has varied very little, but is higher this year than it has been since 1865. The nature of the offences this year, too, would appear to be much more

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Meath Gaol.

grave than usual; amongst them is comprised no less than 19 committals for conspiring to take life, which exceeds very much in number the total amount of such committals to this prison for the last ten years previous to January, 1869. There had been 5 returned convicts committed here in this year, 1 of whom was in custody on the day of my inspection.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Yards,	11	5	Store Rooms,	3	1
Day Rooms,	5	2	Laundry,	–	1
Solitary Cells,	3	1	Drying Room,	–	1
Single Cells of *less* than 432 cubic feet,	50	30	Baths,	1	1
			Privies,	10	4
Cells to contain three persons,	10	5	Water-closets,	2	2
Sleeping Rooms,	7	–	Fumigating Room,	1	–
No. of Beds in such Rooms,	6	–	Reception Rooms, or Cells,	1	1
Hospital Rooms,	2	2	Pumps,	2	–
Chapel,	1	–	Wells,	2	–
Workshops,	3	–	Tread-wheels,	2	–
Workshed,	1	–	Tell-tale Clocks,	2	–
Kitchen,	1	–			

This prison, I regret to say, is not conducted on or adapted to the separate system. Prisoners are permitted to associate by day both in the yards and day-rooms, so that no separation, except by night, is attempted. The cells are not of the prescribed size for separate confinement, nor are they heated, supplied with bells, or lighted with gas, though there is gas in the day-rooms, but it is extinguished at lock-up. In the present uncertain condition of the law regarding prisons in Ireland, I am very reluctant to recommend any great outlay on these buildings, though, owing to the structural defects of many of them, it is impossible to carry out proper discipline, labour, punishment, or economy. Under these circumstances I feel bound only to point out such defects as can be remedied with little cost, and demand immediate attention. The security of this gaol appears to be good, with the exception of a corner of the boundary wall nearest the workhouse. There is a wall built outside at right angles to this part of the prison wall, which renders this point insecure, and calls for the consideration of the Board. There is a good supply of water from a well within the prison, from which the water is driven to the cistern by the force of the tread-wheel, but owing to the proximity of the well to the cess-pool, the water should not be used for drinking purposes. There is also a good well outside the boundary wall, whence water can be procured for drinking purposes. The regular refractory cells are condemned, as they are quite unfit for human use. Prisoners are classified as nearly as possible in conformity with the 6th section of the Prisons Act. There are five beds in the male reception ward, and all prisoners are kept here until seen by the doctor, and "passed into their proper ward." But there are no regular baths in this part of the prison, and only two baths in all the gaol. It is most important, both for the health of the prisoners and the cleanliness of the prison, that the 9th section of the Prisons Act in regard to baths should be complied with. I therefore would urge on the Board the necessity of erecting a sufficient number of baths throughout the prison, and of establishing a rule that all prisoners shall not only be washed and cleansed before they are passed into their "proper wards," but that they shall also be bathed at least once a month during their imprisonment. At present the only regular bath in use is in the hospital, so that if a prisoner requires to be thoroughly washed and cleansed, he must be

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Meath Gaol.

taken to this building, which is separated from the rest of the prison There are no regular lavatories in any portion of the prison. With the easy supply of water that is at hand, I would suggest that a suitable lavatory, with water-closets attached, should be put up in each class, and the prisoners made to wash themselves regularly every morning. There are no water-closets for the use of prisoners except in the hospital, and I found several of the privies dirty and badly kept.

The sewerage is said to be effective, and is emptied into the river Boyne. The debtors, both male and female, are not properly classified, owing to defective accommodation; but as it is possible the law regarding imprisonment for debt in Ireland will this year be assimilated to that in England, I cannot recommend any expense being incurred in these quarters.

The laundry is suited to the requirements of the prison, and in it all prison clothing is washed. It is not stalled, but until the prison is arranged for the separate system, it would be unnecessary to adopt separation here. I should have been glad to have seen a greater degree of tidiness and cleanliness in this department. The matron keeps the female clothing and stores in an adjoining apartment, and here, too, there was a want of order and regularity. There were a collection of dirty rags here; which should all be returned to store, and sold half-yearly for the benefit of the prison, and not disposed of as they now are. The sum received for these can amount to very little, but small as it is, it should be credited to the prison, and, for obvious reasons, all old stores should be accounted for to the store-keeper.

The chapel is a very cold, dark apartment, and ill-adapted for its purpose; but until the proposed legislation takes place I cannot recommend its being altered, though I think it is not the proper place for the school to be held in. The 7th section of the Prisons Act clearly lays down that the chapel "shall be strictly set apart for religious worship, or for the occasional religious and moral instruction of the prisoners, and shall never be appropriated or employed for any other purpose whatsoever." I therefore would urge on the Board the necessity of converting one of the day-rooms into a properly arranged and stalled school-room, which could be done by prison labour at a very small cost.

I perceived wet coming in from the roof of the chapel. This should be attended to and repaired without delay.

There are two good tell-tale clocks; one is pegged every half-hour, and the other every quarter, by the night-watchman, from half-past six, P.M., to the same hour, A.M., and are daily examined by the Governor, who keeps the key; the night-watch, therefore, should be well and vigilantly carried on here.

The fumigating box is kept in the store-room, and only some clothes are fumigated. As the general run of prisoners coming in here are dirty, all prisoners' clothes, as a rule, should be fumigated or steamed before they are put away, and labelled.

Prisoners are dressed in prison things in the store-room; this should be done in the reception ward after the prisoner is washed and cleaned; but until a bath is put up in this part of the prison, this suggestion cannot be fully adopted. Visits to convicted prisoners by their friends are permitted monthly, and untried see their friends occasionally. A member of the Board grants the order, but I think greater system and regularity should be adopted as regards visits to prisoners, and that each member of the Board should have printed forms of permit. It has been found very beneficial that a certain time shall elapse after conviction before prisoners can receive a visit, and this indulgence should not be granted unless to well-behaved prisoners. The Governor, there-

NORTH DISTRICT

County of Meath Gaol.

fore, should have the power to refuse a visit, but in every such case he should state the reason for so doing in his journal, and direct the attention of the Board thereto at their next meeting. I do not think the place used for visits is suitable, as the prisoner and visiter are not sufficiently visible one to the other. A much better adapted place could be made at a very slight cost, but care must be taken that no facility is given for the introduction of prohibited articles into the prison.

The arrangements for the subordinate officers' quarters here are very good, but they are in bad repair; were ill kept and dirty on the day day of my inspection. These quarters should be in keeping with the remainder of the prison, and should be inspected regularly by the Local Inspector and Governor.

I received several complaints from prisoners, to which I have already called the attention of the Board, who have since adopted means that such complaints shall be in future attended to in time; one complaint was as to some torn sheets served out to the prisoners. I saw the sheets, and investigated all the complaints. The sheets were good, but merely ripped down the centre, apparently designedly, but they should not have been served out in this condition, for though the average number of females in custody is small, yet, with the three matrons on the staff, as there are here, I am of opinion there is no excuse for neglecting such repairs. Two prisoners complained of being obliged to work for the private benefit of the Governor, in carrying his hay, and in gardening. This is a practice, I understand, long permitted here, but it is quite contrary to rule, and in contravention to the order of the Lord Lieutenant, contained in Circular 161. I am sure, therefore, that I have merely to call attention to this matter, in order that the law in this particular may be adhered to in future. In no case is it allowable for prisoners to be employed for the private advantage of an officer of the prison; and, owing to a breach of this rule, there has recently been in one of our prisons a lengthened and painful inquiry, resulting in the dismissal of the officer concerned. The other complaints made by the prisoners have since been gone into by the Board of Superintendence, and I have reason to know that where the slightest foundation existed for such complaints measures have been taken to rectify any apparent grievance. I am bound to state that I consider the cause of some of the unsubstantiated grievances I heard in this prison is to be attributed to the idleness of the prisoners, and to their being so much in association.

The kitchen is on the basement floor, and by no means as clean or orderly as it should be. I found here a prisoner sentenced to hard labour acting as cook, with two assistants. It is a most objectionable practice, employing in the kitchen men sentenced to hard labour; by such means the sentence of the law cannot be duly and properly carried out. To employ 3 persons for cooking for 29 prisoners, as was the case here, is, doubtless, a very great waste of labour. I would therefore suggest (owing to the proximity of this kitchen to the female prison), that one female prisoner shall act as cook. She could be locked into the kitchen, and the meals could be handed out of the kitchen either by a lift or trap-door. The system now in force of a prisoner being told off from each class to go to the kitchen for the different meals should also be rectified. One male prisoner in charge of a warder would be quite sufficient to perform this duty, whereby greater regularity and discipline would be maintained. Where female prisoners are employed in the kitchen, this department is always cleaner and better kept than by male cooks; I therefore trust that the attention of the Board will be drawn to this matter, and means adopted for economising labour in this department of the prison.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Meath Gaol.

I am happy to find that photography is now carried on here, as it has been found most useful in many instances in the detection and conviction of old offenders.

Schools.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1868.		From 1st Jan., 1869, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners who attended school,	121	51	193	35
Average daily number of pupils,	8·59	5·12	12·32	3·26
Number of days on which school was held,	296	306	253	268

School-hours.—Males—7½ to 8½ A.M.; 4 to 5 P.M. Females—7½ to 8½ A.M.; 4 to 5 P.M.

School is usually held in the chapel, as I have before remarked; but as the cold in this apartment at the time of my inspection was intense, instruction was given in each class for a few minutes daily. Under these circumstances it is not to be wondered that the school registry shows little or no progress, and until there is a proper room appropriated as a school, where due separation can be observed, I do not think any advantage will be obtained from the secular instruction imparted to prisoners here.

Stock at the time of Inspection.

	In Use.	In Store.	*Male Clothing.*	In Use.	In Store.	*Female Clothing.*	In Use.	In Store.
Blankets, pairs of,	102	10	Shirts,	60	–	Shifts,	10	30
Sheets, pairs of,	111	–	Jackets,	26	15	Jackets,	10	17
Rugs,	111	–	Vests,	26	15	Petticoats,	20	16
Bed-ticks,	110	–	Trowsers,	26	15	Aprons,	20	30
Bedsteads,	134	–	Caps,	26	29	Neckerchiefs,	10	30
			Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	26	15	Caps,	10	21
						Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	10	21

The store of prison clothing, blankets, and bedding was clean and sufficient, and generally of a good quality throughout the prison. The Deputy-Governor has charge of them, but I should have been glad to have seen more regularity and tidiness in the store-room. I find a very objectionable practice is followed of keeping the prisoners' own clothes in the same place as the prison clothing, and more especially as they are not all fumigated. They should be always kept in a separate store, as too much attention cannot be paid to cleanliness in regard to clothing and bedding.

Hospital.

	1866.		1867.		1868.		1869. (To day of Inspection.)	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of prisoners in hospital,	58	22	64	4	68	13	133	6
Number of days therein,	1,551	687	1,982	420	1,332	1,750	1,473	159
Average daily number,	4·249	1·882	5·43	·115	3·639	·478	11·075	26·5
Number of deaths,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cost of medicine,*	—		—		—		—	

The male and female hospitals are under one roof, and superintended by a female officer, who sleeps up stairs. There is no proper separation of the sexes, as there is communication, both up and down stairs, between the male and female wards. Partitions should be built up, so as to make the separation of the hospitals complete, and arrangements should be made so that each division may be supplied with a bath. At my inspection I found 5 males and 1

* In the month of August, 1866, there was a stock of medicine laid in which amounted to £16 13*s.* 8*d.*

female in hospital. The male prisoners were chiefly young, with apparently very little the matter with them; the matron and the female prisoner were, therefore, entirely at their mercy at any moment they might choose to assault them. At night a male officer sleeps in the surgery, in order to render assistance, if required. I have every reason to have a high opinion of the hospital matron, and believe she performs her duty carefully and well, but I do not consider the present arrangements at all satisfactory or proper, and hope that measures will be taken for an entire re-organization of this part of the prison. I do not consider, where a patient can be as advantageously treated out of hospital, that it is necessary, in an associated prison like this, to send him there, and I would ask the Surgeon to carefully consider this matter, as he has full power to give extra diet, or exempt a man from labour, without taking him out of his class. The hospital, if properly adapted, would be well suited for the requirements of the prison, as it is commodious, well ventilated, and supplied with a water-closet in each ward.

Punishments for Prison Offences.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1868.	M.	F.	*From 1st Jan., 1869, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Dark or Refractory Cells,	18	–	Dark or Refractory Cells,	28	–
By Magisterial authority,	2	–	By Magisterial authority,	2	–
Total,	20	–	Total,	30	–

Employment on day of Inspection.

Punitive Labour.

	M.	F.
Tread-wheel,	10	–

Industrial Labour.

	M.	F.
Washing and sewing,	–	2
Pumping, cleaning, and other prison duties,	11	–
In hospital,	5	1
Total,	16	3

Summary.

	M.	F.
Punitive Labour,	10	–
Industrial labour,	11	2
Sick,	5	1
Total in custody,	26	3

Net profit, the produce of prisoners' labour, disposed of outside the gaol, for the last three years :—

1866, . £2 1s. 6*d.* | 1867, . — | 1868, . —

Punitive labour carried on here consists of but one hour a day on the tread-mill. This, I think, is an insufficient quantity to obtain from prisoners sentenced to hard labour, and I would draw the serious attention of the Board to this subject, and urge the introduction of a greater amount of industrial as well as punitive labour. It appears that five hours' labour daily is all that is required from prisoners confined here. It is, therefore, not astonishing that for the last three years the profits of the prison labour disposed of are *nil*, and the entire expenses of the prison so enormous.

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years :—

1866, . 3·26*d.* | 1867, . 4·051*d.* | 1868, . 4·728*d.*

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Meath Gaol.

Net cost of gaol, including diet and salaries, for the three preceding years :—

1866, . £1,594 11*s.* 9*d.* | 1867, . £1,940 13*s.* 11*d.* | 1868, . £1,841 3*s.* 1*d.*

Average cost of each prisoner per annum for the last three years:—

1866, . £54 13*s.* 11·28*d.* | 1867, . £76 15*s.* 10·68*d.* | 1868, . £83 17*s.* 4·56*d.*

In the year 1868 the cost of the gaol, including salaries and diet, was £1,841 3*s.* 1*d.* The average daily number of prisoners in custody was 15 males and 6 females, and the average cost of each was £83 17*s.* 4*d.* per annum. The total expenses of the gaol, exclusive of officers, was £701 19*s.* 7*d.*, whereas the total expenses of officers was £1,139 4*s.* 4*d.* Thus it will be seen that the total expenses of officers exceeded all other prison expenses by £137 4*s.* 9*d.* Intern officers, viz., the Governor, Deputy-Governor, and warders, amount to 13; the number of prisoners in custody at the time of my inspection being only 29. I cannot view these figures without coming to the conclusion that the staff is excessive, in proportion to the number of prisoners usually in custody. At the same time, owing to the structural defects of the prison, discipline could not be maintained with as few officers as it might be under different circumstances. I trust, however, that by the introduction of a greater amount of reproductive labour, and a more serious attention to economy, the County of Meath Gaol will not long retain the unenviable distinction of being the most expensively conducted prison in Ireland.

Dietary.

The dietary, as enjoined by Circular 235, is adopted and carried out.

The diet appeared to be of an excellent quality, and is generally reported on favourably by the Chaplains. The legally prescribed formula is in use, but I regret to find that the suppers are served out with the dinners. This I believe is quite contrary to the spirit of the order, and is almost tantamount to doing away with the advantages of the new dietary scale. I received some complaints from the prisoners of the stirabout, but believed them to be groundless.

Contracts.

Bread, white, per 4-lb. loaf, 7*d.*; ditto, brown, per 4-lb. loaf, 6½*d.*; oatmeal, per cwt., 14*s.* 8*d.*; Indian meal, per cwt., 9*s.* 4*d.*; potatoes, per cwt., 4*s.*; meat, per lb., 8*d.*; newmilk, per gallon, 8*d.*; buttermilk, per gallon, 2*d.*; salt, per cwt., 3*s.* 6*d.*; coals, per ton, £1 1*s.* 3*d.*; turf, per gauge, 1*s.* 6*d.*; straw, per cwt., 2*s.* 6*d.*; gas, per 1,000 cubic feet, 6*s.* 8*d* ; candles, per lb., 6*d.*; soap, per cwt., £1 3*s.*

The Deputy-Governor keeps most of the books and registries. Some are of ancient date, and should be replaced by those recommended by the Inspectors-General of Prisons, and directed to be used by the Court of Queen's Bench. The Governors' and Surgeons' journals are carefully and fully kept. The Chaplains' journals are not full enough, nor kept as ordered by the 69th section of the Prisons Act. These gentlemen do not appear to perform their duties in compliance with that Act, and I observe that the Chaplains' substitutes are not appointed as directed by the 11th section of the 19th and 20th Vic., cap. 68. I would recommend the necessity of a more strict adherence to these statutable rules.

The proper Work Ledger is not kept, and as the labour of every prisoner during the day should be carefully recorded, I would submit that this book may be at once procured and written up.

The journal of the Local Inspector is not sufficiently full, but I have already called his attention to this and other matters relating to

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Meath Gaol.

the prison, and I have no doubt that he will endeavour, in conjunction with the Governor, to establish a greater amount of discipline, regularity, order, industry, and economy than has hitherto existed here. At the same time I think it due to the Governor to observe that he has adopted many improvements since his appointment to the prison, and that he appears very desirous of carrying out others. He has had much to contend with, both owing to structural defects of the prison and the want of system and regularity amongst some of the officers; but I am in hopes that through his perseverance and industry there will be soon a visible improvement in every part of the prison.

There have been no regularly authorized by-laws drawn up for this prison for the last thirty years. I would therefore urge upon the Board the importance of forming a new code of by-laws, and would beg to refer them to 19th and 20th Vic., cap. 68, section 4, for their guidance in this matter.

Officers and Salaries.

	£	s.	d.
Non-Resident.			
Rev. C. Burton, Local Inspector,	50	0	0
Rev. E. F. Berry, Protestant Chaplain,	50	0	0
Rev. John Duncan, Roman Catholic Chaplain,	50	0	0
Thos. Wallace, esq., Surgeon,	74	0	0
Do., for compounding medicine,	20	0	0
Resident.			
Capt. A. C. Knox, Governor,	206	0	0
Adam Boyd, Deputy Governor,	99	15	0
Turnkeys. Edward Kellett, *Tailor and Matmaker*,	45	0	0
James Corry,	40	0	0
John Teelin,	37	10	0
John Eager, *Shoemaker*,	37	10	0
Do., Schoolmaster,	10	0	0
William Byrnell,	32	10	0
John Smith, *Shoemaker*, Watchman,	30	5	0
Francis Griffith, Watchman,	30	5	0
Geo. Marshall, Gate Porter,	50	0	0
Mrs. Jane Gordon, Matron,	45	0	0
Sarah Savage, Assist. Matron,	25	0	0
Esther Tormy, Hospital Nurse,	20	0	0

[All the turnkeys, except Edward Kellett, assist the schoolmaster in teaching.]

Vacancies.

Rev. C. J. Bayly, Protestant Chaplain, deceased, and the Rev. Edward F. Berry, appointed in his stead, 14th August, 1869.

Officers on Gaol Allowance.

The intern officers are provided with fuel and gaslight in their apartments. The male turnkeys are provided with uniform. No other allowances are given, except to the hospital nurse, who gets first-class workhouse rations.

Officers' Visits.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1868.	From 1st Jan., 1869, to day of Inspection.
Local Inspector,	138	113
Chaplain, Established Church,	161	137
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	165	148
Surgeon,	308	248

Board of Superintendence.

Right Hon. Lord Dunsany.	Thomas Fitzherbert, esq.	Henry Atkinson, esq.
James S. Winter, esq.	William Thompson, esq.	Abraham Colles, esq.
Robert Fowler, esq.	William Tisdall, esq.	George W. Cuppage, esq.
N. F. Preston, esq.	G. A. Rotheram, esq.	Richard Odlum, esq.

The Board meets monthly for the settlement of salaries of the intern officers and the transaction of business. The extern officers are paid after each assizes.

I append my report on the state of the bridewells at Navan and Kells.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Meath.

Bridewells.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS.

——	Kells.		Navan.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year, .	74	15	114	7
Of whom were Drunkards, .	46	2	99	2
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding Inspection, . .	35	4	46	3
Of whom were Drunkards, .	1	–	40	2
Petty Sessions and Transmittals, how often?	Fortnightly; transmittals regular.		Fortnightly; transmittals regular.	
Committals, ...	Some illegal.		Regular.	
Registry, ...	Regular.		Regular.	
Repairs and Order, . . .	One floor torn up, and all requiring repair.		Good; apartments of keeper require painting, and to be done up.	
Security, ...	Fair, except in yard.		Good.	
Accommodation, ...	Sufficient.		Sufficient.	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils,	Clean, good, and sufficient.		Good, clean, and sufficient.	
Water, how supplied, . . .	By one pump.		One pump in female yard.	
Sewerage, ...	Good.		Good.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	Clean, and well ventilated.		Clean, and well ventilated.	
Cost of Dietary per head per day,	5*d.* males; 4½*d.* femls.		4½*d.* males; 3¾*d.* femls.	
Salary of Keeper, ...	£40 a year, and suit of clothes.		£40 a year, and suit of clothes.	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment.	None.		None	
Date of Statutable Inspection, .	December 27th, 1869.		December 24th, 1869.	
Remarks, ...	No prisoner in custody.		No prisoner in custody.	

CHARLES F. BOURKE, *Inspector-General.*

COUNTY OF MONAGHAN GAOL, AT MONAGHAN.—STATUTABLE INSPECTION, 11TH MAY, 1869.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Monaghan Gaol.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Master Debtors,	4	–	4	–	–	–
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	1	–	1	–	–	–
„ Larceny,	3	–	3	–	–	–
„ Misdemeanors,	1	–	1	–	–	–
„ further Examination,	–	1	1	–	–	–
TRIED.						
Cases Disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.						
Of Felony or Larceny—						
To Imprisonment,	–	3	3	–	–	–
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	8	3	11	–	–	–
Disposed of Summarily.						
Offences under Larceny Act,	1	1	2	–	–	–
Other Misdemeanors,	7	2	9	–	–	–
Under Poor Law Act,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Drunkards,	1	1	2	–	–	–
Dangerous Lunatics,	3	6	9	–	–	–
Total,	30	17	47	–	–	–

Number of Juveniles in Custody on the day of Inspection.

Above 10 and not exceeding 16 years,	Convicted at Assizes,	1 male
	„ Summarily,	1 „
	Committed—once,	1 „
	„ twice,	1 „

Number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years :—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1866,	37	15	1868,	16	13
1867,	23	19	1869 (day of Inspection),	30	17

Number of returned convicts in gaol on the day of inspection, and during each of the three preceding years, and the expired portion of 1869 :—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1866,	–	1	1869 (up to and including day of Inspection),	–	1
1867,	1	3			
1868,	–	1	Day of Inspection,	–	–

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Monaghan Gaol.

Number of Committals, specifying the Offences, during the years 1867, 1868, *and* 1869 (*up to and including the day of Inspection*); *also the Offences of all Prisoners in Custody on the day of Inspection.*

OFFENCES.	1867.		1868.		1869. (Including day of Inspection.)		In Custody on day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Murder, exclusive of infanticide,	–	–	2	–	1	–	1	–
Shooting at, stabbing, conspiring, &c., to take life,	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
Manslaughter,	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–
Exposing or abandoning children,	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Common assaults,	35	13	59	14	23	2	8	2
Assaults occasioning bodily harm,	7	–	9	–	5	3	4	3
Assaults on Peace, &c., Officers on Duty,	15	1	8	1	6	–	3	–
Other assaults,	–	–	–	–	3	1	–	–
Burglary, housebreaking, &c.,	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–
Robbery,	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing horses, cattle, and other live stock,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Larceny,	12	15	15	16	5	11	2	4
Receiving stolen goods,	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–
Fraud, and attempts to defraud,	2	2	1	–	2	–	1	–
Other malicious offences against property,	–	–	2	–	2	2	–	–
Perjury and subornation of perjury,	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Riot, rescue, &c.,	6	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
Under Poor Law Act,	1	3	12	–	3	–	1	–
Revenue offences,	1	–	1	–	–	2	–	–
Other offences—								
Against the person,	3	–	5	2	3	1	–	–
Against property, with violence,	4	–	3	–	–	1	–	–
Against property, without violence,	4	–	3	–	–	–	–	–
Affecting the public peace,	6	1	4	–	2	2	–	–
Absconding from Reformatory,	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Leaving service,	6	3	–	–	–	–	–	–
Having a dog without license,	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
Forfeiting recognizances,	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Total criminal class,	105	41	131	37	59	25	22	9
Vagrancy,	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Drunkenness,	104	54	72	39	40	18	1	1
Lunacy (under 1st Vic., cap. 27),	9	8	–	–	–	–	3	6
Debt,	15	1	22	–	7	1	4	–
Remanded for further examination,	29	3	16	3	3	2	–	1
Total,	262	107	242	79	109	46	30	17

Committals.

From 1st *January to* 31st *December,* 1868.	M.	F.
Debtors,	22	–
Criminals,	147	40
Vagrants,	1	–
Drunkards,	72	39
Total,	242	79

From 1st *Jan.,* 1869, *to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Debtors,	7	1
Criminals,	62	27
Vagrants,	–	–
Drunkards,	40	18
Total,	109	46

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Monaghan Gaol.

Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors).

From 1st January to 31st December, 1868.

		M.	F.
Committed	Once within the year,	184	55
	Twice ,,	8	1
	Thrice ,,	2	1
	Four times ,,	1	3
	Five times ,,	2	–
	Seven times ,,	–	1
	Total,	197	61

From 1st Jan., 1869, to day of Inspection.

		M.	F.
Committed	Once within the year,	91	36
	Twice ,,	3	1
	Thrice ,,	–	1
	Four times ,,	–	1
	Five times ,,	1	–
	Seven times ,,	–	–
	Total,	95	39

Averages, &c. (exclusive of Debtors).

—	From 1st January to 31st December, 1868.			From 1st January, 1869, to day of Inspection.		
	M.	F.	Date.	M.	F.	Date.
Average daily number of prisoners in custody,	19	12·57	—	23	14	—
Highest number of prisoners at any one time,	46		16th June.	58		5th April.
Lowest ditto,	24		13th Jan.	23		21st Jan.
Highest number of males at any one time,	29		16th June.	37		17th April.
Ditto, of females,	18		18th June.	21		3rd April.
Lowest number of males at any one time,	12		13th Jan.	12		23rd Feb.
Ditto, of females,	10		1st March.	8		26th Jan.

Highest number of prisoners (exclusive of debtors) in gaol during each of the last seven years, and up to day of inspection in 1869 :—

26th January, 1862,	87	16th January, 1866,	64
13th June, 1863,	72	1st January, 1867,	55
20th January, 1864,	68	16th June, 1868,	46
8th July, 1865,	79	5th April, 1869,	58

The total number of prisoners in custody at my inspection was 47. Of these 4 were debtors, 6 were untried, 14 were disposed of at Quarter Sessions and Assizes, and 23 summarily. There were 2 juveniles, one of whom had been twice committed, and was about to be transferred to a reformatory. The other was summarily committed. I found the former of these youths running about the grounds, under no proper supervision, and in association with the prisoners told off to take care of the lunatics. Such a flagrant breach of prison discipline is by no means creditable to the Governor. One female prisoner was a returned convict. Of the 155 prisoners committed up to the above date 58 were for drunkenness, and 89 formed the total of the criminal commitments. There was one man charged with murder in custody, but with this exception I am happy to be able to state there were no committals for a more serious crime against the person than that of common assault, for which offence there were 25 commitments.

The tables showing the repetition of offences by individual prisoners exhibits no very marked instance of determined perseverance in crime during this year. The most serious cases were as follow : 1 male was committed five times, 1 female four times, another three times, 3 males and 1 female twice each.

By comparing the figures in the last two tables it would appear that the numbers in gaol at any one time this year were higher than in the two preceding years ; but it is satisfactory to find that these numbers compare very favourably with those of 1862 and 1863, and that there is a gradual diminution in the table denoting the highest number of prisoners in gaol during each of the last eight years.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Monaghan Gaol.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	3	3	Kitchen,	1	–
Yards,	2	2	Store Rooms,	3	1
Solitary Cells,	1	1	Laundry,	–	1
Single Cells, not less in size than 9 ft. long, 6 ft. wide, and 8 ft. high=432 cubic ft.,	–	–	Drying Room,	–	1
			Lavatories,	3	3
			Baths,	1	1
Single Cells of larger size,	59	39	Privies,	4	1
Sleeping Rooms,	4	2	Waterclosets,	7	5
No. of Beds in such Rooms,	6	5	Fumigating Rooms,	1	1
Hospital Rooms,	2	2	Reception Rooms,	1	1
Chapel,	1	–	Pumps,	1	1
School Rooms,	1	1	Well,	1	–
Workshops,	2	–	Crank-mill,	1	–
Worksheds,	24	–	Tell-tale clock,	1	–

The state of the prison both as to management and as to its structural defects forms one of the many examples that we have of the urgent necessity for legislative interference in regard to our County prisons. Many of these defects have already been pointed out by Inspectors-General; but pending expected legislation it is by no means surprising that grand juries are reluctant to expend any considerable sum on their prisons until they are made aware of the decision of Parliament. Boards of Superintendence are also naturally unwilling either to superannuate incompetent officers or to reduce unnecessarily large staffs, in case that by so doing they might be dealing too harshly with old officers, by depriving them of any advantages they may derive from the abolition of office. Under these circumstances I feel it is only my duty to point out such defects as can be remedied with little cost, and evils which demand the special attention of the local authorities. The building appears to be in sound condition, and, with few exceptions, in good repair. The down pipes each side of the gateway should be covered over so as to prevent the possibility of escape by this means. There is a good deal of painting required all over the prison, especially in the hospital, and all the window frames require painting. This description of work should be always executed by prison labour; and wherever the Governor understands his duties, and attends to them, such repairs are not allowed to be wanting. The windows in the male hospital were broken and in a very dirty state. As lunatics occupied this building, their attendants could easily have kept them clean. The privy here was in a disgraceful state of dirt, and was also out of repair. The sewerage of these buildings has often been remarked on by Inspectors-General as well as by the Medical Officer of the prison. It is most important for the sake of the health of the prisoners that the very offensive state of these privies should be corrected with as little delay as possible. Close to the hospital I found a heap of cinders and dirt, which had been allowed to accumulate for nearly a year. I consider that both the Governor and Local Inspector are very remiss in permitting this nuisance to remain for such a length of time within the prison.

Debtors.

There were 4 master debtors in custody on the day of my inspection. The water-closets both up and down stairs in the Marshalsea were in a most filthy state; the plastering on the stairs was out of repair; and though it was 12.30, P.M., when I visited this building one of the beds was not made up. The Governor could show me no satisfactory excuse on his part for such irregularities and disregard of order, cleanliness, and discipline. The proper statutable classification of debtors is not possible here; but as I trust that the laws relating to debt in Ireland will soon be assimilated to those in England, I cannot recommend any great outlay

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Monaghan Gaol.

in this section of the prison, though I would strongly urge upon the Board the necessity of enforcing greater attention to the matters of cleanliness and order above referred to.

There are no regular reception wards here, so that prisoners, previous to their inspection by the doctor, are, in contravention of the statute, lodged in the proper wards of the prison. I would therefore suggest that a certain portion of the prison be appropriated for reception wards, and that no prisoner shall be passed from thence into his "proper ward" without first being medically inspected, bathed, and cleansed. There are at present only two baths in the prison, which, I think, by no means sufficient for the requirements of prisoners, nor do I consider that the 9th rule of the 109th section of the Prisons Act is hereby fully complied with. I would therefore suggest that another bath be introduced into both the male and female prisons. There should also be one in each hospital. Prisoners are not, as a rule, bathed on their arrival. The omission of this salutary practice is both dirty and dangerous, and I would suggest that the Board should issue an order that all prisoners should be not only bathed when they come into the prison, but also at least once a month during their imprisonment, unless the Medical Officer should specially forbid it.

In the male wing the lavatories and water-closets are close together, from whence there proceeded a very offensive smell. A spring porter should be put upon the outside door here so as to prevent the escape of gases into the corridors.

The cells are supplied with bells, but numbers of them in both prisons were out of repair, and could not be rung by the prisoners. This is another lamentable instance of neglect of duty on the part of the Governor, as in most cases the wire merely required to be tightened.

In the female prison the plastering of the ceiling of the corridor was out of repair, and some of the lower cells were very damp. I find also that the 7th rule of the 109th section of the Prisons Act is not complied with, as it was nearly a year since the female prison was whitewashed. And so little attention is paid to the provisions as laid down in this statute, that the marks of the whitewash spilled on the flags, over nine months previously, were still visible in places, and the flooring all over the prison was by no means clean. The privy in the male exercise yard was in the most filthy state.

Laundry.

Eight prisoners can wash separately at a time in the laundry, so that individual separation is maintained amongst those engaged here. All the prison washing is performed by female prisoners.

There is a good steam boiler here, but it is too large for the present requirements of the prison.

Chapel.

The state of the chapel, I regret to say, was most discreditable to the prison, and so little evidence was there in it of cleanliness, decency, or regularity, that I am astonished at the Chaplains not insisting on its being kept in a more respectful condition. The floors and seats were dirty, as also the windows, the whole building requires painting, and altogether it had little appearance of being "strictly set apart for religious worship" in accordance with the provisions of the 6th section of the Prisons Act.

Kitchen.

The kitchen is in the lower corridor of the male prison, near the cells. It is supplied with two metal boilers, which are sufficient for the culinary purposes of the prison. This department was kept in no better order than

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Monaghan Gaol.

the rest of the prison. The brasses, tins, and other utensils evincing that want of cleanliness which I have pointed out in other departments.

There is but one tell-tale clock in the prison, which is pegged half-hourly from 10 P.M. till 5 A.M. No regular record however is kept of it by any superior officer, though the Governor sees it at 6 in the morning, and if any number of pegs have been omitted he is said to notify it to the Board. The markings of the clock should be carefully taken down and recorded daily in the "Morning State," and if any omissions are discovered they should be noted in the Officers' Conduct Book, which should be submitted to the Board at their monthly meetings. I would suggest that another tell-tale clock be procured, as one is not enough to test the vigilance of the night-watch.

The place appropriated for visitors to prisoners here is not at all suitable. There is a very inexpensive and convenient arrangement in Londonderry Prison for this purpose, which I think would be adopted with great advantage here, as by such precautions prohibited articles could not be introduced into the gaol. Prisoners are permitted to see their friends in a month after conviction, and then every second month during their imprisonment. The untried prisoners and pauper debtors may receive visits every month. Both male and female solitary cells are very inconveniently situated. They are much too close to the ordinary cells, so that a violent or disorderly prisoner is able to disturb the whole prison. I would therefore suggest that solitary cells be properly fitted up in some isolated part of the building.

The warders' apartments were very untidily kept. Greater cleanliness and regularity should be maintained here, and they should be inspected both by the Governor and Local Inspector. The gas was escaping from a burner in one of the warder's rooms, and I understood it had been so for some time.

I perceived writings and drawings on the walls of several of the cells, which the Governor informed me had not been noticed; but I cannot understand how such irregularities could have occurred if he had properly performed his duty, and insisted on subordinate officers performing theirs.

I subjoin a correspondence that has taken place between the Inspectors-General and the Local Inspector, by which it will be observed how inefficient the Governor is, and that since my inspection little or no improvement has been made in the management of the prison, although in the remarks I made in the Prison Book I pointed out many of the irregularities I have referred to in this report.

"Monaghan, 27th January, 1870.

"GENTLEMEN,—There will be a monthly meeting of the Board of Superintendence of this county gaol, on Monday, the 7th of February next, at twelve, noon.

"I enclose you a copy of a letter I was obliged to write to-day to the Governor of Monaghan Gaol.

"I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

"THOMAS A. YOUNG, Local Inspector.

"The Inspectors-General of Prisons,
"The Castle, Dublin."

"Monaghan, 27th January, 1870.

"SIR,—On reporting to-day on the filthy condition of the male side of Monaghan Gaol, I thought it right to call in Major Lloyd. When Major Lloyd asked you how these things came, you answered, 'they were never pointed out to me.' It will be for the Board of Superintendence at their next meeting to determine whether you or I are responsible for the cleanliness of the gaol of Monaghan.

"I am, sir, your obedient servant,

"THOMAS A. YOUNG.

"P.S.—I have sent a copy of this letter to the Inspectors-General of prisons.

"To Mr. John Temple, Governor,
"Monaghan Gaol."

NORTH DISTRICT

County of Monaghan Gaol.

"Office of Inspectors-General of Prisons,
"Dublin Castle, 29th January, 1870.

"SIR,—We beg to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 27th inst., and request you will call the serious attention of the Board to the 'filthy condition' of the male prison; also to the reply of the Governor, as stated by you when Major Lloyd went to inquire into its condition.

"We do not consider that the Governor should be so ignorant of his duties, and of the prison by-laws relating to those duties as to require such irregularities as you describe, to be pointed out to him, as it is his duty to visit every cell in the male prison, 'once at least in every twenty-four hours."

"By the 15th rule of the 109 sec. of the Prisons Act he has full power to enforce habits of cleanliness and order, and in the 27th by-law of the prison rules relating to the duties of the Governor, power is given to him to compel subordinate officers to carry out his orders. We therefore are of opinion that amongst others it is his duty to attend to the cleanliness, order, and discipline of the prison, and that you are bound by Statute, and especially by the 6th by-law of the prison, relating to the duties of Local Inspector, to see that these duties are properly performed, and if not to report thereon to the Board of Superintendence, and the Inspectors-General of prisons.

"We beg you will submit this correspondence to the Board at their next meeting.

"We are, sir, your obedient servants,

"(Signed) JOHN LENTAIGNE, CHARLES F. BOURKE, } Inspectors-General of Prisons."

Stock at the time of Inspection.

	In Use.	In Store.
Blankets, pairs of,	66	27
Sheets, pairs of,	75	42
Rugs,	72	3
Hammocks or Cots,	55	5
Bed-ticks,	14	5
Bedsteads,	26	–

Male Clothing.

	In Use.	In Store.
Shirts,	37	56
Jackets,	13	38
Vests,	13	29
Trowsers,	13	20
Caps,	2	6
Stockings or socks, pairs of,	6	17
Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	12	21

Female Clothing.

	In Use.	In Store.
Shifts,	28	11
Gowns,	21	13
Petticoats,	30	12
Aprons,	15	10
Neckerchiefs,	15	13
Caps,	5	12
Stockings, pairs of.	10	–
Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	10	7

The stock of beds, bedding, and prison clothes in store and in use was ample, except of caps for the male prisoners. Only two of these were in use in the entire prison, though there were six in store. As these are a portion of the prison dress ordered by Statute, I think they should be supplied, and I cannot understand why the Local Inspector did not insist on the Governor using all those he had in store. If the supply had run short I have no doubt the Board would have ordered more had they been made aware of the deficiency. Where proper advantage is taken of tailors committed to prison there is never a lack of such small articles as caps in store, as they are easily and quickly made. The bedding generally was dirty, and especially in the hospitals, where the male and female lunatics were. Added to this, that in wear was torn and quite unfit for use. Only one sheet is supplied to the prisoners, which would appear to be a very dirty and irregular arrangement, and contrary to the provisions of the 12th section, 19 and 20 Vic., cap. 68. Prisoners' own clothes are not fumigated as a rule before they are put away, and those of the females are not labelled. All prisoners' clothes should be fumigated, carefully labelled, and put away, and I trust that greater regularity and cleanliness will in future be observed in this department of the prison.

The prison sheets, shirts, towels, and bed-ticks, are made in the female prison under the superintendence of the matron, from linen purchased by the Local Inspector.

Punishments for Prison Offences.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1868.	M.	F.
Dark or Refractory Cells,	1	–

From 1st Jan., 1869, *to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Dark or Refractory Cells,	3	1

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Monaghan Gaol.

Employment on day of Inspection.

Punitive Labour.

	M.	F.
Crank-wheel and Stone-breaking,	12	–
Washing,	–	3
Flowering without remuneration,	–	4
Total,	12	7

Industrial Labour.

	M.	F
Prison duties,	2	1
Shoemaking,	1	–
Flowering,	–	3
Breaking stones,	5	–
Picking oakum,	2	–
Total,	10	4

Summary.

	M.	F.
Punitive Labour,	12	7
Industrial Labour,	10	4
Unemployed,	1	–
Debtors (unemployed),	4	–
Lunatics,	3	6
Total in custody,	30	17

Net profit, the produce of prisoners' labour disposed of outside the gaol for the last three years :—

1866, . £4 5*s.* 6*d.* | 1867, . £12 13*s.* 6*d.* | 1868, . £5 3*s.* 6½*d.*

The punishments here I am happy to find appear to be very few, and are chiefly administered by the Governor, there being none inflicted during the last two years by magisterial authority. The only hard labour proper carried on is that by the crank-wheel, at which all male prisoners, whether sentenced to hard labour or not, work for an hour daily, being ten minutes on and ten off at a time. This is by no means a sufficient quantity of hard labour to exact from men so sentenced, as in fact they are only absolutely employed at hard labour for half an hour daily. As it is very important that the sentence of the law should be as far as possible carried out in our prisons I would suggest that a greater distinction may be established in regard to the amount of punitive labour to be performed by different classes of prisoners. It stands to reason that the effect upon prisoners must be very bad when they perceive that there is no difference made between those who have been sentenced to hard labour, and those whose crimes have not called for such severe punishment. Very little advantage is taken here of industrial labour, and at the time of my inspection there was a shoemaker in custody who was not employed at his trade, though plenty of work could have been found for him. The females were chiefly employed in sewing, flowering and washing. The profits from the produce of prison labour are extremely small, only amounting to £5 3*s.* 6*d.* in 1868, whereas in 1867 they came to £12 13*s.* 6*d.* I therefore think that the Board would do well to consider how the employment of prisoners can be better and more remuneratively carried out.

Dietary.

Of Prisoners whose term of Imprisonment shall not exceed One Week.

Class 1 (Males).—Breakfast—8 oz. meal in stirabout, and 1 pint of buttermilk. Dinner—14 oz. white bread, and 1 pint of vegetable soup.

Class 2 (Females).—Breakfast—7 oz. meal in stirabout, and 1 pint of buttermilk. Dinner—12 oz. white bread, and one pint of vegetable soup.

Class 3 (Males and Females under 15 years).—Breakfast—5 oz. meal in stirabout, and 1 pint of buttermilk. Dinner—8 oz. white bread and 1 pint vegetable soup. Supper—4 oz. white bread.

Whose term of Imprisonment shall exceed One Week, Untried Prisoners, and Poor Debtors.

Class 1 (Males).—Breakfast—8 oz. meal in stirabout, and 1 pint of buttermilk. Dinner—14 oz. white bread, and 1 pint of new milk. Supper—6 oz. white bread, and ½ pint new milk.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Monaghan Gaol.

Class 2 (Females).—Breakfast—7 oz. meal in stirabout, and 1 pint of buttermilk. Dinner—12 oz. white bread, and ¾ pint of new milk. Supper—5 oz. white bread, and ½ pint of new milk.

Class 3 (Males and Females under 15 years).—Breakfast—5 oz. meal in stirabout, and 1 pint buttermilk. Dinner—8 oz. white bread and 1 pint of vegetable soup. Supper—5 oz. white bread and ½ pint of new milk.

Potatoes for dinner three days in each week. Males, 3 lbs.; females 2½ lbs.; juveniles, 2½ lbs. Lunatics get beef twice a week for dinner.

The dietary scale directed to be followed is observed here with the exception that brown bread is not given where directed by the formula. This formula should be strictly observed as it is imperative. I received no complaints of any importance respecting the provisions from the prisoners, all of whom I examined and inspected. The diet appeared to be of an excellent quality, but I regret to find that the potatoes are not inspected by the Chaplains as they should be.

Contracts—Bread, white, per stone, 1*s.* 11*d.*; oatmeal, per cwt., 13*s.* 6*d.*; potatoes, per cwt., 2*s.* 8*d.*; meat, per lb. 6*d.*; new milk, per gallon, 10*d.*; buttermilk, per gallon, 3½*d.*; salt, per cwt., 1*s.* 11*d.*; coal, per ton, 19*s.* 2*d.*; straw, per cwt., 3*s.* 5*d.*; gas, per 1,000 cubic feet, 7*s.* 6*d.*; candles, per lb., 6½*d.*; soap, per cwt., £1 4*s.* 11*d.*

Most of the books were carefully and regularly kept, with the exception of the general visitors' and officers' conduct books. These should be obtained and kept in accordance with the order of the Queen's Bench on this subject.

I was sorry to discover on my inspection a palpable omisson in the intern officers' gate-book, by which it is evident that this book is not a *faithful* record, and cannot be relied on as such. All the books should be more carefully inspected and checked, both by the Governor and Local Inspector. The Surgeon is the only superior officer who keeps his journal in accordance with the requirements of the Statute, those of the other officers being little more than records of their visits to the prison. I would request that these books may in future be more detailed, and contain a fuller account of the several duties performed by the respective officers, as they are the principal sources from which the Board and the Inspectors-General can ascertain how matters stand in the prison. The Governor should not only write a full account of his daily duties, but also all matters of importance to which he would call the attention of the Board, should be written in with red ink.

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years :—

1866, . 3·26*d.* | 1867, . 3·26*d.* | 1868, . 3·68*d.*

Net cost of gaol, including diet and salaries, for the three preceding years :—

1866, . £1,300 9*s.* 0*d.* | 1867, . £1,183 9*s.* 9*d.* | 1868, . £1,112 14*s.* 0½*d.*

Average cost of each prisoner per annum for the last three years :—

1866, . £28 17*s.* 11·9*d.* | 1867, . £31 5*s.* 8·16*d.* | 1868, . £33 3*s.* 6*d.*

Amounts repaid by the War Department for military prisoners, for the last three years :—

1866, . £1 8*s.* 0*d.* | 1867, . — | 1868, . —

Amounts repaid by the Inland Revenue Department for excise prisoners, for the last three years :—

1866, . £6 14*s.* 3*d.* | 1867, . £2 15*s.* 10½*d.* | 1868, . —

Amounts repaid out of the Consolidated Fund for the maintenance, &c., of certain classes of prisoners :—

1866, . £159 0*s.* 4*d.* | 1867, . . £51 1*s.* 0*d.* | 1868, . £74 11*s.* 3*d.*

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Monaghan Gaol.

Officers and Salaries.

	£	s.	d.
Non-resident.			
Thomas A. Young, esq., Local Inspector,	92	6	2
A. K. Young, esq., Medical Attendant,	74	0	0
Rev. Wm. R. Bailey, D.D., Protestant Chaplain,	30	0	0
Rev. John Bleckley, Presbyterian Chaplain,	30	0	0
Rev. L. T. O'Neal, Roman Catholic Chaplain,	30	0	0

	£	s.	d.
Resident.			
John Temple, Governor,	150	0	0
Turnkeys. Robert Brown,	45	0	0
Alex. Wray,	36	10	0
Thos. Dunwoody, *teaching*,	30	0	0
James Campbell,	30	0	0
Robert Farley,	30	0	0
William Sommerville,	30	0	0
Alex. M'Cormick, *Shoemaker*,	30	0	0
Anne Irwin, 1st Matron,	30	0	0
Eleanor Hanna, 2nd do.	20	0	0

It will be seen by the above tables that in 1868 the average cost of each prisoner per annum was £33 3*s.* 6*d.*, the net cost of the gaol including diet and salaries was £1,112 14*s.* 0½*d.*, the total expense of the gaol exclusive of officers was £350 15*s.* 5*d.*, and the cost of the officers came to £767 2*s.* 2*d.* I trust, however, that this lavish expenditure of public money will be corrected whenever a new prison bill becomes law; but still pending this long expected boon, I think considerable reduction could and should be made in the expenses of the staff.

Officers' Visits.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1868.	From 1st Jan., 1869, to day of Inspection.
Local Inspector,	152	63
Chaplain, Established Church,	178	55
Presbyterian Chaplain,	138	56
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	151	77
Surgeon,	140	55

Hospitals.

	1866.		1867.		1868.		1869. (To day of Inspection.)	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of prisoners in hospital,	2	2	1	1	2	3	1	–
No. of days therein,	383	461	365	365	394	191	122	–
Average daily number,	1·05	1·26	1	1	1·08	52	1	1
No. of deaths,	–	1	1	–	–	2	1	–
Cost of medicine,	£8 1*s.* 10*d.*		£2 9*s.* 6*d.*		£10 0*s.* 0*d.*		—	

Number of Coroner's inquests held in the gaol during 1868, and up to day of inspection in 1869 :—

One the 4th July, and 1 the 9th July, 1868; 1 the 4th May, 1869.

I have already referred to the state of the hospitals in the prison. They were occupied by lunatics at the time of my inspection, and were in a filthy condition. The unfortunate inmates too were dirty and ill cared for, though I understand the surgeon pays them every possible attention. I trust for their own sakes, as well as for the order and regularity of the prison, that they have before this been removed to the asylum, as there are no suitable appliances in prisons adapted to lunatics.

Schools.

	From 1st January to 31st Dec., 1868.		From 1st Jan., 1869, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners who attended school,	–	–	6	2
Average daily number of pupils,	–	–	4	2
Number of days on which school was held,	–	–	19	50

School-hours.—Males, from 12 to 2 o'clock; females, from 12 to 2 o'clock.

The school-rooms are partitioned, and school is conducted for two hours daily. Females are taught by the matron, and males by one of the warders, but neither teacher is trained. There was only one female receiving instruction on the day of my visit.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Monaghan Gaol.

Board of Superintendence.

Robert B. Evatt, esq.	Major Jesse Lloyd.	Henry G. Johnston, esq.
James Hamilton, esq.	A. A. Murray Ker, esq.	Wm. F. De V. Kane, esq.
John Jackson, esq.	B. G. Brook, esq.	John Madden, esq.
George Morant, esq.	Edward Wm. Lucas, esq.	Captain Thomas Coote.

The Board meets monthly, when the salaries of intern officers are paid, and other business transacted. The salaries of intern officers are settled half-yearly at the assizes.

I annex my report on the state of the bridewells. There was one escape from Carrickmacross during the year, but the prisoner was subsequently retaken.

Bridewells.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS.

	Carrickmacross.		Castleblayney.		Clones.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year,	58	20	75	14	28	36
Of whom were Drunkards,	21	15	38	8	22	27
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding Inspection,	10	6	23	6	8	8
Of whom were Drunkards,	3	4	7	1	5	5
Petty Sessions and Transmittals.	Fortnightly and regular.		Petty Sessions fortnightly, and Transmittals on Fridays.		Petty Sessions fortnightly.	
Committals,	Some illegal.		Some illegal.		Some irregular.	
Registry,	Regular.		Regular.		Correctly kept.	
Repairs and Order,	Good.		Fair.		Woodwork should be painted. The door of one yard is unsound.	
Security,	Yards insecure.		Fair.		Exercise yard insecure, especially that of the females.	
Accommodation,	Ample.		Sufficient.		Sufficient.	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils.	Blankets bad; other bedding good.		Good and clean.		Good and sufficient.	
Water, how supplied,	By one pump.		By one pump.		A good pump on premises.	
Sewerage,	Efficient.		Efficient.		Stated to be sufficient.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	Clean, but damp and cold.		Very cleanly kept. Ventilation good.		Clean and well kept.	
Cost of Dietary per head per day.	4*d.*		4*d.*		4*d.*	
Salary of Keeper,	£35.		£40.		£35.	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment.	None.		None.		Courthouse-keeper, at £6 a year.	
Date of Official Inspection.	28th Dec., 1869.		28th Dec., 1869.		23rd July, 1869.	
Remarks,	Two prisoners in custody.		The order and regularity here reflects much credit on the keeper. No prisoners in.		One female in custody. My colleague was good enough to inspect this bridewell for me, whose report this is.	

CHARLES F. BOURKE, *Inspector-General.*

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Roscommon Gaol.

COUNTY OF ROSCOMMON GAOL, AT ROSCOMMON.—STATUTABLE INSPECTION, AUGUST 27TH, 1869.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Pauper Debtors,	1	–	1	–	–	–
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	2	2	4	–	–	–
TRIED.						
Cases Disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.						
Of Felony or Larceny :—						
To Imprisonment,	2	–	2	–	–	–
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	2	–	2	–	–	–
By Courts-Martial.						
Military Offenders,	5	–	5	–	–	–
Disposed of Summarily.						
Offences under Larceny Act,	1	–	1	–	–	–
In default of Bail,	1	2	3	–	–	–
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties,	1	2	3	–	–	–
Other Misdemeanors,	3	–	3	–	–	–
Total in Custody,	18	6	24	–	–	–

Juvenile in Custody on day of Inspection.

Above 10 and not exceeding 16 years. { Convicted Summarily—One male. Committed—three times.

Number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years :—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1866,	23	19	1868,	21	4
1867,	19	3	1869 (day of Inspection),	18	6

Number of returned convicts in gaol on the day of inspection, and during each of the three preceding years, and the expired portion of 1869 :—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1866,	2	–	1869 (up to and including		
1867,	–	–	day of Inspection),	3	–
1868,	1	2	Day of Inspection,	2	–

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Roscommon Gaol.

Number of Committals, specifying the Offences, during the years 1867, 1868, *and* 1869 (*up to and including the day of Inspection*); *also the Offences of all Prisoners in custody on the day of Inspection.*

Offences.	1867.		1868.		1869. (Including day of Inspection.)		In Custody on day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Exposing person,	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Manslaughter,	1	–	1	–	2	1	1	–
Infanticide,	–	3	–	1	–	1	–	1
Exposing or abandoning children,	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rape, and other carnal offences,	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Habeas Corpus Suspension Act,	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Common assaults,	29	7	37	4	42	1	–	–
Assaults occasioning bodily harm,	2	–	–	–	3	–	–	–
Assaults on peace, &c., officers on duty,	10	3	6	–	5	–	–	–
Other assaults,	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Burglary, housebreaking, &c.,	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Robbery,	8	3	10	4	3	2	1	1
Stealing horses, cattle, and other live stock,	2	–	6	–	2	–	2	–
Larceny,	6	6	7	3	2	–	1	–
Receiving stolen goods,	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
Refusing to give evidence,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Obtaining money by false pretences,	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Breach of Vaccination Act,	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Neglect, as engine driver,	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Offences against the Currency,	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–
Breach of Fishery Laws,	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Riot, rescue, &c.,	1	–	1	–	5	–	–	–
Military offences,	4	–	2	–	4	–	5	–
Placing stone on Railway,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Under Poor Law Act,	2	2	2	–	8	5	–	–
Throwing stone at Railway,	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Other offences—								
Against the person, abduction,	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Against property, with violence,	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Against property, without violence,	7	4	7	2	12	4	4	–
Affecting the public peace,	6	15	12	7	16	11	1	4
Treasonable language,	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–
Leaving Service,	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Travelling on Railway without ticket,	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
Militia offence,	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Total criminal class,	103	47	96	22	111	25	17	6
Vagrancy,	–	3	1	3	3	6	–	–
Drunkenness,	14	17	10	12	13	15	–	–
Lunacy (under 1 & 2 Vic., c. 27),	5	6	–	–	–	–	–	–
Debt,	4	–	11	–	3	–	1	–
Remanded for further examination,	11	–	13	4	4	–	–	–
Total,	137	73	131	41	134	46	18	6

Eighteen males and 6 females comprised the total number of prisoners in custody on the day of my inspection. From the 1st of January, 1869, up to that time 134 males and 46 females had been committed to this prison, of whom 2 males and 1 female were for manslaughter, the most serious charge against any prisoner during the year. Two males were committed for using treasonable language, but with these exceptions

NORTH DISTRICT

County of Roscommon Gaol.

there were no committals for political offences during this year. The chief criminal offence among the males appears to be common assault, for out of 111 male criminals there were 42 committed for that crime. It would seem that drunkenness is not very prevalent, for I find there were but 15 females and 13 males imprisoned on this charge up to the time of my visit. There was only one juvenile in custody, who had been committed three times during the year. This would appear to be quite a subject for the reformatory, yet I am sorry to find that he was not sentenced to one, and that no juvenile had been so sentenced from this prison this year.

Committals.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1868.	M.	F.	*From 1st Jan., 1869, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Debtors,	11	–	Debtors,	3	–
Criminals,	109	26	Criminals,	115	25
Vagrants,	1	3	Vagrants,	3	6
Drunkards,	10	12	Drunkards,	13	15
Total,	131	41	Total,	134	46

Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors).

From 1st January to 31st December, 1868. Committed—	M.	F.	*From 1st January, 1869, to day of Inspection.* Committed—	M.	F.
Once within the year,	112	27	Once within the year,	120	29
Twice ,,	4	7	Twice ,,	4	5
Thrice ,,	–	–	Thrice ,,	1	1
Four times ,,	–	–	Four times ,,	–	1
Total,	116	34	Total,	125	36

Averages &c. (exclusive of Debtors).

—	From 1st January to 31st December, 1868.			From 1st January, 1869, to day of Inspection.		
	M.	F.	Date.	M.	F.	Date.
Average daily number of prisoners in custody,	18·11	5·48	—	17·36	4·42	—
Highest number of prisoners at any one time,	32		7th Oct.	32		9th Feb.
Lowest ditto,	17		28th Dec.	14		27th Mar.
Highest number of males at any one time,	28		7th Oct.	28		16th Jan.
Ditto of females,	9		8th July.	11		9th Feb.
Lowest number of males at any one time,	14		13th June.	10		9th April.
Ditto of females,	–		25th Dec.	–		1st Jan.

Highest number of prisoners (exclusive of debtors) in gaol during each of the last seven years, and up to day of inspection in 1869 :—

27th February, 1862,	75	26th February, 1866,	91
27th January, 1863,	69	16th April, 1867,	46
20th December, 1864,	62	12th October, 1868,	32
29th June, 1865,	84	9th February, 1869,	32

The tables showing the repetition of crime would appear to denote no very determined cases of this description, though there was 1 female, thirty-four years of age, in custody, who had been committed twenty-three times from her first commitment. While the law does not provide for the removal of such unfortunate women from the habitual scene of their crimes the county gaols will continue to be their almost constant resort; so that I trust legislation on this subject will not be much longer delayed.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Roscommon Gaol.

It will be seen that the proportion of males to females committed here once within the year is very much in favour of females, being 120 to 29 respectively. Indeed at one time, viz., January 1st, there was not a single female inmate of the prison. The lowest number of males in custody at any time within the year was 10, and the highest 28.

The last of the above tables shows a very satisfactory reduction of the detected crime of the county for the years 1868 and 1869 as compared with the seven previous years. The highest number of prisoners during either of these years was 32, which, with the vast population of the county, viz., 157,272, is very creditable to the inhabitants.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	7	1	Worksheds,	8	–
Yards,	7	1	Kitchen,	1	–
Day Rooms,	7	1	Store Rooms,	2	1
Solitary Cells,	3	1	Laundry,	–	1
Single Cells, 9 ft. long, 6 ft. wide, and 8 ft. high=432 cubic feet,	58	16	Drying Room,	–	1
			Lavatories,	–	2
			Baths,	2	3
Cells to contain three persons,	3	–	Privies,	7	–
Sleeping Rooms,	4	3	Water-closets,	3	5
No. of Beds in such rooms,	8	6	Pump,	1	–
Hospital Rooms,	4	3	Wells,	2	–
Chapel,	1	–	Tread-wheel,	1	–
Workshops,	2	–	Tell-tale Clock,	1	–

In an associated prison as this is there are necessarily numerous defects both in construction and discipline which it would be my duty to point out but that legislation in regard to our county prisons is so soon expected. However, there are many alterations and improvements which demand immediate attention, and will require to be made in any case. Some of these have been detailed and remarked upon by former Inspectors-General, nevertheless their suggestions have not been acted upon, so that I feel obliged again to refer to them. The system of sewerage still remains defective and bad; and as this might be improved by prison labour, there is little or no excuse for disregarding it. Four years have now elapsed since the new pump was commenced, and at the time of my visit the only way to obtain water was by a bucket let down into the well by means of a pulley. The old well was quite dried up, so that no water could be raised from it by the tread-wheel. With the bad sewerage and a scarcity of water the consequences in such a building might be very grave. I, therefore, would most urgently request the Board to give their serious attention and prompt action to these matters. There is no gas except in the insulating area of the prison. This defect is a most effectual bar to the enforcement of sufficient labour, for it stands to reason that prisoners, if supplied with light in their cells, could be profitably employed during many hours they now pass in idleness. Looking at the matter in a pecuniary point of view alone, I feel sure that by the introduction of gas and a due attention to industrial labour the funds of the prison should be so augmented in a few years as fully to repay the expense incurred. The prison is not artificially heated, but bells are supplied to the cells. The debtors' quarters are very unsuited to this class of prisoner, as they do not admit of the classification required by statute, and there are no quarters allotted to female debtors. The smell and effluvia proceeding from a privy out of repair and in a disgusting condition was very unpleasant here, and must be unwholesome. My colleague, in his Report of last year, enlarged fully on this subject, I therefore hope this evil will not be permitted to continue, and that his recommendations will be adopted. At the same time I trust the Legislature will this year abolish imprisonment for debt in Ireland as has now been done in England.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Roscommon Gaol.

But even should this Act be extended to Ireland, this part of the prison would always be useful for other purposes. There is no water in these quarters except what is carried to them. Good covered lavatories, stalled, and with water laid on, should be provided throughout the male prison, and the 9th rule of the 109th section of the Prisons Act more strictly attended to, as it is most important that not only should prisoners be bathed on their arrival, but also once a month during their imprisonment. Baths should therefore be put up in the "respective parts" of the prison, in accordance with the above section.

All prison washing is performed in the laundry under the supervision of the matron, but no separation by means of stalls or otherwise is attempted. As there is a greater amount of separation possible in the female than in the male prison I would urge upon the Board the necessity of putting up stalls in the laundry so as to prevent communication between the females engaged there.

The female prison is fitted with bells and lavatories, but at the time of my visit there was no water in the lavatories. The door leading into the female prison should be made to lock inside instead of outside, as under present circumstances, the 4th rule of the 109th section of the Prisons Act may be infringed. Suitable reception wards or cells should be set apart where prisoners may be kept until inspected by the doctor and passed by him, according to the 20th rule of the 109th section of this Act, into their "proper ward."

The chapel is not at all suited to the use of the prison. I suggested to the Governor an arrangement by which at very little expense the principal defects could be remedied, and I trust that pending legislation this suggestion will be acted on.

The stone sheds are not partitioned, and all prisoners work here in association. The cost of erecting wooden partitions would be very little, and might be effected by prison labour. Under these circumstances I would urge upon the Board the importance of providing strict separation here. There are a number of old fever sheds in a dilapidated state which should be knocked down, and the material sold or used for other purposes.

The officers quarters' were not as well kept as they should be. Four warders sleep over the gateway, and two on the ground floor of the male hospital. These latter rooms, however, are so damp and badly ventilated that at the time of my visit the turnkeys who usually sleep here occupied the matron's apartments, she being on leave. I think more wholesome quarters ought to be provided for these officers, and I would suggest that a good mess-room may be set apart for the use of the subordinate officers, as it is impossible that their bed-rooms can be properly kept if they are allowed to cook and eat their meals in them.

I perceived damp over the stairs of the gateway and in the female hospital, which should be attended to without delay.

There is only one tell-tale clock in the prison, and it is hung in the hospital. It is pegged by the night watchman, but as one of these clocks is not enough to test his vigilance I would recommend another to be obtained and placed in a distant part of the prison.

I am happy to find that photography is carried on and carefully used for the detection of old offenders. I found the cook-house clean and well kept, the cooking being all done by one male prisoner who was sentenced to hard labour. It is very objectionable and improper thus to exempt men who are generally the most serious criminals from the sentence of the law. In no case should a man sentenced to hard labour be employed in the kitchen, when there is any other prisoner in custody, besides there is nothing in the present dietary formula requiring such culinary skill as cannot be performed by an ordinary prisoner.

If it could be so arranged, I would strongly advise the kitchen to be removed into the female prison, as its duties are far more suitable to females and generally better performed by them.

There are three solitary cells, one of which is dark. Beds and bedding are given to the prisoners here at night.

All the cells are secured by bars and padlocks, but there are no cards descriptive of the prisoner, his offence, period of imprisonment, &c., in the cells. These cards are now supplied in all well regulated prisons, so that I hope they will be adopted here.

Hospitals.

	1866.		1867.		1868.		1869. (To day of Inspection.)	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of prisoners in hospital,	43	8	20	3	2	–	–	–
Number of days therein,	1,189	306	542	220	28	–	–	–
Average daily number,	3·26	0·31	1·48	0·22	0·07	–	–	–
Number of deaths,	6	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cost of medicine,	£24		£24		£24		—	

The male and female hospitals are duly separated, and the wards are supplied with lavatories and water-closets. There were no prisoners in hospital, nor had there been any from 1st January. Only six were treated for trivial complaints during the same period. Notwithstanding the few prisoners in hospital in 1868 (only amounting to 2), I find the cost of medicines came to £24, and to a like sum in 1866 and 1867. I cannot therefore but think that a greater economy is possible, and should be enforced in this department. In some prisons medicines are obtained at a small cost from the county infirmary, which would appear to be an excellent arrangement in every way.

Stock at the time of Inspection.

	In Use.	In Store.
Blankets, pairs of,	110	8
Sheets, pairs of,	164	15
Rugs,	117	–
Bed-ticks,	116	3
Bedsteads,	123	–

Male Clothing.

	In Use.	In Store.
Shirts,	74	10
Jackets,	16	23
Vests,	16	16
Trowsers,	16	38
Caps,	16	124
Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	16	67

Female Clothing.

	In Use.	In Store.
Shifts,	18	–
Jackets,	6	18
Gowns,	6	16
Petticoats,	6	12
Aprons,	12	14
Neckerchiefs,	12	14
Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	–	26

The stock of clothes and bedding was both ample and good. Those in use were clean and in good repair, but I am sorry to find that the prisoners' own clothes are not fumigated before being put away, in accordance with the 20th rule of the 109th section of the Prisons Act. I would earnestly recommend that these clothes be more carefully cleansed, labelled, and stored, as well for the sake of the order, cleanliness, and discipline of the prison as in justice to the prisoners, who have a right to require that any of their property brought into the gaol shall be carefully preserved for them.

I observed several of the female prisoners wearing their own boots, as the prison shoes were said to be too hard for them. This should not be permitted, as it is important that the 78th section of the Prisons Act shall be strictly complied with. On examination of these shoes, however, I found they were made with very coarse material, and ill adapted for females, a matter which I think it would be well for the Board to take into their favourable consideration.

I found an untried male prisoner in prison dress, and contrary to his

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Roscommon Gaol.

own desire. On reference to the 13th section of the 19th and 20th Vic., cap. 68, it will be seen that this is a very irregular proceeding, and should not be permitted. If an untried prisoner's clothes are bad, and unfit for use, it is quite correct that he should be properly dressed, but otherwise he has a right to retain the use of his own clothes if he chooses.

Punishments for Prison Offences.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1868.	M.	F.	*From 1st January, 1869, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Dark or Refractory Cells,	14	1	Dark or Refractory Cells,	10	5
Stoppage of Diet, . .	19	1	Stoppage of Diet, . .	21	2
By Magisterial authority,	1	–	By Magisterial authority,	–	1
Other Punishments, .	1	–	Other Punishments, .	–	–
Total, . .	35	2	Total, . .	31	8

Employment on day of Inspection.

Punitive Labour.

Tread-wheel and stone-breaking, ... 12 males.

Industrial Labour.

	M.	F.
Cleaning yards, ...	2	–
Prison duties, ...	3	1
Washing, ...	–	1
Sewing, ...	–	3
Nursing, ...	–	1
Total, ...	5	6

Summary.

	M.	F.
Punitive labour, ...	12	–
Industrial labour, ...	5	5
Debtors (unemployed), ...	1	–
Nursing, ...	–	1
Total in custody, . . .	18	6

Net profit—the produce of prisoners' labour disposed of outside the gaol for the last three years :—

1866, . £4 15*s.* 2*d.* | 1867, . £5 2*s.* 7*d.* | 1868, . £8 15*s.* 0*d.*

During the year 1869, up to the time of my inspection, 31 males and 8 females had received punishment, but only 1 by magisterial authority. The records of punishment are duly submitted to the Board for their information, and initialed by the Chairman.

The punitive labour is now confined to the tread-wheel and stone-breaking, shot drill having been discontinued; but as the well was dry at the time of my inspection, to which the tread-wheel is attached, there was no *bona fide* hard labour in operation, stone-breaking not being absolutely of that nature. There are eight partitions on the tread-wheel, and men are ten minutes on and ten off. This house is very small, badly built, and ill-ventilated, and I would recommend means to be taken for a better circulation of air in it.

The industrial labour consists chiefly of prison duties—washing and sewing. I regret to observe that owing to the absence of any amount of industrial labour, the profits of prison labour are very small. I think considering that 172 individuals were committed here in 1868, and that over three-fourths of these were male prisoners, the profits of labour should have been much greater.

Schools.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1868.		From 1st Jan., 1869, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners who attended school, ...	128	34	130	35
Average daily number of pupils, . . .	12	3·3	16·2	3·31
Number of days on which school was held, .	222	288	150	177

School-hours.—Males—10 to 2. Females—10 to 1.

There being no school-rooms male prisoners are taught by classes for an hour daily, and females receive instruction in their cells from the assistant matron. I would here draw the attention of the Chaplains to the 7th rule of the by-laws relating to their duties in regard to the school, as it is most important that they should superintend the educational department of the prison. Male prisoners are instructed by the clerk, who also keeps the financial books of the prison.

Dietary.

I.—*Dietary for Prisoners whose term of Imprisonment shall not exceed One Week.*

Class 1 (Males).—Breakfast—8 oz. meal in stirabout and ½ pint new milk. Dinner—14 oz. bread and 1 pint vegetable soup.

Class 2 (Females).—Breakfast—7 oz. meal in stirabout and ½ pint new milk. Dinner—12 oz. bread and ¾ pint vegetable soup.

Class 3 (Males and Females under 15 years).—Breakfast—5 oz. oaten meal and ½ pint new milk. Dinner—Not less than 8 oz. brown bread and 1 pint of soup. Supper—4 oz. brown bread.

II.—*Dietary for Prisoners whose term of Imprisonment shall exceed One Week, for Untried Prisoners, and Pauper Debtors.*

Class 1 (Males).—Breakfast—8 oz. meal in stirabout and ½ pint new milk. Dinner—14 oz. bread and 1 pint new milk. Supper—6 oz. bread and ½ pint new milk.

Class 2 (Females).—Breakfast 7 oz. meal in stirabout and ½ pint new milk. Dinner—12 oz. bread and ¾ pint new milk. Supper—5 oz. bread and ½ pint new milk.

Class 3 (Males and Females under 15 years).—Breakfast—5 oz. meal in stirabout and ½ pint new milk. Dinner—Not less than 8 oz. of brown bread and 1 pint of soup. Supper—5 oz. brown bread and ½ pint new milk.

Potatoes are to be substituted for bread at dinner on three days in the week in the following proportions:—Class 1, 3lbs.; Class 2, 2½lbs.; Class 3, 2½lbs.

Roman Catholic prisoners, on the first and last Wednesday in Lent, and on Good Friday, are to receive in place of milk, 2 oz. molasses at breakfast, vegetable soup at dinner, and tea without milk at supper on those days.

The legally prescribed dietary formula is in use, and strictly adhered to, and I received no complaints about their food from any of the prisoners. It appeared to be of an excellent quality, and is usually favourably reported on by the Chaplain.

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years:—

1866, . . 3*d.* | 1867, . . 3*d.* | 1868, . . 5·25*d.*

Net cost of gaol, including diet and salaries, for the three preceding years:—

1866, . £1,596 9*s.* 4*d.* | 1867, . £1,626 7*s.* 11*d.* | 1868, . £1,553 17*s.* 2*d.*

Average cost of each prisoner per annum for the last three years:—

1866, . £28 14*s.* 11*d.* | 1867, . £42 12*s.* 1*d.* | 1868, . £61 13*s.* 0·72*d.*

Amounts repaid by the War Department for military prisoners for the last three years:—

1866, . £1 1*s.* 0*d.* | 1867, . £1 13*s.* 0*d.* | 1865, £20 10*s.* 0*d.*

Amounts repaid by the Inland Revenue Department for excise prisoners for the last three years:—

1866, — | 1867, — | 1868, . £1 7*s.* 4*d.*

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Roscommon Gaol.

Amounts repaid out of the Consolidated Fund for the maintenance of certain classes of prisoners :—

1866, . £196 6*s.* 0*d.* | 1867, . £141 19*s.* 4*d.* | 1868, . £102 2*s.* 7*d.* .

The average cost of each prisoner per annum in 1866 was £28 14*s.* 11*d.*, whereas in 1868 it increased to the very large sum of £61 13*s.* In the former year there were 309 prisoners in custody, in the latter 172, which is sufficient proof that the staff of this gaol is now excessive in proportion to the number of prisoners. In considering these figures, it should be remembered that while the amount paid by the War Department to this prison in 1866 was £1 1*s.*, in 1868 it amounted to £20 10*s.* The total expenses of the gaol in 1868 amounted to £1.562 12*s.* 2*d.*, and the total expenses, exclusive of officers, was £651 6*s.* 8*d.*, therefore the cost of officers was £911 5*s.* 6*d.*, exceeding all other expenses of the gaol by £259 18*s.* 10*d.* This, therefore, accounts for the heavy cost of each prisoner per annum.

It is but fair to remark that although these figures show a lavish expenditure in salaries of officers in proportion to the number of the prisoners, yet it might not be desirable to make any great reduction in their number pending expected legislation. But it will be seen that the result of this state of things is very much to the disadvantage of the ratepayer, and I am sorry to observe that this gaol is not the only one in Ireland in this position.

Contracts.—Bread, white, per 4 lb. loaf, 7½*d.*; ditto, brown, per 4 lb. loaf, 6*d.*; oatmeal, per cwt., 13*s.*; Indian meal, per cwt., 9*s.*; rice, per lb., 2½*d.*; potatoes, per cwt., 3*s.* 6*d.*; meat, per lb., 8*d.*; new milk, per gallon, 8*d.*; salt, per cwt., 1*s.* 10½*d.*; coals, per ton, £1 3*s.* 3*d.*; turf, per box, 10*d.*; straw, per cwt., 2*s.* 2*d.*; gas, per 1,000 cubic feet, 9*s.* 2*d.*; candles, per lb., 6*d.*; soap, per cwt., £1 1*s.* 6*d.*

Visits paid by Officers.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1868.	From 1st Jan., 1869, to day of Inspection.
Local Inspector, . . .	211	129
Chaplain, Established Church, .	212	123
Roman Catholic Chaplain, . .	152	102
Physician, ...	223	164

The books and accounts are chiefly kept by the Governor, but the school-registry and finance accounts by the clerk. All the books are kept with care and precision. The Governor and Local Inspector's journals are full and explicit, and these officers as well as the Surgeon appear to perform their duties with diligence and assiduity.

I would request the attention of the Chaplains to the 69th section of the Prisons Act, as well as to the by-laws of the prison, and would beg their more careful observance of both.

Officers and Salaries.

Non-Resident.	£	*s.*	*d.*
Captain Thomas C. Knox, Local Inspector, . .	92	6	2
John Harrison, esq., Medical Officer, ...	74	0	0
Rev. Mathew N. Thompson, Protestant Chaplain, .	46	3	1
Very Rev. Thos. M. Phillips, Roman Catholic Chaplain,	46	3	1
Resident.			
George Speer, Governor, .	200	0	0
William J. Stanley, Clerk and *Schoolmaster*, . . .	60	0	0
Thomas Paden, Gate Porter,	40	0	0
Turnkeys. Joseph Minchin, . .	35	0	0
Turnkeys. Daniel Hutchinson, .	35	0	0
Turnkeys. Thomas Henry, . .	35	0	0
Turnkeys. James Hanley, . .	35	0	0
Turnkeys. Mathew Morrison, .	35	0	0
Turnkeys. Peter Bannon, . .	35	0	0
Maria Corry, Matron, .	32	6	0
Margaret Bradley, Assistant-Matron and *Schoolmistress*,	30	0	0
Winifred Jackson, Nurse, .	17	0	0

Board of Superintendence.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Roscommon Gaol.

Right Hon. Lord Crofton, D.L., J.P.	Capt. P. H. O'Conor, esq., D.L., J.P.	William Garnett, esq., J.P.
Major-General Mitchell, J.P.	John T. Dillon, esq., J.P.	Henry Smyth, esq., J.P.
J. A. Holmes, esq., D.L., J.P.	Capt. Thos. W. Goff, D.L.J.P.	Capt. P. Balfe, J.P.
B. W. Bagot, esq., J.P.	Thos. A. P. Maypother, esq.	Capt. H. Taaffe Ferrall, D.L., J.P.

The Board meet monthly for the discharge of duty and the payment of small accounts. The intern officers are paid monthly, the Local Inspector, and Medical Officer quarterly, and the Chaplains half-yearly.

I annex a report of the state of the bridewells in the county, by which it will be seen that they are very little suited for the reception and detention of prisoners. Added to this the salaries of the keepers are so small that it is astonishing that respectable men can be procured on such poor remunerative terms.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS.

Bridewells.

——	Boyle.		Strokestown.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year,	93	25	44	14
Of whom were drunkards,	7	5	7	11
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding inspection,	12	3	25	8
Of whom were Drunkards,	5	2	4	4
Petty Sessions and Transmittals.	—		—	
Committals,	Some illegal.		Regular.	
Registry,	Regular.		Carefully kept.	
Repairs and Order,	Painting wanted, and some flagging in lower cells. Yards not gravelled.		Good.	
Security,	Fair.		Yard insecure.	
Accommodation,	Sufficient.		Insufficient for females.	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils.	Good and suficient.		Good.	
Water, how supplied,	From one pump in yard, at door of keeper's house.		From pump in yard.	
Sewerage,	Fair, but privies dirty and wanting stink traps.		Fair; but only one bad privy for males and females.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	Lower cells very damp, and the whole prison wanting whitewashing.		Good and sufficient.	
Cost of Dietary per head per day.	6½*d.*		6½*d.*	
Salary of Keeper,	£15 per annum.		£15 per annum.	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment.	Court-house keeper.		None.	
Remarks,	Prisoners are committed here when in a drunken state, and I find several committals illegal.		This place is a wretched apology for a place of confinement; it is quite unsuited for its purpose. One prisoner in custody.	

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Roscommon

Bridewells.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS—*continued.*

——	Castlerea.		Athlone.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year, ...	110	32	51	13
Of whom were drunkards, . . .	60	7	5	4
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding inspection, . . .	19	5	9	3
Of whom were Drunkards, ...	15	3	2	1

Petty Sessions and Transmittals.	Some weekly, others monthly and fortnightly.	—
Committals, . . .	Some illegal.	Regular.
Registry, . . .	Carefully kept.	Regular.
Repairs and Order, . .	Fair.	Fair.
Security, . . .	Fair with care.	Insecure.
Accommodation, . .	Sufficient.	Sufficient.
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils.	Good.	Good.
Water, how supplied, .	None.	None. Pump dry.
Sewerage, . . .	None.	None.
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	Clean and dry.	Clean, but damp.
Cost of Dietary per head, per day.	5½*d.* for two meals, 7*d.* for three meals.	6½*d.*
Salary of Keeper, . .	£15 per annum, and £6 for fuel, light, and straw.	£15 per annum.
Whether Keeper follows any other employment.	Pensioner and Court-keeper.	Court-house-keeper, at £7 7*s.* per annum.
Official Inspection, . .	27th August, 1869.	27th August, 1869.
Remarks, . . .	Lunatics have been detained here lately.	—

CHARLES F. BOURKE, *Inspector-General.*

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Sligo Gaol.

COUNTY OF SLIGO GAOL, AT SLIGO.—STATUTABLE INSPECTION, 24TH AUGUST, 1869.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
UNTRIED.						
For Misdemeanors,	1	–	1	–	–	–
TRIED.						
Cases disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Imprisonment,	2	–	2	–	–	–
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	1	1	2	–	–	–
By Courts-Martial.						
Military Offenders,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Disposed of Summarily.						
Offences under Larceny,	1	–	1	–	–	–
In default of Bail,	2	–	2	–	–	–
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Other Misdemeanors,	9	–	9	–	–	–
Under Poor Law Act,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Under Revenue Laws,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Total,	20	1	21	–	–	–

Number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years:—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1866,	10	4	1868,	15	8
1867,	16	9	1869 (day of Inspection),	20	1

Number of Workhouse offenders in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years:—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1866,	–	–	1868,	–	–
1867,	–	–	1869 (day of Inspection),	1	

Number of vagrants in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years:—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1866,	1	–	1868,	–	–
1867,	–	–	1869 (day of Inspection),	–	–

Number of returned convicts in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years:—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1866,	1	2	1869 (up to and including day of Inspection),	–	3
1867,	6	1			
1868,	1	6	Day of Inspection,	–	1

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Sligo Gaol.

Number of Committals, specifying the Offences, during the years 1867, 1868, *and* 1869 (*up to and including the day of Inspection*); *also the Offences of all Prisoners in custody on the day of Inspection.*

OFFENCES.	1867.		1868.		1869. (Including day of Inspection.)		In Custody on day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Shooting at, stabbing, conspiring, &c., to take life,	4	1	5	–	2	–	2	–
Sending letters threatening life, property, &c.	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–
Manslaughter,	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
Exposing or abandoning children,	4	2	–	1	–	–	–	–
Bigamy,	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Common assaults,	62	13	60	15	43	10	8	–
Assaults occasioning bodily harm,	1	–	8	3	6	–	2	–
Assaults on peace, &c., officers on duty,	16	8	20	–	11	–	–	–
Other assaults,	2	–	7	1	2	1	–	1
Burglary, housebreaking, &c.,	–	–	1	–	2	–	2	–
Robbery,	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–
Taking and holding forcible possession,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing horses, cattle, and other live stock,	3	1	5	3	–	1	–	–
Larceny,	23	12	17	5	5	3	1	–
Receiving stolen goods,	1	–	3	2	–	–	–	–
Embezzlement,	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–
Obtaining money by false pretences,	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Fraud, and attempts to defraud,	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other malicious offences against property,	1	–	–	–	5	1	–	–
Offences against the currency,	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Riot, rescue, &c.,	–	1	1	1	3	–	–	–
Military offences,	3	–	2	–	1	–	1	–
Naval offences,	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Under Poor Law Act,	6	4	8	4	6	1	1	–
Revenue offences,	4	2	6	2	2	1	1	–
Other offences—								
Against the person,	1	1	3	3	5	2	–	–
Against property, with violence,	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Against property, without violence,	1	3	2	2	3	5	–	–
Affecting the public peace,	12	10	15	9	9	–	–	–
Breach of fishery laws,	10	–	7	–	4	–	–	–
Breach of game laws,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Leaving service,	5	1	–	–	1	–	1	–
Breach of dog laws,	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–
Breach of Contract,	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Breach of Sabbath,	–	–	8	–	1	–	–	–
Contempt of Court,	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
Total criminal class,	170	62	185	52	116	25	20	1
Vagrancy,	10	3	4	–	–	2	–	–
Drunkenness,	62	45	77	27	53	12	–	–
Lunacy (under 1st & 2nd Vic., cap. 27),	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Debt,	7	1	12	–	7	–	–	–
Remanded for further examination,	23	8	45	12	13	3	–	–
Total,	273	119	323	91	189	42	20	1

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Sligo Gaol.

Committals.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1868.	M.	F.	*From 1st January, 1869, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Debtors,	12	–	Debtors,	7	–
Criminals,	*230	64	Criminals,	129	28
Vagrants,	4	–	Vagrants,	–	2
Drunkards,	77	27	Drunkards,	53	12
Total,	323	91	Total,	189	42

Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors).

From 1st January to 31st December, 1868. Committed—	M.	F.	*From 1st January, 1869, to day of Inspection.* Committed—	M.	F.
Once within the year,	219	44	Once within the year,	149	28
Twice ,,	18	15	Twice ,,	9	5
Thrice ,,	9	4	Thrice ,,	6	–
Four times ,,	3	–	Four times ,,	1	1
Five times ,,	2	1	Five times ,,	–	–
Seven times ,,	1	–	Seven times ,,	–	–
Total,	252	64	Total,	165	34

Averages, &c. (exclusive of Debtors).

—	From 1st January to 31st December, 1868.			From 1st January, 1869, to day of Inspection.		
	M.	F.	Date.	M.	F.	Date.
Average daily number of prisoners in custody,	20·01	6·16	—	16·05	5·72	—
Highest number of prisoners at any one time,	48		28th Dec.	44		1st Jan.
Lowest ditto,	12		13th Sept.	14		15th March.
Highest number of males at any one time,	42		28th Dec.	39		1st Jan.
Ditto, of females,	12		5th August.	12		21st May.
Lowest number of males at any one time,	8		13th Sept.	10		27th May.
Ditto, of females,	1		15th Oct.	1		17th Aug.

Highest number of prisoners (exclusive of debtors), in gaol during each of the last seven years, and up to day of inspection in 1869:—

13th February, 1862,	60	13th January, 1866,	50
13th June, 1863,	55	17th July, 1867,	45
26th January, 1864,	52	28th December, 1868,	48
2nd July, 1865,	37	1st January, 1869,	44

There were 20 males and 1 female in custody at my inspection, the latter being a returned convict. As there is only one bridewell in the county, nearly all prisoners committed must be sent to this gaol, so that when the large population of the county, viz., 124,845 inhabitants, spread over an area of 461,753 acres, is considered, the number of committals to the prison is very small. But small as it was at my inspection, I find that it was greater than at the corresponding dates in the three preceding years. It is most satisfactory to observe how very few females are committed here in proportion to males, and that drunkenness, as in many other localities, is not their prevailing offence. Common assault appears to be the chief crime amongst the male portion of the population, for out of a total male criminal class of 116, we have 43 committed from 1st January, 1869, to the above date, for this offence. The returns of this year do not show any very great amount of repetition of crime, but in 1868 it would appear that 1 male

* Including 8 political prisoners.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Sligo Gaol.

was committed as often as 17 times. In an associated prison, as this is, such a man is very little concerned about any punishment it is possible for him to receive here, so that until means are adopted by the legislature for the removal of hardened culprits to a central prison, there is little hope of deterring them from a life of crime.

I found 1 juvenile in custody for trial. He appeared to feel his position here extremely, and I was led to believe that a misapprehension might have occurred in his case.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	9	2	Worksheds,	56	–
Yards,	12	4	Kitchen,	1	–
Day Rooms,	12	2	Store Rooms,	2	1
Solitary Cells,	5	1	Laundry,	–	1
Single Cells, 9 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet high, or which contain 432 cubic feet,	74	17	Drying Room,	–	1
			Baths,	3	–
			Privies,	20	3
Sleeping Rooms,	10	8	Water-closets,	2	–
No. of Beds in such Rooms,	8	13	Fumigating Rooms,	1	–
Hospital Rooms,	2	2	Pumps,	2	–
Chapel,	1	–	Wells,	1	–
School Rooms,	1	1	Tread-wheel,	1	–
Workshops,	5	–	Tell-tale Clocks,	2	–

The accommodation of this prison appears ample, and its condition of cleanliness and regularity was very satisfactory. A good deal of painting and other useful work have lately been executed under the superintendence of the Governor, who appears anxious to carry on as much industry as possible. There is generally a fair supply of water on the premises, but owing to the very great drought at the time of my inspection, it was rather scarce. The water is laid on to each exercise yard by a tap, and another supply is forced from the river into a cistern by the use of the tread-wheel. That to the yards comes from a well about three-quarters of a mile distant, and is of an excellent quality, while the river water is used for washing and flushing the sewerage. The sewerage is said to be effective, but there are no water-closets for the use of prisoners, and no bells attached to the cells. There is no gas either introduced into any part of the building, and there are no lavatories. The prison is insufficiently supplied with baths, too, and in this respect the 9th rule of the 109th section of the Prisons Act is disregarded. In the uncertain state of the law regarding prisons in Ireland I do not consider it my duty to advise any great outlay that might hereafter become unnecessary; but still, if this prison is to continue to be a place of detention, even for offenders of a minor degree, it should not be permitted to remain in its present unsatisfactory and very defective condition. I, therefore, must urge upon the Board the necessity of adapting it more to the requirements of the age, and of providing greater facilities for carrying out the separate system. Former Inspectors-General have from time to time enumerated great defects in the gaol, but very little has been done to remedy them or to adopt their recommendations. As many of their suggestions could be effected with very little expense, by employment of prison labour, I trust that another year will not pass without some action being taken in this matter. All prison washing is performed in the laundry, but this apartment is not properly arranged or stalled. There is a good drying-room, apparently sufficient to answer the requirements of the prison. Owing to the few female prisoners usually in custody, I think the hospital matron should occasionally lend her assistance in the laundry as well as in making up the female clothing, which are made in the prison. The female cells are all flagged

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Sligo Gaol.

except one, which is boarded. There are two doors communicating between the male and female prisons, which ought to be built up, as there should be no intercourse between the prisons. The 6th section of 7 Geo. IV., cap. 74, distinctly lays down that they shall consist of two separate parts, "one for male and one for female prisoners, with a complete division between them, so as to prevent any intercourse between the said male and female prisoners." The matron's apartments are not conveniently situated for hearing the prisoners at night, and should, I think, be removed closer to her prisoners, more especially as they have no means of communicating with her except by knocking.

The chapel is very small, and ill-adapted for prison purposes, as the prisoners of opposite sex can see each other during the service, which ought not be allowed in a prison chapel. As this could be prevented with very little expense, I would suggest that means be adopted for the accomplishment of this end.

The debtors' quarters are very suitable, and in accordance with the requirements of the Act, but the bedding of pauper debtors was bad, and wanted repair.

There is a good work-room attached to most of the divisions of the male prison, so that industrial labour could be carried on to advantage.

There are two tell-tale clocks—one in the guard-room, and the other in the passage leading to the chapel, which are pegged hourly during the night by the watchman, whose duty it is to report any irregularity in the pegging of these clocks. This watchman goes on duty at 9 o'clock, P.M., but his patrol is confined to the interior of the prison. In summer lock-up takes place at 6, P.M., and unlock at 6, A.M.; in winter lock-up at 5, P.M., and unlock at 7, A.M. Thus, fourteen hours in winter are spent by the prisoners in darkness and idleness, while in summer they are locked up and unemployed for twelve hours. If gas were introduced into the cells there would be no necessity for such waste of time, as the prisoners might then be employed during many of these hours to the advantage of the prison and themselves. The cell-doors are secured by a hasp and padlock, and the locks of the prison appear to be good.

The cook-house is adapted for a much larger number of prisoners than at present in custody, so that the more extensive appliances are not used, and all the cooking required is done in small pots on the fires.

The rule for the admission of visitors to prisoners is extremely lax. Untried prisoners receive their friends without an order, and convicted prisoners at any time by an order from the Board or Local Inspector. It is very desirable that a stricter regulation should be established, and I would suggest that visits to convicted prisoners should not be more frequent than once in two months, and that the Governor should have power to deny any visit to an ill-conducted prisoner. Photography, I regret to find, is not carried on here. It is found to be the greatest assistance in detecting old offenders, and is consequently employed in all well regulated prisons, I therefore strongly recommend its adoption as soon as possible.

Schools.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1868.		From 1st Jan., 1869, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners who attended school,	224	58	110	30
Average daily number of pupils,	15·389	7·202	20·453	6·217
Number of days on which school was held,	262	262	161	161

School-hours—Males, 7 to 9 o'clock, A.M.; Females, 7 to 9 o'clock, A.M.

NORTH DISTRICT. *County of Sligo Gaol.*

The school-room is not stalled, so that no attempt is made at separation here. All males under forty years of age, and all females receive two hours' instruction daily. One of the warders is clerk and schoolmaster, and a matron instructs the females. The school is not in connexion with any educational body. It is frequently visited by the chaplains, more especially by the Protestant chaplain.

Stock at the time of Inspection.

	In Use.	In Store.	*Male Clothing.*	In Use.	In Store.	*Female Clothing.*	In Use.	In Store.
Blankets, pairs of,	128	14	Shirts,	74	–	Shifts,	23	–
Sheets, pairs of,	303	–	Jackets,	36	38	Jackets,	11	10
Rugs,	130	14	Vests,	25	20	Petticoats,	17	19
Bedticks,	130	1	Trowsers,	24	12	Aprons,	12	20
Bedsteads,	112	–	Caps,	22	–	Shoes, Slippers, and Clogs, pairs of,	8	11
			Shoes, Slippers, and Clogs, pairs of,	46	56			

The stock of clothing and bedding was abundant, and seemed of good material, clean, and well kept. All the dress both of males and females is made in the prison, and the prison stores were neatly kept, The women make up the sheets from unbleached linen, which is subsequently bleached in the prison. Prisoners' own clothes are fumigated, labelled, and carefully put away. I am sorry to find that, though the cells are flagged, and the prison is not artificially heated, yet no socks or stockings are provided for the use of prisoners. These articles are certainly not ordered by statute, but I think, both in regard for the comfort and health of the prisoners, they should be supplied.

There were a quantity of arms at the gateway, some loaded and others not. These should be more regularly cleaned, and periodically inspected by the Governor. I think it both dangerous and unnecessary that they should be kept loaded.

Punishments for Prison Offences.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1868.	M.	F.	*From 1st January, 1869, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Dark or Refractory Cells,	10	6	Dark or Refractory Cells,	9	5

Employment on day of Inspection.

Punitive Labour.

	M.	F.
Shot-drill,	12	–
Washing and cleaning the prison,	–	1
Total,	12	1

Industrial Labour.

	M.	F.
Stonebreaking,	5	–
Prison duty,	2	–
Total,	7	–

Summary.

	M.	F.
Punitive labour,	12	1
Industrial labour,	7	–
Unemployed,	1	–
Total in custody,	20	1

Net profit, the produce of prisoners' labour disposed of outside the gaol, for the last three years :—

1866, £10 12*s.* 1*d.* | 1867, £16 6*s.* 9¼*d.* | 1868, £16 14*s.* 5*d.*

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Sligo Gaol.

Out of the 189 males and 42 females committed to the prison from 1st January up to the 24th of August of this year, only 9 males and 5 females were sentenced to the refractory cells. Prisoners are not left in these cells at night, but are permitted to return to the ordinary cells. Punitive labour is enforced here by shot drill and the tread wheel, but this latter is only worked twice a week lately, owing to the few prisoners in custody. Stone-breaking at the time of my inspection was the chief industrial labour; but advantage is taken of tradesmen committed here, and the tinning and coopering is all done by them.

The Governor superintends several trades himself, and if further facilities were afforded him, I have no doubt that the profits of labour disposed of outside the gaol would be much greater than they have been hitherto. In 1868 these profits amounted only to £16 14*s.* 5*d.* In a large seaport town like this there must be abundant means of obtaining old rope, which could be picked and sold as oakum. Netting, too, and rope-making might be carried on, but until the prison is properly lighted, and adapted according to modern ideas, a sufficient quantity of remunerative and punitive labour cannot be obtained.

Dietary.

Breakfast.—Males—8 oz. of meal in stirabout, and ½ pint of new milk. Females—7 oz. of meal in stirabout, and ½ pint of new milk.

Dinner.—Males—14 oz. of bread, and 1 pint of new milk. Females—12 oz. of bread, and ¾ pint of new milk.

Supper.—Males—6 oz. of bread, and ½ pint of new milk. Females—5 oz. of bread, and ½ a pint of new milk.

Males and Females under 15 years of age—Breakfast.—5 oz. of oatmeal, and ½ pint of new milk. Dinner—8 oz. of brown bread, and 1 pint of vegetable soup. Supper—5 oz. of bread, and ½ pint of new milk. Stirabout, ½ oatmeal and ½ Indian meal; bread, wholemeal.

All prisoners whose term of imprisonment does not exceed one week get (males) 1 pint of vegetable soup instead of milk for dinner. Females—¾ pint of vegetable soup instead of milk for dinner, and no supper. Juveniles, whose term of imprisonment does not exceed one week, get only 4 oz. of brown bread for supper. Potatoes substituted for bread three days in the week in the following proportions:—Class 1, 3 lbs.; Class 2, 2½ lbs.; Class 3, 2½ lbs.

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years :—

1866, . 2·75*d.* | 1867, . 3*d.* | 1868, . 4·07*d.*

Net cost of gaol, including diet and salaries, for the three preceding years :—

1866, . £1,324 0*s.* 1*d.* | 1867, . £1,554 18*s.* 4*d.* | 1868, . £1,525 15*s.* 6*d.*

Average cost of each prisoner per annum for the last three years :—

1866, . £59 8*s.* 1·19*d.* | 1867, . £54 1*s.* 8·25*d.* | 1868, . £55 5*s.* 4·5*d.*

Amounts repaid by the War Department for military prisoners, for the last three years:—

1866, . £2 9*s.* 0*d.* | 1867, . £3 6*s.* 0*d.* | 1868, . £0 19*s.* 0*d.*

Amounts repaid by the Inland Revenue Department for Excise prisoners, for the last three years :—

1866, . £11 14*s.* 8*d.* | 1867, . £4 14*s.* 10½*d.* | 1868, . £10 2*s.* 6*d.*

Amounts repaid out of the Consolidated Fund for the maintenance, &c., of certain classes of prisoners :—

1866, . £28 16*s.* 4*d.* | 1867, . £73 18*s.* 10*d.* | 1868, . £53 11*s.* 5*d.*

The diet appeared to be of an excellent quality, and I received no complaint from any of the prisoners respecting it. The formula prescribed in 1868 is strictly adhered to. The average cost per annum

NORTH DISTRICT. — *County of Sligo Gaol.*

of each prisoner in this gaol is very considerable, being £55 5*s.* 4*d.* per head for 1868. The total expenses of the gaol, exclusive of officers, was £639 12*s.* 3*d.*, but the total expenses of the officers came to £902 17*s.* 8*d.*, exceeding all other gaol expenses by £263 5*s.* 5*d.*

Contracts.—White bread, per 4 lb. loaf, 7½*d.*; brown bread, per 4 lb. loaf, 6¾*d.*; oatmeal, per cwt., 16*s.* 4*d.*; Indian meal, per cwt., 10*s.* 3*d.*; potatoes, per cwt., 2*s.* 8*d.*; new milk, per gallon, 6¾*d.*; coal, per ton, 16*s.* 9*d.*; straw, per cwt., 2*s.* 6*d.*; candles, per lb., 6*d.*; soap, per cwt., £1 9*s.*

The books and registries are carefully and regularly kept in accordance with prescribed forms, with the exception of the officers' conduct-book. This should be procured, and carefully written up, as it is most important that the Board should have it for reference as to the behaviour of officers in case of promotion, misconduct, superannuation, or dismissal.

I regret to find that the Chaplains do not perform all their duties in accordance with the 69th section of the Prisons Act, or with the by-laws of the prison. Their journals are not kept as directed by statute, or by the 7th rule of the prison by-laws. I would, therefore, request that the attention of these gentlemen may be drawn to the above mentioned statutable rules and by-laws.

None of the journals of the superior officers are full enough, nor do they enter sufficiently their remarks on circumstances that must occur to them in the execution of their respective duties.

Officers and Salaries.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Non-Resident.			
Thomas Mostyn Wood, esq., Local Inspector,	100	0	0
Rev. A. M. Kearney, Protestant Chaplain,	30	0	0
Rev. Thomas Boyle, Roman Catholic Chaplain,	30	0	0
Robert Lynn, Physician,	65	0	0
Edward Powell, Apothecary,	21	0	0
Resident.			
Edward Walsh, Governor,	200	0	0
William Shaw, Clerk and Schoolmaster,	40	0	0
Turnkeys. Thomas Graham,	30	0	0
Alexdr. Crawford, *Shoemaker*,	28	0	0
James Lougheed,	28	0	0
James Buchanan, *Shoemaker*,	28	0	0
Robert Kerr,	24	0	0
John Black,	24	0	0
John M'Cormack,	24	0	0
Catherine Ryan, Matron,	30	0	0
Mary Poe, Female Turnkey,	12	0	0

[All the turnkeys, except Alexander Crawford, assist the schoolmaster in teaching.]

Vacancies.

Robert Fry, turnkey, resigned; vacancy filled up by John M'Cormack.

Officers on Gaol Allowance.

Turnkeys, clerk and schoolmaster, matron, and female turnkey.

Officers' Visits.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1868.	From 1st Jan., 1869, to day of Inspection.
Local Inspector,	212	130
Chaplain, Established Church,	132	81
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	154	86
Physician,	215	115
Apothecary,	189	100

Hospitals.

	1866.		1867.		1868.		1869. (To day of Inspection.)	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of prisoners in hospital,	13	4	12	3	14	1	1	1
No. of days therein,	270	62	246	23	345	41	22	24
Average daily number,	·74	·18	·67	·06	·942	·112	·09	·10
Number of deaths,	–	–	1	1	–	1	1	–
Cost of medicine,	11*s.* 9*d.*		£18 5*s.* 3*d.*		£2 1*s.* 7*d.*		—	

Number of Coroner's Inquests held in the gaol during 1868, and up to day of inspection in 1869, and at what dates :— NORTH DISTRICT.

Two, viz. :—On 29th May, 1868, and 14th March, 1869. *County of Sligo Gaol.*

I am sorry to have to report that the hospital is not yet supplied with water-closets, or with baths suited to the requirements of the sick, though there is one bath in it, but it is not conveniently situated. There is both a hospital warder and a matron, though the average number of prisoners daily in hospital does not in the aggregate amount to 1. One good nurse would be quite sufficient to look after this department, and she should have the apartments now occupied by the hospital warder. There should be no intercourse between the male and female hospitals, a bell could be put up, so that the male prisoner could communicate with the nurse at night in case of necessity.

I found the blankets torn, and in bad repair. They should have been mended by the matron, as her duties must be very light. The medicines are supplied when required from the Apothecaries' Hall in Dublin, and are compounded, according to the prescription of the doctor, by the apothecary in the prison.

Board of Superintendence.

John Ormsby, esq.	Jemmett Duke, esq.	James Jones, esq.
James Wood, esq.	Charles W. O'Hara, esq.	Captain A. Martin.
Richard Gethin, esq.	Colonel Knox Barrett.	Alex. Gillmor, esq., mayor.
Sir R. Gore Booth, Bt., M.P.	John Ffolliott, esq.	

The Board meets once a month, when accounts are settled, and other business connected with the prison performed. The following is my Report on the state of Ballymote bridewell :—

STATE OF BALLYMOTE BRIDEWELL. *Bridewell.*

	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year,	49	9
Of whom were Drunkards, .	4	2
No. of Committals quarter previous to inspection, . .	23	1
Of whom were Drunkards, .	–	–

Petty Sessions, ...	Fortnightly; transmittals when necessary.
Committals, ...	Some. Irregular.
Registry, ...	Regular.
Repairs, ...	Good.
Security, ...	Yards insecure.
Accommodation, . . .	Insufficient.
Bedding, Furniture, and Utensils	Good.
Water, ...	Pump in yard.
Sewerage, ...	None.
Cleanliness, Dryness, Ventilation, and Order.	Clean, but damp.
Cost of Dietary, . . .	5*d.*
Salary of Keeper, . . .	£40. per annum.
Whether Keeper follows any other employment.	None.
Date of Official Inspection, .	August 23rd, 1869.
Remarks, ...	No prisoners. A small building, and only fit for a police lock-up.

CHARLES F. BOURKE, *Inspector-General.*

North District.

County of Tyrone Gaol.

County of Tyrone Gaol, at Omagh.—Statutable Inspection, 8th and 10th of September, 1869.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Pauper Debtors.	3	–	3	–	–	–
For Contempt of Court,	–	1	1	–	1	1
Untried.						
For Larceny,	2	1	3	–	–	–
,, Misdemeanors,	1	–	1	–	–	–
,, further examination,	–	1	1	–	–	–
Tried.						
Cases disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Imprisonment,	7	7	14	–	–	–
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	3	–	3	–	–	–
Disposed of Summarily.						
For Larceny,	–	1	1	–	–	–
In default of Bail,	2	–	2	–	–	–
Other Misdemeanors,	5	2	7	1	–	1
Under Revenue Laws,	2	–	2	–	–	–
Vagrants,	1	2	3	1	–	1
Total in custody,	26	15	41	2	1	3

Number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years:—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1866,	36	10	1868,	22	11
1867,	43	11	1869 (day of Inspection),	26	15

Number of workhouse offenders in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years:—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1866,	–	–	1868,	–	–
1867,	–	–	1869 (day of Inspection),	–	1

Number of vagrants in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years:—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1866,	2	3	1868,	–	1
1867,	1	–	1869 (day of Inspection),	1	2

Number of returned convicts in gaol on the day of inspection, and during each of the three preceding years, and the expired portion of 1869:—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1866,	4	1	1869 (up to and including		
1867,	6	3	day of Inspection),	1	2
1868,	2	2	Day of Inspection,	1	–

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Tyrone Gaol.

Number of Committals, specifying the Offences, during the years 1867, 1868, *and* 1869 (*up to and including the day of Inspection*); *also the Offences of all Prisoners in Custody on the day of Inspection.*

OFFENCES.	1867.		1868.		1869. (Including day of Inspection.)		In Custody on day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Shooting at, stabbing, conspiring, &c., to take life,	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
Manslaughter,	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Infanticide,	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
Concealing birth of Infants,	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–
Exposing or abandoning children,	2	2	–	1	–	–	–	–
Rape, and other carnal offences,	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Common assaults,	69	21	71	14	33	6	6	–
Assaults occasioning bodily harm,	9	–	5	1	3	–	2	–
Assaults on peace, &c., officers on duty,	8	–	12	1	1	1	1	–
Other assaults,	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
Robbery,	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–
Taking and holding forcible possession,	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing horses, cattle, and other live stock,	3	–	2	1	2	–	1	–
Larceny,	40	21	27	18	12	13	5	9
Receiving stolen goods,	–	3	–	3	–	–	–	–
Embezzlement,	3	–	2	–	1	–	–	–
Obtaining money by false pertences,	1	1	1	–	1	–	–	–
Fraud, and attempts to defraud,	4	–	3	–	3	–	2	–
Arson, and attempts to commit Arson,	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–
Perjury and subornation of perjury,	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–
Riot, rescue, &c.,	19	–	2	–	3	–	–	–
Military offences,	1	–	3	–	1	–	–	–
Revenue offences,	9	1	8	–	7	–	2	–
Illegal weights,	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Other offences—								
Against the person,	1	1	5	5	3	–	–	–
Unlicensed Dogs,	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–
Against property, with violence,	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	1
Against property, without violence,	7	–	4	5	2	2	–	–
Affecting the public peace,	4	1	2	1	10	7	–	–
Other offences, viz.:—								
Game and Fishery Acts,	3	–	9	–	–	–	–	–
Contempt of Court,	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Trespass,	6	–	3	–	–	–	–	–
Concealed on premises with intent,	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1
Fenianism,	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
Absconding from workhouse and offenders,	12	3	4	4	1	–	–	–
Leaving service,	11	–	13	3	1	1	–	–
Total criminal class,	215	54	187	60	90	33	22	12
Vagrancy,	5	36	6	28	4	14	1	2
Drunkenness,	68	31	54	60	36	29	–	–
Lunacy (under 1st and 2nd Vic., cap. 27),	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Debt,	23	1	36	2	10	3	3	–
Remanded for further examination,	25	10	23	12	5	5	–	1
Total,	338	133	306	162	145	84	26	15

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Tyrone Gaol.

Committals.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1868.	M.	F.	*From 1st Jan., 1869, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Debtors,	36	2	Debtors,	10	3
Criminals,	210	71	Criminals,	93	39
Vagrants,	6	29	Vagrants,	4	14
Drunkards,	54	60	Drunkards,	37	29
Total,	306	162	Total,	144	85

Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors).

	From 1st January to 31st December, 1868.	M.	F.		*From 1st Jan., 1869, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Committed	Once within the year,	212	73	Committed	Once within the year,	98	35
	Twice ,,	15	8		Twice ,,	7	6
	Thrice ,,	4	4		Thrice ,,	4	5
	Four times ,,	1	2		Four times ,,	1	1
	Five times ,,	1	1		Five times ,,	–	2
	Six times ,,	–	1		Six times ,,	1	1
	Seven times ,,	1	1		Seven times ,,	–	–
	Eight times ,,	–	1		Eight times ,,	–	–
	Twelve times ,,	–	1		Twelve times, ,,	–	–
	Thirteen times ,,	–	1		Thirteen times ,,	–	–
	Total,	234	93		Total,	111	50

Averages, &c. (exclusive of Debtors).

	From 1st January to 31st December, 1868.			From 1st January, 1869, to day of Inspection.		
	M.	F.	Date.	M.	F.	Date.
Aggregate No. of prisoners in custody,	10,447	5,385	—	4,803	4,091	—
Average daily number of prisoners in custody,	28·54	14·71	—	19·135	16·298	—
Highest number of prisoners at any one time,	73		4th Jan.	57		1st Jan.
Lowest ditto,	27		9th Sept.	24		15th April.
Highest number of males at any one time,	54		4th Jan.	33		1st Jan.
Ditto, of females,	25		15th Nov.	24		1st Jan.
Lowest number of males at any one time,	17		9th Sept.	11		29th May.
Ditto, of females,	7		18th March.	11		16th April.

Highest number of prisoners (exclusive of debtors) in gaol during each of the last seven years, and up to day of inspection in 1869 :—

12th May, 1862,	82	11th March, 1866,	70
29th May, 1863,	82	14th June, 1867,	74
22nd April, 1864,	77	4th January, 1868,	73
9th July, 1865,	70	1st January, 1869,	57

There were 41 prisoners in custody at my inspection of whom 1 male was a returned convict. Four were debtors, five untried, 17 disposed of at quarter sessions and assizes, and 15 summarily. I am happy to be able to state that out of the 132 criminal commitments from 1st January up to my visit only two were charged with attempting to take life, viz., 1 male for manslaughter, and a female for infanticide. There were 39 committals for common assault which appears to form the principal crime in the county, but larceny is apparently very prevalent among the females, 13 being committed for this offence during the above named period, and 12 males, of whom 9 females and 5 males were in custody at my inspection. More than half of the entire commitments were females, and it is especially lamentable to find that they form so large a proportion of the

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Tyrone Gaol.

drunkards, the numbers committed this year up to my inspection being 37 males and 29 females, and during 1868, 54 males and 60 females. The tables showing the number of times each prisoner was recommitted during 1868 and 1869, also would indicate a very determined tendency on the part of the females of this district to a repetition of crime, as one had been committed no less than thirteen times in 1868. But during the expired portion of 1869, I find that six times was the utmost that any one male or female had been committed, though 13 males and 15 females had been committed more than once. During the same period there had not been less than 11 males and 11 females at any one time in custody, and the greatest number of inmates at any one time was 33 males and 24 females.

There were no juveniles in custody on the day of my inspection, and though 6 had been committed since January, only 1 of them was sent to a reformatory.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	5	3	Laundry,	–	1
Yards,	5	2	Drying Room,	–	1
Day Rooms,	3	1	Lavatories,	4	3
Solitary Cells,	2	2	Baths,	3	2
Single Cells of larger size than 432 cubic feet,	26	37	Privies,	4	–
Single Cells of smaller size,	51	–	Water-closets,	10	4
Sleeping Rooms,	5	–	Fumigating Rooms (two boxes),	1	1
Hospital Rooms,	6	–	Reception Rooms or Cells,	1	1
Chapel,	1	–	Pumps,	3	–
Workshops,	4	–	Wells,	2	–
Worksheds,	29	–	Tread-wheel,	1	–
Kitchen,	1	–	Hand Pump,	1	–
Store Rooms,	2	2	Tell-tale Clocks,	2	–

The prison at the time of my inspection was in a fair state of discipline, order, and cleanliness. There is a good supply of water raised by the power of the tread-wheel, and it is supplied to all parts of the prison. It is also regularly used for flushing the sewers. There is a pump too, worked with a wheel, at which I found debtors employed. This appeared to me a very questionable practice, but on examining them I ascertained that they had no desire to be exempted from it. There is no proper reception ward in either the male or female prison, so that prisoners are taken straight from the gate-house to their cells, which is not in accordance with the provisions of the 20th rule of the 109th section of the Prisons Act. I would therefore urge upon the Board the necessity of appropriating part of each prison as a proper reception ward, where the prisoner should in compliance with the above section, wait until he be duly inspected by the doctor, and be bathed and cleansed previous to his being passed into the "proper ward."

The cells in the male prison are very small, and have no gas supplied to them, though there are bells and hot water pipes throughout the prison. There is gas in the corridor of the female prison, but I should recommend its introduction into all the cells, as at present prisoners are not employed to the advantage of the prison, or themselves, after lock-up. They go to bed at a quarter to six in the summer, and at sunset in winter, their clothes being all left outside the cell doors as a precaution against escape. Both prisons are well supplied with lavatories, baths and water closets. The hot water pipes are unfortunately overhead, and therefore offer a great temptation to prisoners so inclined to commit suicide. As to alter this arrangement would entail a great expense, I cannot in the present uncertain state of the law recommend it to be remedied at present. The kitchen is a good and suitable apartment, but the large boiler which is not used now was in a dirty and neglected state. The laundry is stalled and both it and the drying room are suitably fitted up. All the washing

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Tyrone Gaol..

of the prison is done here, but though there seems to be a great number of females at all times in custody, there does not appear to be any profits to the prison from this source of industry. In many prisons washing contracts are undertaken which afford considerable profit to the funds of the prison. There is a bath in the laundry in which females are bathed, but none except those who are very dirty. I am sure it would conduce to the comfort and health of the prisoners if they were all washed and cleansed not only on their arrival but at least once a month during their imprisonment.

I regret to have to report that the officers' quarters were very badly kept, and exhibited a lamentable want of cleanliness and order. These apartments should be regularly inspected by the Governor and Local Inspector, and as much regularity observed in them as in the rest of the prison.

The debtors' quarters, too, were very untidily kept; the water-closet very dirty and the privy out of repair. There were 3 male pauper debtors, 1 of whom had been confined in prison during three years and nine months for a debt of about £23, at a cost to the county for this period of about £140 10*s*. I trust, however, that in the coming Session of Parliament the law regarding imprisonment for debt in Ireland will be assimilated to that in England, and that it will be no longer lawful to incarcerate people of this class in a criminal prison at such a very great charge to the ratepayer.

The chapel is well arranged and suited to the requirements of the prison, except that it is wanting in seats for the officers so as to admit of their commanding a full view of the prisoners during the service. I therefore would urge on the Board the necessity of making this addition.

There is only one tell-tale clock in use, which is pegged half-hourly during the night. It is not sufficiently protected against being tampered with; and I would recommend that another such clock be put up in some distant part of the prison, as one is not sufficient to test the vigilance of the night-watch. I also would suggest that the present clock be better secured against being interfered with.

Photography is, I am sorry to find, not now carried on here. It has been proved to be very useful in the detection of old offenders, and should be carried on in all well regulated prisons. The late deputy-governor was in the habit of performing this duty here, and I think that either the Governor, or some other officer of the prison, should now undertake it.

On the occasion of my visit I found an unfortunate cripple committed for a month. Owing to bodily and mental infirmities he was a very unfit inmate for a gaol, as he was confined to bed and unable to move about. He was in a most suffering condition, cold, dirty, and neglected by the prison officers, so much so that I felt it my duty to remark very strongly on his case in the prison book. If the Medical Officer had given directions as to the care and management necessary for him I cannot think that he would have been left in the neglected state I found him in.

Stock at the time of Inspection.

	In Use.	In Store.
Blankets, pairs of,	40	129
Sheets, pairs of,	55	76
Rugs,	41	114
Hammocks or Cots,	–	35
Bed-ticks,	41	114
Bedsteads,	41	91

Male Clothing.

	In Use.	In Store.
Shirts,	22	197
Jackets,	15	121
Vests,	15	57
Trowsers,	15	83
Caps,	15	71
Stockings or Socks, pairs of,	15	13
Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	12	40

Female Clothing.

	In Use.	In Store.
Shifts,	15	30
Jackets,	15	15
Gowns,	15	61
Petticoats,	45	115
Aprons,	15	47
Neckerchiefs,	15	17
Caps,	15	15
Stockings, pairs of,	15	20
Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	15	19

There is an abundant supply of stores of all sorts in the prison. The bedding and the prisoners' clothes were excellent and in good repair. All the sheets, men's shirts, and female clothing are made in the female prison. Wool also is spun and made into stockings and socks, which, I am happy to find, are supplied to prisoners.

Number of Punishments for Prison Offences.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1868.	M.	F.	*From 1st Jan., 1869, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Dark or refractory cells,	30	10	Dark or refractory cells,	3	8
Stoppage of Diet,	5	–	Stoppage of Diet,	1	–
Total,	35	10	Total,	4	8

Employment on day of Inspection.

Punitive Labour.

Tread-wheel, ... 13 males.

The numbers being so low, tread-wheel worked for two hours each morning; afterwards employed at industrial labour.

Industrial Labour.

MALES.		FEMALES.	
Matmaking and weaving,	7	Sprigging,	8
Tailoring,	1	Knitting,	3
Stonebreaking,	8	Sewing,	1
Cooking,	1	Washing,	1
Pump,	4	Prison duties,	1
Prison duties,	2		
Total,	23	Total,	14

Summary.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Punitive Labour, 2 hours only,	13	–	Other classes of prisoners, viz.:—		
Industrial Labour, Mats and Weaving,	7	14	Tailoring,	1	–
Sick,	2	1	Stonebreaking,	8	–
Unemployed,	1	–	Cooking,	1	–
			Pump,	4	–
			Prison duties,	2	–
			Total in custody,	26	15

Net profit, the produce of prisoners' labour disposed of outside the gaol, for the last three years:—

1866, . £41 1*s.* 2*d.* | 1867, . £61 7*s.* 6*d.* | 1868, . £39 14*s.* 3½*d.*

During the year 4 males and 1 female had received punishment, but none of these were so serious as to be inflicted by magisterial authority, though 1 male was sentenced by the Board to three weeks' solitary for assaulting an officer. Punitive labour is carried on by means of the tread-wheel, at which men sentenced to hard labour work two hours daily. This is not a sufficient quantity of such labour to exact from prisoners so sentenced, and I would recommend the adoption of a greater amount of hard labour, as it is certainly the duty of prison authorities to insist on the sentence of the law being fully enforced. The tread-wheel is stalled, and there are proper places allotted for the reliefs, so that individual separation can be fully carried out here. The industrial labour for males consists chiefly of stone-breaking, mat-making, and weaving; and for females, knitting, sprigging, and sewing. I regret to find that in 1868 there was a considerable reduction in the profits arising from prison labour as compared with the preceding year. This is by no means accounted for by the relative numbers of prisoners committed during those years. I therefore trust that a full amount of attention will in

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Tyrone Gaol.

future be paid to this important department as it is very desirable that the cost of the prison should be as much reduced as possible by the means of prison labour. Prisoners are here left in darkness and idleness in the winter months for several hours daily, during part of which time they should be profitably employed in their cells, or in cells appropriated and fitted up for industrial labour. I would therefore again urge upon the Board the very great importance of introducing gas into the cells, by which means a far greater amount of reproductive labour could be obtained from the prisoners. Added to this, much advantage would be derived by fully employing the time of each prisoner, which at present is not possible, owing chiefly to the want of artificial light.

Schools.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1868.		From 1st Jan., 1869, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners who attended school,	257	95	111	50
Average daily number of pupils,	27·73	14·46	18·808	15·948
Number of days on which school was held,	366	366	251	251
Aggregate number of attendances,	10,152	5,294	4,721	4,003

School-hours.—Males, 10 to 12 o'clock. Females, 12 to 1 o'clock.

There are no school-rooms here. The teacher instructs the male prisoners in their cells, and the females through the trap-doors, which is by no means a desirable practice, and is open to great abuse and irregularities. I would therefore suggest that an apartment in each prison be appropriated to a school. The progress of the pupils appears to be fair, and to reflect credit upon the teacher, but I was sorry to find that the Chaplains seldom visit the school. As it is most important that these officers should supervise this department of the gaol, I would earnestly request their attention to this portion of their duty, and would submit that at every visit they shall enter their remarks regarding the school in the school-registry.

Dietary and Contracts.

Breakfast.—Males—8 oz. meal (stirabout) and 1 pint buttermilk. Females—7 oz. meal (stirabout) and 1 pint buttermilk.

Dinner.—Males—14 oz. white bread and 1 pint new milk. Females—12 oz. white bread and ¾ pint new milk.

Supper (for prisoners sentenced to above seven days).—Males—6 oz. white bread and ½ pint new milk. Females—5 oz. white bread and ½ pint new milk.

The provisions appear to be excellent, and are generally reported on favourably by the Chaplains. I received no complaints from any of the prisoners, regarding the quality of the food. The system of keeping and serving out the meal here is objectionable, and should be on a different footing. It is at present kept by the kitchen warder, who issues it daily. Without meaning in the least to impugn the integrity of this officer, I am of opinion that a superior officer should have charge of the meal store, and only the quantity necessary for the daily consumption should be issued each day to the kitchen warder.

Contracts.—Bread, white, per 4 lb. loaf, 7*d.*; oatmeal, per cwt., 14*s.* 11*d.*; Indian meal, per cwt., 9*s.* 9*d.*; rice, per lb., 3*d.*; meat, per lb., 8*d.*; new milk, per gallon, 8½*d.*; buttermilk, per gallon, 2½*d.*; salt, per cwt., 1*s.* 5*d.*; coal, Scotch, per ton, 16*s.* 11*d.*; ditto, English, per ton, 17*s.* 7*d.*; turf, per box 80 cubic feet, 2*s.* 5½*d.*; straw, per cwt., 3*s.* 3*d.*; gas, per 1,000 cubic feet, 6*s.* 8*d.*; candles, per dozen lbs., 5*s.* 7*d.*; soap, per cwt., £1 11*s.* 4*d.*

All the books prescribed in the list of the Inspectors-General are not kept here, but those that are appear to be carefully written up and attended to. I regret to be obliged to state that the journals of the superior officers, with the exception, perhaps of the Governor's, are merely records

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Tyrone Gaol.

of their visits to the prison. These journals should be much more full and explicit, and I would earnestly request these officers to keep them in compliance with the statutable directions. It is most important, both for the information of the Board and the Inspectors-General, that each of these officers "shall keep a journal in which he shall enter the time of his attendance on the performance of his duty with any observations which may occur to him in the execution thereof." The Deputy-Governor should not as is his practice write in the Governor's journal, as this journal should be kept entirely by the Governor himself, and be much more detailed than it is.

I would request that the books above referred to, which are not kept though included in the list ordered to be kept in all gaols, may be at once procured, and carefully and regularly written up, as too much attention and precision cannot be observed in the keeping of gaol accounts.

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years:—

1866, . 2·93*d.* | 1867, . 3·4*d.* | 1868, . 4·42*d.*

Net cost of gaol, including diet and salaries, for the three preceding years:—

1866, . £2,043 4*s.* 6*d.* | 1867, . £2,003 11*s.* 3*d.* | 1868, . £1,992 3*s.* 10*d.*

Average cost of each prisoner per annum for the last three years:—

1866, . £36 18*s.* 5·66*d.* | 1867, . £32 13*s.* 11*d.* | 1868, . £40 10*s.* 7·44*d.*

Amounts repaid by the War Department for military prisoners for the last three years:—

1866, . £0 14*s.* 0*d.* | 1867, . £2 11*s.* 0*d.* | 1868, . £0 2*s.* 0*d.*

Amounts repaid by the Inland Revenue Department for excise prisoners for the last three years:—

1866, . £7 19*s.* 4½*d.* | 1867, . £8 8*s.* 4½*d.* | 1868, . £4 2*s.* 10½*d.*

Amounts repaid out of the Consolidated Fund for the maintenance, &c. of certain classes of prisoners:—

1866, . £159 16*s.* 7*d.* | 1867, . £201 7*s.* 3*d.* | 1868, . £168 3*s.* 5*d.*

In the year 1868 the average cost of each prisoner per annum was £40 10*s.* 7*d.*, the net cost of the gaol, including diet and salaries, was £1,992 3*s.* 10*d.*, the total expenses exclusive of officers were £969 6*s.* 11*d.*, therefore the cost of officers alone was £1,022 16*s.* 11*d.* During the same year 73 was the highest number (exclusive of debtors) in gaol at any one time, and as there are 13 intern discipline officers, there would be one officer to about 5½ prisoners. In the present uncertain state of prison law in Ireland, I feel there is great difficulty in reducing excessive staffs, but in the event of vacancies occurring, and pending the decision of Parliament, I think no minor appointments should be filled up in this prison until the staff becomes considerably reduced.

Hospitals.

	1866.		1867.		1868.		1869. (To day of Inspection.)	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of prisoners in hospital,	8	2	17	5	6	4	9	6
Number of days therein, .	120	10	232	31	101	27	126	33
Average daily number, .	·33	·03	·71	·09	·27	·074	·502	·131
Number of deaths, . .	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cost of medicine, . .	£1 10*s.* 0*d.*		—		*£4 12*s.* 1*d.*		Furnished yearly.	

* Includes £2 15*s.* for medicines used in 1867.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Tyrone Gaol.

At the time of my inspection there was a bad case of typhus fever in the hospital, where infectious diseases only are treated, as there are some cells in the prison set apart for minor complaints. Though these cells are not well adapted for the treatment of disease, yet many advantages are derived from the adoption of such a system, and I would therefore suggest that they should be heated, and better fitted up for the accommodation of sick prisoners. I would here congratulate the Board upon the very moderate sum expended each year in the purchase of medicines, and would be glad if other prison authorities would manage their pharmaceutical departments as economically as it is done here.

Officers and Salaries.

	£
Non-Resident.	
Geo. A. Rogers, esq., Local Inspector,	150
Rev. William Chartres, Protestant Chaplain,	40
Rev. John Arnold, Presbyterian Chaplain,	40
Rev. Josias Mitchell,	
Rev. Bernard M'Namee, Roman Catholic Chaplain,	40
Henry Thompson, esq., M.D., Surgeon,	—
Fras. Trenar, esq., Apothecary,	20
Resident.	
Wm. M'Clelland, esq., Governor,	200
Hugh Patterson, Deputy Governor and Clerk,	62
Turnkeys. Knox Ashfield,	40
Turnkeys. Samuel Mullan, Gatekeeper,	40
Turnkeys. John Bleakly, Hospital,	40
Turnkeys. Alexander M'Elroy, Carpenter,	50
Turnkeys. William Ellis, Tailor,	40
Turnkeys. William Noble, Teacher,	40
Turnkeys. Edward Wynne, Mat-maker,	33
William Wright, Nightwatch,	30
Mrs. Maria Stubbs, Matron,	47
Mrs. Margt. Kidney, assistant do.,	34
Miss Jane Delap, assistant do.,	29

Vacancy.

Robert Coffey, Deputy Governor and Clerk, resigned; Hugh Patterson appointed.

Officers on Gaol Allowance.

£12 per annum in lieu of rations added to salary of each intern officer, except night guard.

Officers' Visits.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1868.	From 1st Jan., 1869, to day of Inspection.
Local Inspector,	146	88
Chaplain, Established Church,	155	99
Presbyterian Chaplain,	166	111
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	113	100
Physician and Surgeon,	105	83

Board of Superintendence.

Sir John M. Stewart, bart.	Charles Eccles, esq.	Captain Thos. Auchinleck.
Francis John Gervais, esq.	T. W. D. Humphreys, esq.	Major A.W.Cole Hamilton.
Major Francis Ellis.	William F. Black, esq.	Captain A. F. Knox.
Samuel Vesey, esq.	A. Mackenzie Lyle, esq.	Courtenay Newton, esq.

I am happy to find that the Local Inspector now resides within easy distance of the prison, as I have no doubt his doing so will be far more satisfactory to himself and to the Board. The Board meets once every month for the discharge of business, the payment of salaries and the settlement of accounts. The extern officers' and the Governor's salaries are paid after each assizes.

I annex my report on the state of the bridewells in the county. The bridewell of Strabane is discontinued by warrant of the Lord Lieutenant, dated 31st July last, which warrant makes it illegal to imprison any person therein after 1st day of September, 1869.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Tyrone.

Bridewells.

	Clogher.		Dungannon.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year,	54	16	139	57
Of whom were Drunkards,	13	4	63	18
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding inspection,	18	8	20	5
Of whom were Drunkards,	7	1	11	11
Petty Sessions and Transmittals,	Petty Sessions monthly. Transmittals regular.		Petty Sessions fortnightly. Transmittals regular.	
Committals,	Regular.		Regular.	
Registry,	Regular.		Regular.	
Repairs and Order,	Good.		Damp coming in in female day-room, and should be attended to.	
Security,	Fair.		Good.	
Accommodation,	Sufficient.		Sufficient.	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils,	Good, and sufficient.		Good and sufficient, except that some more blankets are required.	
Water,	Pump dry, but a small supply from rain off roof. The pump should be put in order at once.		By pump in each yard.	
Sewerage,	Sufficient.		None. There are cesspools under the privies.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	Clean.		Middling.	
Cost of Dietary per head per day,	4·5*d.*		4·4*d.*	
Salary of Keeper,	Keeper, £40; matron, £20.		Keeper, £60; matron, £25.	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment.	None.		Courthouse-keeper, at £8 a year.	
Date of Statutable Inspection.	8th September, 1869.		8th September, 1869.	
Remarks,	This is a certified Bridewell. No prisoners.		This is a certified Bridewell. No prisoners.	

CHARLES F. BOURKE, *Inspector-General.*

North District.

County of Westmeath Gaol.

County of Westmeath Gaol, at Mullingar —Statutable Inspection, 23rd September, 1869.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
Untried.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
For Felony,	2	–	2	–	–	–
,, Larceny,	2	–	2	–	–	–
,, further Examination,	2	–	2	–	–	–
Tried.						
Cases disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.						
Of Felony or Larceny—						
To Imprisonment,	4	1	5	–		–
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	1	1	2	–	–	–
Disposed of Summarily.						
Other Misdemeanors,	8	1	9	–	–	–
Vagrants,	–	4	4	–	–	–
Drunkards,	1	1	2	–	–	–
Total in Custody,	20	8	28	–	–	–

Juveniles.

Above 10 and not exceeding 16 years—Summarily Convicted, (committed once). 1 male.

On the day of my inspection there was only one male juvenile in custody, and care was taken to keep him separate from the rest of the prisoners.

Number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years :—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1866,	33	8	1868,	13	3
1867,	22	12	1869 (day of Inspection),	20	8

Number of vagrants in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years :—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1866,	–	3	1868,	–	1
1867,	–	6	1869 (day of Inspection),	–	4

Number of returned convicts in gaol on the day of inspection, and during each of the three preceding years, and the expired portion of 1869 :—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1866,	2	3	1869 (up to and including day of Inspection),	2	2
1867,	1	1			
1868,	1	2	Day of Inspection,	1	2

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Westmeath Gaol.

Number of Committals, specifying the Offences, during the years 1867, 1868, *and* 1869 (*up to and including the day of Inspection*); *also the Offences of all Prisoners in Custody on the day of Inspection.*

Offences.	1867.		1868.		1869. (Including day of Inspection.)		In custody on day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Murder (exclusive of infanticide),	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–
Shooting at, stabbing, conspiring, &c., to take life,	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Concealing birth of infants,	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	1
Rape and other carnal offences,	2	–	–	–	1	–	1	–
Common Assaults,	14	–	3	–	5	1	–	–
Assaults occasioning bodily harm,	4	–	5	–	2	–	–	–
Assaults on peace, &c., officers on duty,	2	–	4	–	4	–	1	–
Other assaults,	75	6	72	10	38	4	7	1
Stealing horses, cattle and other live stock,	2	–	5	–	–	–	2	–
Larceny,	15	6	21	9	15	11	3	
Receiving stolen goods,	2	3	–	2	–	–	–	–
Embezzlement,	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Obtaining money by false pretences,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Fraud, and attempts to defraud,	3	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
Other malicious offences against property,	4	–	1	1	1	–	–	–
Offences against the currency,	–	1	–	–	1	–	1	–
Perjury and subornation of perjury,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Riot, rescue, &c.,	–	–	–	–	5	3	–	–
Military offences,	3	–	3	–	3	–	–	–
Under Poor Law Act,	4	1	9	6	13	4	–	–
Other offences—								
Against the person,	2	–	2	–	3	–	–	–
Against property, without violence,	7	1	–	–	1	–	–	–
Affecting the public peace,	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–
Seducing soldiers and sedition,	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Misdemeanants,	18	8	25	9	1	–	–	–
Total criminal class,	163	26	152	38	100	24	17	3
Vagrancy,	1	23	2	22	21	4	–	4
Drunkenness,	78	71	74	76	52	42	1	1
Lunacy (under 1st Vic., cap. 27),	4	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Debt,	5	–	8	–	–	–	–	–
Remanded for further examination,	36	6	39	1	13	1	2	–
Total,	287	127	275	137	186	71	20	8

Committals.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1868.	M.	F.	*From 1st Jan.*, 1869, *to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Debtors,	8	–	Debtors,	–	–
Criminals,	191	39	Criminals,	113	25
Vagrants,	2	22	Vagrants,	21	4
Drunkards,	74	76	Drunkards,	52	42
Dangerous Lunatics,	–	–	Dangerous Lunatics,	–	–
Total,	275	137	Total,	186	71

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Westmeath Gaol.

Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors).

	From 1st January to 31st December, 1868.	M.	F.	*From 1st Jan., 1869, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Committed	Once within the year,	213	46	Once within the year,	145	35
	Twice ,,	10	5	Twice ,,	9	3
	Thrice ,,	6	1	Thrice ,,	3	1
	Four times ,,	4	–	Four times ,,	2	1
	Five times ,,	–	4	Five times ,,	–	1
	Six times ,,	–	–	Six times ,,	1	–
	Seven times ,,	–	1	Seven times ,,	–	1
	Eight times ,,	–	1	Eight times ,,	–	–
	Nine times ,,	–	–	Nine times ,,	–	–
	Ten times ,,	–	1	Ten times ,,	–	–
	Eleven times ,,	–	–	Eleven times ,,	–	1
	Sixteen times ,,	–	1	Sixteen times ,,	–	–
	Seventeen times ,,	–	1	Seventeen times ,,	–	–
	Total,	233	61	Total,	160	43

Averages, &c. (exclusive of Debtors).

—	From 1st January to 31st December, 1868.			From 1st January, 1869, to day of Inspection.		
	M.	F.	Date.	M.	F.	Date.
Average daily number of prisoners in custody,	17·7	6·7	—	19·05	7·35	—
Highest number of prisoners at any one time,	43		4th June.	38		26th May.
Lowest ditto, .	9		18th Sept.	15		17th March.
Highest number of males at any one time, .	31		4th June.	34		26th May.
Ditto, of females,	14		1st March.	13		13th Feb.
Lowest number of males at any one time, .	8		18th Sept.	11		23rd July.
Ditto, of females,	1		18th Sept.	2		17th March.

Highest number of prisoners (exclusive of debtors,) in gaol during each of the last seven years, and up to day of inspection in 1869 :—

18th June, 1862, ...	61	24th February, 1866, . . .	70
8th November, 1863, . . .	56	9th April, 1867, ...	44
4th December, 1864, . . .	68	4th January, 1868, . . .	43
3rd April, 1865, ...	59	26th May, 1869, ...	38

Two males were in custody on charge of murder, and previous to my inspection in this year, one male had been in custody for conspiring to take life. Of the 257 prisoners committed during that period, 94 were for drunkenness, the proportion of male to female drunkards being 52 to 42 respectively. In 1868 there were 412 persons committed to this gaol, of these 74 males and 76 females were drunkards. In fact drunkenness would appear to be the principal offence of the female population of this district.

Of the 71 female commitments here, previous to my inspection this year, 42 were for the offence of drunkenness, and 4 for vagrancy, leaving only 25 for various other offences, classed as criminal. One female in custody, on the day of my inspection, was committed eleven times, and another seven from 1st January, 1869. In 1868 4 females were committed five times, 1 seven times, 1 eight, 1 ten, 1 sixteen, and 1 seventeen times. Thus it will be seen that there is a certain class of females in this district perfectly regardless of the punishment inflicted on them in this prison, and almost constant inmates of the gaol. I fear as long as legislation is inactive in regard to the classifi-

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Westmeath Gaol.

cation of such offenders, these unfortunate women will continue to be a burden to the ratepayers, and a disgrace to the district. Two of the females in custody at my inspection were returned convicts. It would appear from the above tables that assaults and larceny are the chief crimes of males committed here. On the 23rd of July of this year there were only 11 males in custody, and on the 17th March only 2 females, whereas the highest number of male and female prisoners at any one time in custody were 38, and 15 respectively, so that if this state of things could be taken as a criterion of the amount of crime in the county, it would be most satisfactory. There were no female debtors in custody during 1868, nor up to my inspection in 1869, only 8 male debtors in 1868, and none in 1869. As the law regarding imprisonment for debt in England has been altered, I trust that another session of Parliament will not pass without legislation on this subject for Ireland. There are many instances in our county prisons of unfortunate pauper debtors being incarcerated for years for a debt of a few pounds, and treated with very little difference from ordinary criminals. As the law now stands, an individual may be sent to this prison for a debt say of £2, where it is possible he may remain for years at the expense of £19 14*s.* per year to the ratepayers, this being the average cost per head last year of prisoners in Mullingar prison.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Yards,	10	7	Bakery,	1	–
Day Rooms,	5	2	Store Rooms,	2	1
Solitary Cells,	5	2	Laundry,	–	1
Single Cells 9 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet high,=432 cubic feet,	93	14	Drying Room,	–	1
			Lavatories,	4	–
			Baths,	2	2
Cells to contain three persons,	6	–	Privies,	14	2
Sleeping Rooms,	4	6	Water-closets,	9	7
No. of Beds in such Rooms,	–	12	Fumigating Room,	1	–
Hospital Rooms,	3	2	Reception Rooms,	1	1
Chapel,	1	–	Pumps,	3	3
School Rooms,	1	1	Wells,	1	1
Workshops,	4	1	Crank-mills,	2	–
Worksheds,	16	–	Tell-tale Clocks,	2	–
Kitchen,	1	–			

The cellular accommodation here consists of 93 single cells for males, and 14 for females. Only three classes of the male prison, comprising 34 cells, are heated, and supplied with bells and covered lavatories; the other classes are not heated, and prisoners are obliged to wash in the yards. There is gas supplied to the corridors, but none to the cells, and the middle tier of cells is small and low, not heated nor supplied with bells. This is in direct contravention of the 44th cap. 3 & 4 Vic., sec. 4, which provides "no cell shall be used for the separate confinement of any prisoner which is not lighted, warmed, ventilated, and furnished with the means of enabling the prisoner at any time to communicate with an officer of the prison." There is a full supply of water-closets in both male and female prisons. Eleven cells of the latter prison are heated, but the fire used for this purpose is in a cell inhabited by a prisoner, which, I think, is a dangerous and objectionable arrangement. The keys of the female cells are kept by the matron at night, and those of the outside door of this prison by the Governor. The system by which the bells are hung is very defective, as they are liable to go out of order. Considering the very unsatisfactory and uncertain state of the law regarding prisons in Ireland, I cannot recommend counties to go to any very great expense in making extensive alterations in their prisons, at the same time ordinary repairs

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Westmeath Gaol.

and moderate improvements should be carried out, and the prisons adapted as far as possible to the requirements laid down by Parliament. If every advantage is taken of prison labour, improvements may be constantly adopted at a very moderate expense. There is an abundance of water taken from a river which runs through the prison. This is used for washing and ablutionary purposes, but there is a spring from which water is obtained for cooking and drinking; there has also been a good pump recently erected in the yard leading to the female prison. There are several workshops, in which trades and handicrafts are carried on, so that there is a facility for the execution of all labour necessary for prison purposes. Corn is bruised here by a crank-mill. This mill, I am happy to say, has been recently altered, in accordance with the recommendation of my colleague, but I am sorry to find that his suggestion with regard to the large crank-mill used for grinding has not yet been carried out. As much profits of labour are here derived from this industry, I trust the Board will see the necessity of securing this mill against the chances of accident as described in my colleague's report of last year. There are sixteen separate sheds in the yard used for stone-breaking, but I was unable to ascertain that a regular and measured amount of stones was broken daily by each prisoner. It would be very desirable that a certain quantity of labour were obtained from every prisoner, and that each should know the exact amount required from him. There is a want of system and regularity on this point, which should not exist in any well-regulated prison, for on inquiry, I was unable to discover that the periods of labour, either on the crank-mill or at stone-breaking, were fixed, or that a greater amount is apportioned to men sentenced to hard labour than to ordinary prisoners, nor does it appear that the crank-mill is worked regularly every day. I would therefore call the serious attention of the Board to this subject, and would urge on them the necessity of laying down strict rules as to the employment of prisoners, and the distinctions to be made between those sentenced and not sentenced to hard labour. I would also earnestly recommend gas to be introduced into the cells and workshops, in order that a full quantity of industrial labour may be obtained, and that prisoners may not be left, as they now are, in darkness and idleness during the winter months for about fourteen hours daily.

There are four baths, two for the use of males and two for females. Those in the female prison are very inconveniently situated, being attached to the laundry instead of in the prison. Those in the male prison are insufficient in number. I would therefore call attention to the 109th section of the Prisons Act, rule 9, and would request a stricter compliance with it. The laundry is conveniently and suitably fitted up with five stalls for washing and a good drying-room. All prison washing is done here under the superintendence of the matron and her assistants. The chapel is suited to the use of the prison, and due provision is made therein for the separation of the sexes. There is a large steam boiler in the kitchen, but owing to the small number of prisoners in custody, an ordinary small boiler is used with a fire under it, which serves its purpose thoroughly. I found here a prisoner at work, entirely alone, with the door open, and under no supervision. This is a breach of prison rule that should never be permitted, for reasons which are but too obvious.

There is a good bakery, but baking is not now carried on, as the system of obtaining bread by contract appears to be every way more convenient.

There are two tell-tale clocks, one in the corridor of the male prison, and the other in the office. I do not consider the latter sufficiently

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Westmeath Gaol.

protected against being tampered with, and would recommend a good Chubbs' lock to be placed on it. The male prisoners' own clothing is fumigated if necessary, and that of the females washed, but as the general class of prisoners committed here are, as a rule, dirty, all prisoners' clothing should be fumigated or washed before it is put by and labelled, for these clothes are often the means of introducing both infection and dirt into a prison. I found the entire prison and bedding very damp, and was informed, that owing to the nature of the stone with which the prison is built, it is always damp in moist weather. The assistant matron and two turnkeys' apartments, close to the female prison, were very dirty and untidy. One of these turnkeys is the husband of the assistant matron, but being now superannuated should cease to live in the gaol, and the assistant matron should be provided with apartments elsewhere. I would therefore recommend that the room now occupied by the assistant matron be converted into a warders' messroom, as it is impossible that officers' quarters can be kept as they ought to be, unless they are furnished with a room besides the one in which they sleep. The matron's apartments were both clean and orderly, and I trust that the other officers will in future follow her example in this particular.

There are no descriptive cards in the cells of the prisoners. These have been found most useful, and are now furnished in every well-regulated prison, I therefore would recommend their adoption here as soon as possible. Female debtors are not properly classified, nor are there yards set apart for their special use; however, as to remedy this would involve a large outlay, and considering the probability of the abolition of imprisonment for debt being soon extended to Ireland, I cannot recommend any alteration in this section of the prison at present. The keys and locks are reported to be good; they are mended within the prison by a locksmith, who is assisted by a prisoner. This, I think, a very objectionable practice, and should be discontinued, as it affords the prisoner an opportunity of tampering with the locks if so inclined, unless great vigilance is maintained.

Photography is now, I am happy to find, adopted here. Prisoners are not left in refractory cells at night. I think these cells should be properly heated and ventilated in order that prisoners sentenced to them may undergo their sentence without being removed at night, for if the punishment be merely inflicted by day, it can have little or no effect on the hardened criminal. The keys are given to the Governor after lock-up, who keeps them in an iron safe during the night.

The night watchman has a key of the corridor in the main prison, whence he is obliged to go for the purpose of pegging the tell-tale clock. The place appropriated for prisoners to receive visitors is very unsuitable. A properly railed and wired room, such as exists in Londonderry and some other gaols, should be made, thereby rendering it almost impossible for prisoners or their friends to pass any prohibited article from one to the other. I would also urge the necessity of specified periods to be laid down for visits to convicted prisoners, which should in no case be more frequent than once in two months, and then only in cases of good behaviour.

Hospital.

	1866.		1867.		1868.		1869. (To day of Inspection.)	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of prisoners in hospital,	19	8	12	10	4	13	6	–
Number of days therein,	316	263	133	249	25	270	202	–
Average daily number,	0·86	0·72	0·36	0·7	0·07	0·74	0·76	–
Number of deaths,	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Cost of medicine,	£6 5*s.* 3½*d.*		£10 19*s.* 3*d.*		£3 7*s.* 9*d.*		—	

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Westmeath Gaol.

The sanitary condition of this prison appears to be extremely satisfactory, only 6 patients having been in hospital up to the time of my inspection in 1869, and only 1 for the last six months. There is only one bath for the use of both sexes, and a door inside the hospital connects the male and female hospitals, which is an objectionable arrangement, and liable to gross abuse. This door should be built up "so as to prevent any intercourse between said male and female prisoners," as provided by 6th section, Prisons Act. One nurse attends both hospitals, and is locked in at night, the key being taken by the Governor, whenever there are prisoners in hospital. As this is so seldom the case, this officer's time can scarcely be fully employed.

Schools.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1868.		From 1st Jan., 1869, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners who attended school,	146	24	124	14
Average daily number of pupils,	13·8	2·2	12·9	3·7
Number of days on which school was held,	305	253	222	169

School-hours.—Males, from 7 to 9, A.M. Females, from 4 to 5, P.M.

The male school is held for two hours daily, and the female for one. The former is conducted in one of the day-rooms, suitably partitioned and fitted as a school-room. They are both taught by a trained teacher, who is not a disciplined officer, and does not reside in the prison. The female school-room is not stalled, but as their attendance is very small, the daily average being only from 2 to 3, I think this apartment sufficient for its purpose. The Inspector of National schools for the last quarter reports the female school as "progressing," and of the male school, that he "found the young man in the third class very intelligent, and showing a satisfactory knowledge of most subjects. The two young men in second class also did pretty well in reading, writing, and arithmetic. The young men in first class are not well prepared, but they are not long in prison. On the whole the school is progressing." The Inspector also "directed the teacher to attend to reading, writing, and arithmetic," in which advice I thoroughly concur, as I think beyond this, secular instruction to prisoners is not called for, or intended by the legislature. I would here draw the attention of the chaplains to the 5th rule of the prison by-laws, in reference to their visits to their school, and would request their compliance with the same.

Stock at the time of Inspection.

	In Use.	In Store.	*Male Clothing.*	In Use.	In Store.	*Female Clothing.*	In Use.	In Store.
Blankets, pairs of,	82	45	Shirts,	18	40	Shifts,	15	7
Sheets, pairs of,	80	26	Jackets,	9	43	Jackets or Gowns,	15	6
Rugs,	81	16	Vests,	9	17	Petticoats,	18	12
Bed-ticks,	81	12	Trowsers,	9	40	Aprons,	13	8
Bedsteads,	136	–	Caps,	9	31	Stockings, pairs of,	14	10
			Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	9	10	Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	10	3
			Neckerchiefs,	9	14			

The stock in store and in use, consisting of beds, bedding, male and female clothing, was abundant, clean, orderly, and in good repair, though some of the bedding was damp, owing to the very great humidity of the cells and corridors. All the clothing is made in the gaol by prison labour. The tins also are manufactured in the same way, but are not kept clean and bright. Stockings are supplied to the female, but not to the male prisoners. Although these articles are not in the

list of clothing ordered by statute, I think they should be supplied in all prisons, both for the sake of the health and comfort of the prisoners.

Punishments for Prison Offences.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1868.	M.	F.	*From 1st January, 1869, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Dark or Refractory Cells,	26	1	Dark or Refractory Cells,	11	2
By Magisterial authority,	–	–	By Magisterial authority,	1	–
Total,	26	1	Total,	12	2

Employment on day of Inspection.

Punitive Labour.

MALES.		FEMALES.	
Stone-breaking,	8	Washing,	1
		Prison duty,	1
Total,	8	Total,	2

Industrial Labour.

Blacksmith,	1	Knitting,	3
Mat making,	1	Sewing,	3
Net making,	1		
Cook and Tailoring,	1		
Prison duty,	2		
Total,	6	Total,	6

Summary.

	M.	F.
Punitive Labour,	8	2
Industrial Labour,	6	6
Unemployed (untried, &c.)	6	–
Total in custody,	20	8

Net profit, the produce of prisoners' labour disposed of outside the gaol for the last three years:—

1866, £67 2*s.* 2*d.* | 1867, £52 13*s.* 7*d.* | 1868, £59 2*s.* 5*d.*

By the above tables it will be seen how little punitive labour is exacted from prisoners sentenced here to hard labour. There is no tread-wheel, and the crank-mill is not regularly employed. Therefore the entire hard labour seems to consist of stone-breaking, which is not looked upon in the light of hard labour, more especially as I have previously remarked, no specified task is regularly set to each prisoner. It is the duty of the prison authorities to provide proper means of carrying into effect such sentences as are prescribed by law. I therefore suggest that arrangements may be made in order that the law can be enforced in regard to prisoners sentenced here to hard labour. I am also of opinion, considering the available appliances here for carrying out industrial labour, that a greater effort should be made to reduce the expenses of the prison by employing this class of labour to more advantage.

Several of the warders are tradesmen, and it also appears that prisoners of almost every description of trade are committed here during the year. I find a very objectionable practice exists as to the employment of prisoners in the kitchen. Prisoners sentenced to hard labour should not be permitted to be so engaged. This is not only the most comfortable position for a prisoner, but the work is easy, and the prisoner is in association, has access more or less to the provisions, and enjoys other indulgences prohibited to his fellow prisoners, whose crimes are in most cases far less grave. Added to this, there is nothing requiring any great culinary art in the prescribed

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Westmeath Gaol.

dietary formula, so that prisoners of the commonest intellect are capable, under the guidance of disciplined officers, of performing the necessary duties of a prison kitchen. Where the kitchen is conveniently situated, its duties are far better and more efficiently done by the female than by the male prisoners.

Dietary and Contracts.

I. *Dietaries for Prisoners whose term of Imprisonment shall not exceed One Week.*

Class 1 (Males).—Breakfast—8 oz. meal in stirabout, and ½ pint new milk. Dinner—14 oz. bread, and 1 pint vegetable soup.

Class 2 (Females).—Breakfast—7 oz. meal in stirabout, and ½ pint new milk. Dinner—12 oz. bread, and ¾ pint vegetable soup.

Class 3 (Males and Females under fifteen years).—Breakfast—5 oz. meal in stirabout, and ½ pint new milk. Dinner—Not less than 8 oz. brown bread, and 1 pint vegetable soup. Supper—4 oz. brown bread.

II. *Dietary for Prisoners whose term of Imprisonment shall exceed One Week, for Untried Prisoners who do not maintain themselves, and for Pauper Debtors.*

Class 1 (Males).—Breakfast—8 oz. meal in stirabout, and ½ pint new milk. Dinner—14 oz. bread, and 1 pint new milk. Supper—6 oz. bread, and ½ pint new milk.

Class 2 (Females).—Breakfast—7 oz. meal in stirabout, and ½ pint new milk. Dinner—12 oz. bread, and ¾ pint new milk. For Supper—5 oz. bread, and ½ pint of new milk.

Class 3 (Males and Females under fifteen years).—Breakfast—5 oz. oatmeal, and ½ pint new milk. Dinner—Not less than 8 oz. brown bread, and 1 pint of vegetable soup. Supper—5 oz. bread, and ½ pint new milk.

Potatoes are to be substituted for bread at dinner on three days in the week, in the following proportions:—Class 1, 3 lbs.; Class 2, 2½ lbs.; Class 3, 2½ lbs.

The stirabout is made of oatmeal.

Roman Catholic prisoners, on the first and last Wednesdays in Lent, and on Good Friday, are to receive, in place of milk, 2 oz. molasses at breakfast, vegetable soup at dinner, and tea without milk for supper on those days.

Contracts.—Bread, white, per 4lb. loaf, 8½*d.*; oatmeal, per cwt., 14*s.* 6*d.*; potatoes, per cwt., 3*s.* 4*d.*; meat, per lb., 7*d.*; new milk, per gallon, 7*d.*; salt, per cwt., 3*s.* 6*d.*; coal, per ton, 19*s.* 9*d.*; turf, per 100 boxes, £4 15*s.*; straw, per cwt., 2*s.*; gas, per 1,000 cubic feet, 8*s.* 4*d.*; candles, per lb., 6*d.*; soap, per cwt., £1 7*s.*

The finance books and registries are all kept very carefully by the Deputy Governor, but some of the forms prescribed by the Court of Queen's Bench are not in use; however, the Local Inspector promised that these books should be procured. The work ledger and abstract of daily consumption are examined and checked by the Local Inspector every Saturday. The journal of the Governor is well and fully kept, but those of the other superior officers of the prison are merely records of their visits. The Local Inspector, who has lately been appointed, will, I feel sure, in future duly keep his journal; and I trust that the chaplain's and surgeon's attention also may be directed both to the by-laws of the prison and to the respective sections of the Act regulating the circumstances which their journals should record. I regret to find that the surgeon receives no salary for his services in the prison, and hope that in any future legislation this anomalous state of things will be rectified. The general visitors' book is not kept here, and as it is one of those books directed by the Court of Queen's Bench to be kept in all prisons, I should recommend its being adopted at once. I examined all the prisoners, and received no complaints from any of them. The provisions appeared to be of an excellent quality, and are generally reported on favourably by the chaplains. I regret extremely to have to report that during my inspection I detected several serious indications of great laxity of discipline in the prison. I examined into each individual case, and received from the Governor no satisfactory explanation for any such irregularities, for which I hold him chiefly responsible.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Westmeath Gaol.

I have already enumerated these in my remarks in the prison book, which has, no doubt, been laid before the Board of Superintendence. In the hope, therefore, that measures will be taken to prevent a recurrence of such irregularities, and the adoption of greater discipline than has lately existed, I shall not repeat them again here. In a prison situated as this is, to which criminals of every description are committed, and in which I regret to say, persons are at present confined, charged with very grave offences against life and property, too much vigilance, care, and precaution on the part of the officers cannot be exercised.

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years :—

1866, . 2·6*d.* | 1867, . 3·2*d.* | 1868, . 4·36*d.*

Net cost of Gaol, including Diet and Salaries, for the three preceding years :—

1866, . £1,552 15*s.* 3*d.* | 1867, . £1,431 1*s.* 9*d.* | 1868, . £1,258 8*s.* 1*d.*

Average cost of each Prisoner per annum for the last three years :—

1866, . £35 9*s.* 2*d.* | 1867, . £46 15*s.* 4·3*d.* | 1868, . £49 14*s.* 0*d.*

Amounts repaid by the War Department for Military Prisoners, for the last three years :—

1866, . £9 14*s.* 0*d.* | 1867, . £3 15*s.* 0*d.* | 1868, . £1 11*s.* 0*d.*

Amounts repaid out of the Consolidated Fund for the maintenance, &c., of certain classes of Prisoners :—

1866, . £127 14*s.* 3*d.* | 1867, . £91 13*s.* 4*d.* | 1868, . £60 0*s.* 0*d.*

Officers and Salaries.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Non-Resident.			
F. B. Fetherstonhaugh, esq., Local Inspector, . .	50	0	0
Rev. C. P. Reichel, Protestant Chaplain, . . .	40	0	0
Rev. P. Muldoon, Roman Catholic Chaplain, . .	40	0	0
Joseph Ferguson, esq., Surgeon,	—		
Wm. Middleton, Apothecary,	35	0	0
Wm. Spaight, Schoolmaster,	18	0	0
Resident.			
James Tyrrell, Governor, .	200	0	0
Richard Deverell, Deputy Governor and Clerk, .	80	0	0
Turnkeys. Wm. Trydell, *Shoemaker*,	41	0	0
Turnkeys. William Briggs, . .	36	10	0
Turnkeys. Henry Briggs, . .	35	0	0
Turnkeys. William Cain, *Tailor*, .	37	10	0
Turnkeys. Benjamin Power, *Carpenter*, . . .	37	10	0
Turnkeys. John Mulry, . .	35	0	0
Jane Fielding, Matron, .	40	0	0
Mary Kelly, Deputy Matron,	20	0	0
Mary Coakeley, Nurse, .	20	0	0

Vacancies.

Peter Kelly, turnkey and miller, superannuated; vacancy not filled up.

Visits paid by Officers.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1868.	From 1st Jan. 1869, to day of Inspection.
Local Inspector, . . .	70	79
Chaplain, Established Church, .	109	96
Roman Catholic Chaplain, . .	119	86
Surgeon, . . .	180	123
Apothecary, ...	135	127

Board of Superintendence.

Joseph Tuite, esq.
Robert Smyth, esq.
Henry Murray, esq.
Thomas J. Smyth, esq.
Richd. W. Reynell, esq.
Wm. Fetherstonhaugh, esq.
Andrew Connolly, esq.
Major Nugent.
John Swift, esq.
Edward Maxton, esq.
John D. Lemon, esq.
John Delamer, esq.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Westmeath Gaol.

The Board meets monthly for the discharge of business and the payment of minor salaries, but those of the superior officers and large contracts are settled after each assizes. I annex my report on Moate bridewell.

Bridewell.

STATE OF MOATE BRIDEWELL.

	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year, .	48	16
Of whom were Drunkards, .	10	–
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding inspection, . .	35	15
Of whom were Drunkards, .	6	5
Petty Sessions, and Transmittals,	—	
Committals, . . .	Regular.	
Registry, ...	Regular.	
Repairs and Order, . .	Good.	
Security, ...	Fair.	
Accommodation, . . .	Sufficient and good.	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils,	Good.	
Water, how supplied, . .	By pump and cistern in yards.	
Sewerage, ...	None.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, & Ventilation,	Clean, dry, and well ventilated.	
Cost of Dietary per head per day, .	4*d.*	
Salary of Keeper, . . .	£46.	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment.	—	
Date of Inspection, . .	August 29th.	
Remarks, ...	—	

CHARLES F. BOURKE, *Inspector-General.*

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Carlow Gaol, at Carlow.—Statutable Inspection, 21st August, 1869.

County of Carlow Gaol.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Tried.						
Cases disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.						
Of Felony or Larceny—						
To Imprisonment, . . .	3	3	6	–	–	–
Of Misdemeanors, &c., . .	3	1	4	–	–	–
Total in Custody, . .	6	4	10	–	–	–

No juveniles were in custody when I made my inspection.

Number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years:—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1866, ...	19	4	1868, ...	9	10
1867, ...	21	17	1869 (day of Inspection),	6	4

Committals.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1868.	M.	F	*From 1st January, 1869, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Debtors, ...	5	–	Debtors, ...	4	1
Criminals, . . .	72	46	Criminals, . . .	64	19
Vagrants, . . .	–	7	Vagrants, . . .	–	–
Drunkards, . . .	71	8	Drunkards, . . .	53	7
Dangerous Lunatics, .	–	–	Dangerous Lunatics, .	1	–
Total, . .	148	61	Total, . .	122	27

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Carlow Gaol.

Number of Committals, specifying the Offences, during the years 1867, 1868, *and* 1869 (*up to and including the day of Inspection*); *also the Offences of all Prisoners in Custody on the day of Inspection.*

OFFENCES.	1867.		1868.		1869. (Including day of Inspection.)		In custody on day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Murder (exclusive of infanticide),	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–
Manslaughter,	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Infanticide,	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Concealing birth of infants,	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
Rape, and other carnal offences,	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Common assaults,	23	1	19	12	21	4	1	1
Assaults occasioning bodily harm,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults on peace, &c., officers on duty,	2	–	–	–	1	–	1	–
Other assaults,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Larceny,	18	25	19	20	6	6	2	3
Obtaining money by false pretences,	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Fraud, and attempts to defraud,	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
Arson, and attempts to commit Arson,	–	–	3	–	–	–	1	–
Forgery,	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Offences against the currency,	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Riot, rescue, &c.,	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Military offences,	4	–	6	–	1	–	–	–
Under Poor Law Act,	5	–	1	5	–	4	–	–
Revenue offences,	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other Offences—								
Against property with violence,	–	1	2	1	–	–	–	–
Against property, without violence,	5	4	4	–	1	1	–	–
Affecting the public peace,	1	–	1	–	3	–	–	–
Treasonable practices,	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Having arms in a proclaimed district,	3	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Other misdemeanants,	2	1	–	1	3	1	–	–
Fishery Laws,	–	–	–	–	12	–	1	–
Total criminal class,	72	36	55	41	53	17	6	4
Vagrancy,	2	6	–	7	–	–	–	–
Drunkenness,	75	6	71	8	53	7	–	–
Lunacy (under 1st and 2nd Vic., cap. 27),	5	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Debt,	11	1	5	–	4	1	–	–
Remanded for further examination,	18	9	17	5	12	2	–	–
Total,	183	59	148	61	122	27	6	4

Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors).

From 1*st January to* 31*st December*, 1868.

Committed		M.	F.
	Once within the year,	131	54
	Twice ,,	2	–
	Thrice ,,	–	1
	Four times ,,	2	1
	Five times ,,	–	–
	Total,	135	56

From 1*st January*, 1869, *to day of Inspection.*

Committed		M.	F.
	Once within the year,	108	23
	Twice ,,	–	–
	Thrice ,,	–	1
	Four times ,,	–	–
	Five times ,,	2	–
	Total,	110	24

Averages, &c. (exclusive of Debtors).

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Carlow Gaol.

—	From 1st January to 31st December, 1868.			From 1st January, 1869, to day of Inspection.		
	M.	F.	Date.	M.	F.	Date.
Aggregate number of prisoners in custody,	4,200	2,933	—	2,113	781	—
Average daily number of prisoners in custody,	11½	8	—	9·16	3·82	—
Highest number of prisoners at any one time,	35		24th Feb.	16		1st Jan.
Lowest ditto, .	9		3rd Nov.	8		16th March.
Highest number of males at any one time, .	22		24th Feb.	14		27th May.
Ditto of females,	13		24th Feb.	7		1st Jan.
Lowest number of males at any one time, .	3		3rd Nov.	5		16th March.
Ditto of females,	4		13th Nov.	–		20th May.

Highest number of prisoners (exclusive of Debtors) in gaol during each of the last seven years, and up to the day of inspection in 1869 :—

16th July, 1862, . .	39	11th March, 1866, . .	34
21st June, 1863, . .	33	25th August, 1867, . .	41
27th January, 1864, . .	27	24th February, 1868, . .	35
14th June, 1865, . .	34	10th January, 1869, . .	16

Population in 1861, 57,137 inhabitants ; area, 221,342 acres.

Convictions and acquittals at assizes and quarter sessions during last seven years :—

	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.
Convictions, .	54	23	28	35	33	31	19
Acquittals, .	23	16	24	16	20	14	15
Total .	77	39	52	51	43	45	34

Committals of drunkards :—

1863.		1864.		1865.		1866.		1867.		1868.		1869. (8 Months.)	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
93	26	77	20	96	17	79	16	75	6	71	8	53	7
121		97		113		95		81		79		60	

Daily average number (omitting fractions) of prisoners in custody in the gaol during last seven years :—

1863.		1864.		1865.		1866.		1867.		1868.		1869. (8 months).	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
13	8	9	4	14	4	14	5	14	8	11	8	9	3

On the day of my visit 6 male and 4 female prisoners were inmates of the prison. The males were, besides 3 professional thieves, sentenced to twelve and eighteen months' imprisonment each, a man of unsound mind for assaulting the police sentenced for one month, an old man for fishing a preserved river without permission under five sentences of one month each, and a lad sentenced for two years for burning a rick of hay. This boy was formerly "boots" in a Waterford hotel, but having got drunk he lost his situation and wandered into the country, where without friends and tired of the life he was leading, he set fire to a rick in which he had slept the previous night, without even knowing the name of the owner. I found

South District.

County of Carlow Gaol.

him in the kitchen of the prison, where he acts as cook, and he confessed to me that his present life in gaol is far easier than that of "boots in the hotel," yet he was selected as fittest for the place, the three other prisoners being habitual offenders of the worst description. One of them, H. H., who is now under sentence of imprisonment for twelve months, was in custody under another sentence when I visited the gaol in 1867, and I append in a note the observations I then made on his case.* The females were 2 prostitutes for assault and robbery; one for stealing a watch sentenced to nine months imprisonment; a stranger for stealing clothes, and an old woman for begging. Four only of the prisoners in the gaol belonged to Carlow, the others were strangers who had wandered into the county from other districts. Each prisoner committed to the gaol during the past year cost the county an average sum of £57 3*s.* 4*d.* per annum, and it is to be hoped that arrangements will be made to lighten the heavy charge on the rates which the present system entails in a county where so little crime exists amongst the population. One half of the prisoners in the gaol when I visited should be dealt with under the Habitual Criminals Act, and the counties relieved from the burden of their maintenance in a county prison.

Amongst the few prisoners in custody on the day of my visit, two whose antecedents were unknown at the time of their conviction, evidently belong to the class of habitual criminals; but as photography has not hitherto been applied to the detection and identification of offenders here, the Governor could not trace their antecedents previously to their receiving sentence, hence they were dealt with as ordinary offenders. Had the judge who tried these prisoners been made aware of their previous career, there is good reason to believe that they would now be under sentences of penal servitude, and the county would be saved the cost of their maintenance during their present sentence in this gaol. The Governor informs me that he can take photographs, and I would suggest that a photographic apparatus be purchased for his use.

Juveniles.

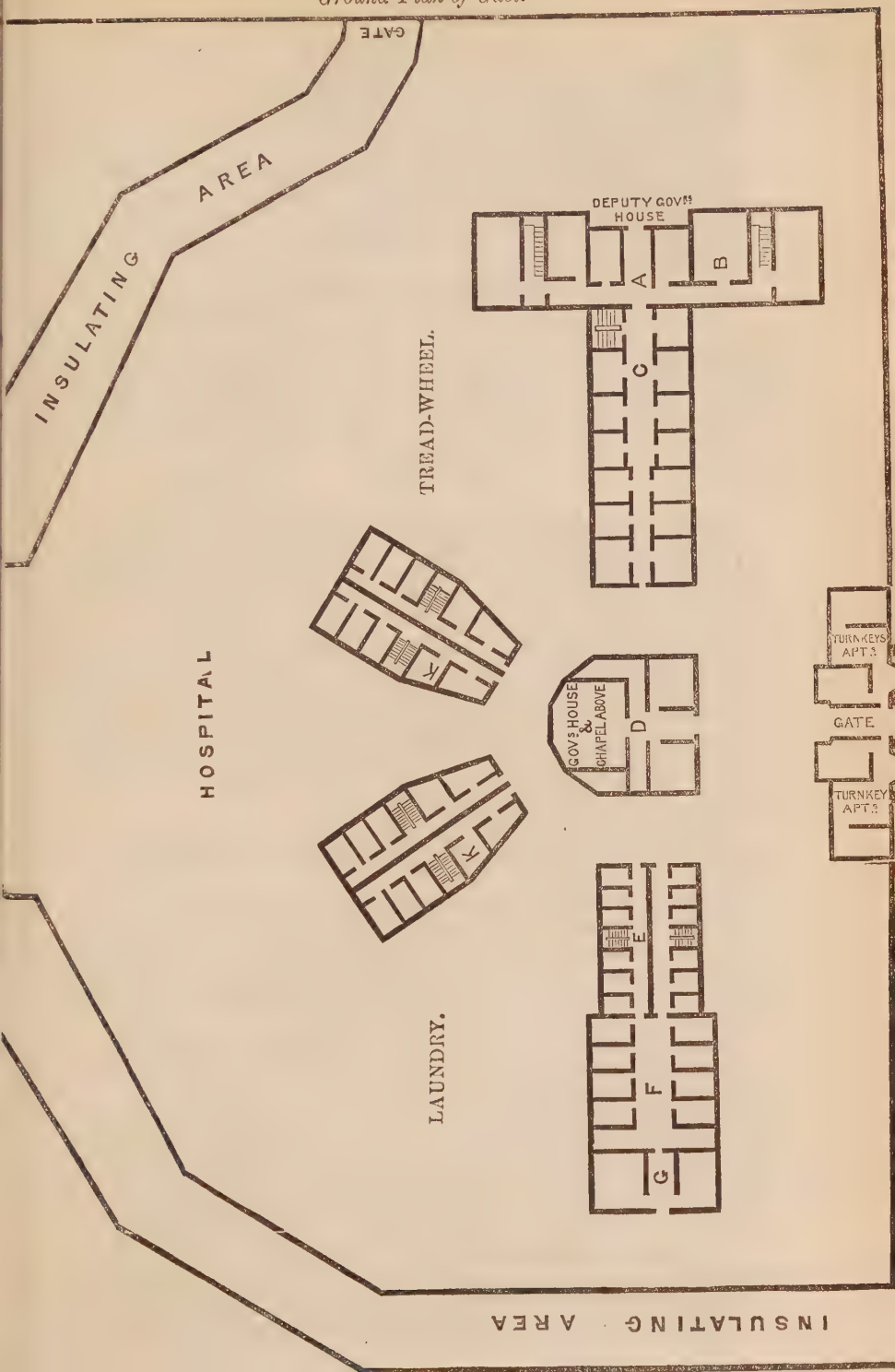
Very few juveniles are committed to this gaol. Five males and one female under sixteen years of age were inmates of the prison during 1868; of these 2 males were sent to reformatories at the expiration of their gaol sentences; the others were for very trifling offences; 2 were not convicted.

Debtors.

No debtor was in charge when I visited; 4 males and 1 female were in custody previously to my visit in 1869, and 5 males in 1868.

* I found in custody an old offender under a sentence of twelve months' imprisonment with hard labour, who has already eleven previous convictions for offences (exclusive of drunkenness) recorded against him on the books of this gaol. When only twelve years of age, in 1858, he received a sentence of one month's imprisonment for assault; and in the following year he was convicted of a like offence; in April, 1860, he was again found guilty of an assault, and in April, 1861, he was convicted of stealing money. In the following year he was found concealed in a house, and was committed on a charge of "intent to steal." Since that time he has frequently been in custody under convictions for assaults, robberies, and other offences, and was sentenced to an imprisonment of twelve months in Kilkenny Gaol for assault and robbery; each prisoner in this gaol cost for maintenance and establishment charges during 1866 an average sum of £51 9*s.* for the year. This young man has spent several years in prison, and calculating the cost of his maintenance &c., during the periods of his various sentences, and the additional expenses attending his prosecutions and convictions, it will be seen that his career has already been a grave expense to the country. It was to obviate such results that the Legislature has framed the Reformatory Schools Act.

Ground Plan of Gaol.



SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Carlow Gaol.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	4	1	Workshops,	3	–
Yards,	9	6	Kitchen,	1	–
Day Rooms,	10	2	Store Rooms,	3	1
Solitary Cells,	3	–	Laundry,	–	1
Single Cells, not less than 9 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet high = 432 cubic feet,	–	22	Drying Room,	–	1
			Lavatories,	8	4
			Baths,	5	1
Single Cells of smaller size,	47	19	Privies,	8	5
Sleeping Rooms,	13	–	Water-closets,	1	2
No. of Beds in such Rooms,	6	–	Pumps,	2	–
Hospital Rooms,	2	2	Wells,	2	–
Chapel,	1	–	Tread-wheel,	1	–

Stock at the time of Inspection.

	In use.	In store.	*Male Clothing.*	In use.	In store.	*Female Clothing.*	In use.	In store.
Blankets, pairs of,	40	40	Shirts,	30	6	Shifts,	45	4
Sheets, pairs of,	30	30	Jackets,	39	6	Jackets,	33	4
Hammocks or Cots,	16	–	Vests,	39	6	Petticoats,	53	8
Bedticks,	50	40	Trowsers,	39	6	Aprons,	48	4
Bedsteads,	96	–	Caps,	35	6	Neckerchiefs,	48	4
			Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	36	6	Caps,	48	8
						Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	21	4

I found the prison when I made my inspection very clean and orderly, the main buildings well ventilated, free from damp, and generally in sound repair, the sum of £128 having been laid out on them within a few months previous to my visit. Some of the woodwork in the marshalsea and out buildings, however, are in a decayed condition, but in the present state of legislation on prisons I do not suggest that further expense be incurred in their repair, as I believe that a very small prison would be quite sufficient to meet the requirements of this peaceable county. Had the proposed legislation with regard to prisons become law, and prisoners under sentences exceeding six months became removable to a central depot, 4 of the 6 male prisoners, and 1 of the females, in the gaol at the time of my visit would have been removed to such a prison, and but 3 males and 2 females would have been in charge here.

The sewerage in this prison is good, the privies are properly flushed from cisterns supplied from the tank filled by the tread-wheel, and water is abundant in every yard.

The stock of prison clothing and bedding is sufficient for the requirements, but some blankets and bed ticks in use are much worn, but I am informed that they will be cast before winter, and a supply now in store brought into use. The tread-wheel is partitioned, and also the laundry, which is divided into three stalls, and supplied with water by the tread-wheel. There is a good mangle on the premises.

The punishment cells are very faulty; they are not heated, and are open to the weather, having no sashes. No escape has been attempted from this gaol during the past or present years.

No separation is attempted in the male prison, except that the prisoners sleep and take their meals in separate cells; but they are associated in day-rooms during the day under the imperfect classification directed by the Act 7 Geo. IV., cap 74, and the habitual criminal has every opportunity during the period of his sentence, perhaps for years, to corrupt the less depraved, and to lead him into a permanent career of crime after discharge.

In the female prison partial separation is enforced. It contains sixteen cells, which are roomy and properly fitted up with bells and appliances. It is heated by a stove in the central hall, which is stated to afford sufficient warmth to the cells in which the prisoners are confined. No gas has

been introduced into the interior of the gaol, but five gas lamps are placed on the grounds externally, and one in the guard-room.

Prisoners before trial have permission to see visitors; but according to the rules of the prison no convicted prisoner can receive a visit from friends under any pretext. They may write to him, or may see the Governor, to whom they can deliver a message for the prisoner, but are never permitted to see the latter.

No patrol is maintained round this gaol during the night after lock-up; a night watch is, I consider, absolutely necessary—not alone for the protection of the gaol and the safe keeping of the prisoners, but to guard against fire, or in case of the illness of an inmate shut up in his cell during the night.

In summer the cells of the prisoners are unlocked at 6, A.M., and are locked for the night at 6, P.M. In winter the unlockings are held at daylight in the morning, and the prison is locked for the night at dusk. The Governor or his deputy, with the class officer of the division attend lock-up, and examine the fastenings of each cell in which a prisoner is placed at 10 P.M. The keys of the gaol are locked in an iron safe in the bedroom of the Governor for the night. The cells of the prisoners are, it is stated, searched weekly.

Punishments for Prison Offences.

Few punishments are inflicted in this gaol; one prisoner was four times punished in 1868; on one occasion he was placed for seven days on bread and water for assaulting a turnkey.

Schools.

No secular teaching is given to the inmates of this gaol. Such as can read are supplied with books, and the Chaplains are afforded every facility to impart moral and religious instruction to those under their respective charges. The Sisters of Mercy also visit and instruct, under the superintendence of their Chaplain, the Roman Catholic inmates of both sexes.

Employment on day of Inspection.

Punitive Labour.

	M.	F.
Tread-wheel,	3	–
Cook,	1	–
Cleaning Prison,	1	–
Total,	5	–

Industrial Labour.

	M.	F.
Sewing,	–	4
Teasing fibre,	1	–
Total,	1	4

Summary.

	M.	F.
Punitive Labour,	5	–
Industrial Labour,	1	4
Total in custody,	6	4

From the few prisoners no profit accrues from the labour of the inmates, who are occupied for the most part in cleaning, pumping water, and the other necessary prison duties. Some clogs, brushes, and mats are made, and the females sew, tease cocoa-fibre, and wash for the inmates of the prison.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Carlow Gaol.

Dietary and Contracts.

First Class, Breakfast—8 oz. meal, ½ pint new milk. Dinner—14 oz. brown bread, 1 pint new milk. Supper—6 oz. brown bread, ½ pint new milk.

Second Class, Breakfast—7 oz. meal, ½ pint new milk. Dinner—12 oz. brown bread, ¾ pint new milk. Supper—5 oz. brown bread, ½ pint new milk.

Third Class, Breakfast—5 oz. meal, ½ pint new milk. Dinner—8 oz. brown bread, ½ pint new milk. Supper—5 oz. brown bread, ½ pint new milk.

Potatoes are substituted for dinner three days each week.

Contracts.—Bread, white, per 4 lb. loaf, 6½*d.*; brown, per 4 lb. loaf, 6*d.*; oatmeal, per cwt., 16*s.*; Indian meal, per cwt., 14*s.*; potatoes, per cwt., 4*s.* 8*d.*; new milk, per gallon, 8*d.*; salt, per cwt., 1*s.* 10*d.*; coal, per ton, £1 2*s.* 10*d.*; turf, per twenty cubic feet, 2*s.* 4*d.*; straw, per cwt., 2*s.* 10*d.*; gas, per 1,000 cubic feet, 7*s.* 11*d.*; candles, per lb., 6½*d.*; soap, per cwt., £1 3*s.*

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years:

1866, . 2·17*d.* | 1867, . 3·3*d.* | 1868, . 4¾*d.*

The contractor for milk is subject to a reduction of ten per cent. on the month's consumption on each occasion that either of the Chaplains report the milk has been adulterated or mixed with water.

I found the food on the day of my visit of good quality, the milk particularly so. I questioned all the prisoners in custody and found no cause of complaint, and the Chaplains report favourably of the provisions supplied by the contractors.

Books and Accounts.

The books and registries in use are well and carefully kept by the Governor; but some additional books are required, above all the Daily Employment Book, which shows how each prisoner is employed at industrial works during the day. The registry for juveniles is on an old form, and the headings should be altered. It fixes the age of juveniles at under fourteen instead of sixteen years. An Officer's Conduct Book is also required, which would be a record of the good conduct as well as the faults of the subordinate officers of the staff. This should be in every prison in order that the Board may see at a glance the character and conduct of every officer in this gaol. The Governor keeps a journal; the Chaplains also have journals in which they enter the duties performed. The Surgeon enters his visits, but I did not find any journal kept by the Local Inspector, who was absent when I made my inspection.

Net cost of gaol, including diet and salaries, for the three preceding years:—

1866, . £1,112 17*s.* 11*d.* | 1867, . £1,143 4*s.* 5*d.* | 1868, . £1,143 7*s.* 11*d.*

Average cost of each prisoner per annum for the last three years:—

1866, . £51 4*s.* 7½*d.* | 1867, . £49 0*s.* 8·7*d.* | 1868, . £57 3*s.* 5*d.*

Amounts repaid by the War Department for military prisoners, for the last three years:—

1866, . £1 17*s.* 0*d.* | 1867, . £3 17*s.* 0*d.* | 1868, . £3 2*s.* 0*d.*

Amounts repaid out of the Consolidated Fund for the maintenance, &c., of certain classes of prisoners:—

1866, . £52 7*s.* 5*d.* | 1867, . £75 2*s.* 5*d.* | 1868, . £79 3*s.* 5*d.*

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Carlow Gaol.

Officers and Salaries.

	£
Non-resident.	
Thos. J. Rawson, Surgeon,	—
Arthur Fitzmaurice, esq., Local Inspector,	60
Rev. A. B. Perry, Chaplain,	30
Rev. J. Phelan, Roman Catholic Chaplain,	30
Resident.	
Edward Croghan, Governor,	150
Robert Tunstead, Gate porter,	30
Turnkeys. William Coleman, *Brushmaker*,	30
Thomas Walsh, *Weaver*,	30
Richard Walsh, *Matmaker*,	30
Richard Walsh,	24
Mrs. C. Gavan, Matron,	50
Mrs. Croghan, Deputy Matron,	15
Elizabeth Twamly,	£10 8s.

Vacancies.

Mr. Richard Wilson, Governor, superannuated; Edward Croghan, Deputy Governor, appointed Governor. Deputy Governor's vacancy not yet filled up. Henry Hartly, turnkey, resigned; not filled up.

Officers' Visits.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1868.	From 1st Jan. 1869, to day of Inspection.
Local Inspector,	107	68
Chaplain, Established Church,	171	98
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	207	109
Physician,	99	53

There is no officer in the gaol fit to take charge of the prison or to keep the books in the absence of the Governor, or in case of his illness. All the inferior officers, except the Governor, are mere turnkeys at £30 a year or less. I would therefore suggest that the gate-porter, who is old, and upwards of thirty-four years in the service of the Board, be superannuated, and that he be granted such a superannuation annuity as will give him sufficient means to support himself during the remainder of his life. He has been, I understand, a faithful servant, and has grown old and infirm in the service of the Board. A discipline officer of a higher class should then be appointed in his place, who would be competent to take charge of the prison in the absence of the Governor, and to assist him in his duties; the Board might so arrange with the officer to be appointed that if his services be not required on any alteration of the law, he should not be entitled to compensation on abolition of office.

Hospitals.

	1866.		1867.		1868.		1869. (To day of Inspection.)	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of prisoners admitted into hospital,	1	–	1	2	1	6	1	2
No. of prisoners in hospital,	1	–	1	2	1	6	1	2
Number of days therein,	324	–	31	119	4	36	18	67
Number of deaths,	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
Cost of medicine,	£7 10*s.* 1*d.*		£22 10*s.* 8*d.*		£17 9*s.* 7*d.*		—	

The hospitals for prisoners of both sexes are in the same building, but quite distinct. There are two wards above and two below; they are roomy and well ventilated, but little used. There are water-closets off the upper wards, and baths below; altogether five patients were in hospital during the year 1867, seven in 1868, and three during the seven and a half months which preceded my visit in 1869. I found none at the time of inspection. Some of the woodwork in the lower part of the hospital was not sound when I visited.

Medicines are supplied by the apothecary who contracts to furnish them at the same price as is charged by the Apothecaries Hall. The Medical Officer certifies the amount.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Carlow Gaol.

Board of Superintendence.

Henry Bruen, esq., M.P.	Hardy Eustace, esq., J.P.	William Elliott, esq., J.P.
R. C. Browne, esq., D.L.	Horace Rochfort, esq. D.L.	Wm. Fishbourne, esq., J.P.
Sir Chas. W. C. Burton, bt.	John Alexander, esq.	J. F. Leckey, esq., J.P.
William Duckett, esq., J.P.	D. H. Cooper, esq., J P.	P. J. Newton, esq., J.P.

The Board meets on the first Monday of each month, when accounts duly certified by the Local Inspector are paid, and a draft drawn in the aggregate in favour of the Governor, who produces receipts and vouchers at the next meeting of the Board. Intern officers receive their salaries monthly, the extern officers half yearly at assizes.

There are no bridewells in this county.

JOHN LENTAIGNE, *Inspector-General.*

County of Clare Gaol.

COUNTY OF CLARE GAOL, AT ENNIS.—STATUTABLE INSPECTION, 17TH SEPTEMBER, 1869.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Master Debtors,	1	–	1	–	–	–
For Contempt of Court,	1	–	1	–	–	–
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	4	–	4	1	–	1
,, Larceny,	3	–	3	–	–	–
TRIED.						
Cases Disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.						
Of Felony or Larceny—						
To Imprisonment,	4	1	5	–	–	–
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	3	–	3	1	–	1
Disposed of Summarily.						
Offences under Larceny Act,	1	3	4	–	–	–
Other Misdemeanors,	5	2	7	–	–	–
Under Poor Law Act,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Drunkards,	–	1	1	–	–	–
Total,	23	7	30	2	–	2

Juveniles.

One juvenile, an orphan (male), aged 14 years, was in custody for trial, charged with larceny, from Kildysart Workhouse.

Number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years:—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1866,	25	7	1868,	18	1
1867,	36	12	1869 (day of Inspection),	23	7

Number of workhouse offenders in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years :—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1866,	1	1	1868,	–	–
1867,	1	–	1869 (day of Inspection),	3	–

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Clare Gaol.

Number of Committals, specifying the Offences, during the years 1867, 1868, *and* 1869 (*up to and including the day of Inspection*); *also the Offences of all Prisoners in Custody on the day of Inspection.*

Offences.	1867.		1868.		1869. (Up to and including Day of Inspection.)		In Custody on Day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Murder (exclusive of infanticide),	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–
Sending letters threatening life, property, &c.,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Manslaughter,	2	–	–	–	3	–	1	–
Exposing or abandoning children,	–	1	–	–	–	2	–	–
Rape, and other carnal offences,	2	–	3	–	9	–	5	–
Bigamy,	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults (common),	30	12	34	4	20	5	5	–
Assaults occasioning bodily harm,	1	–	8	–	7	2	1	–
Assaults on Peace, &c., officers on duty,	–	–	1	1	3	1	1	–
Other assaults,	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	–
Burglary, housebreaking, &c.,	5	2	3	–	1	–	1	–
Robbery,	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing horses, cattle, and other live stock,	2	–	3	–	–	–	–	–
Larceny,	21	16	11	11	15	6	5	4
Receiving stolen goods,	–	2	1	2	2	1	1	–
Embezzlement,	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
Fraud, and attempts to defraud,	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
Forgery,	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Riot, rescue, &c.,	–	–	–	–	8	–	–	–
Military offences,	1	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
Under Poor Law Act,	4	7	6	1	6	2	1	–
Revenue offences,	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Other offences—								
Against the person,	2	–	–	–	–	2	–	1
Against property, with violence,	3	2	4	1	2	–	–	–
Against property, without violence,	–	–	1	2	2	–	–	–
Affecting the public peace,	14	13	8	–	2	2	–	–
Disorderly on the public streets,	1	4	1	12	–	12	–	–
Absconding from service,	5	–	4	–	1	1	–	1
Using threatening language,	5	–	2	6	2	–	1	–
Breach of fishery laws,	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
Illegal drilling,	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Unlawfully assembling in arms,	43	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Treason-felony,	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total criminal class,	168	60	100	40	88	36	22	6
Vagrancy,	1	2	–	–	2	4	–	–
Drunkenness,	29	8	15	10	16	10	–	1
Lunacy (under 1st Vic., cap. 27),	15	6	–	–	–	–	–	–
Debt,	9	–	7	–	6	–	1	–
Remanded for further examination,	78	12	9	6	7	2	–	–
Total,	300	88	131	56	119	52	23	7

Committals.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1868.

	M.	F.
Debtors,	7	–
Criminals,	109	46
Vagrants,	–	–
Drunkards,	15	10
Dangerous Lunatics,	–	–
Total,	131	56

From 1st Jan., 1869, *to day of Inspection.*

	M.	F.
Debtors,	6	–
Criminals,	95	38
Vagrants,	2	4
Drunkards,	16	10
Dangerous Lunatics,	–	–
Total,	119	52

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Clare Gaol.

Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors).

From 1st January to 31st December, 1868.	M.	F.	*From 1st Jan., 1869, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Committed—			Committed—		
Once within the year,	100	24	Once within the year,	67	22
Twice ,,	9	8	Twice ,,	16	6
Thrice ,,	2	2	Thrice ,,	3	2
Four times ,,	–	1	Four times ,,	–	3
Five ,, ,,	–	–	Five ,, ,,	1	–
Six ,, ,,	–	1	Six ,, ,,	–	–
Total,	111	36	Total,	87	33

Averages, &c. (exclusive of Debtors).

—	From 1st January to 31st December, 1868. M.	F.	Date.	From 1st January, 1869, to day of Inspection. M.	F.	Date.
Aggregate number of prisoners in custody,	8,213	1,876	—	4,536	1,333	—
Average daily number of prisoners in custody,	$22\frac{1212}{366}$	$5\frac{46}{366}$	—	$17\frac{116}{260}$	$5\frac{33}{260}$	—
Highest number of prisoners at any one time,	57		1st Jan.	33		4th May.
Lowest ditto,	12		18th Dec.	12		20th Jan.
Highest number of males at any one time,	43		1st Jan.	27		4th March.
Ditto of females,	15		11th Jan.	10		1st Sept.
Lowest number of males at any one time,	9		28th Dec.	9		3rd Jan.
Ditto of females,	1		4th Dec.	1		19th July.

Highest number of prisoners (exclusive of debtors) in gaol during each of the last seven years, and up to day of inspection in 1869 :—

31st March, 1862,	65	2nd March, 1866,	51
28th February, 1863,	57	21st March, 1867,	77
1st March, 1864,	51	1st January, 1868,	58
1st December, 1865,	47	4th May, 1869,	33

Population 166,905 inhabitants; area 827,994 acres.

Convictions and acquittals at Assizes and Quarter Sessions last seven years :—

	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.
Convictions,	51	45	49	36	32	33	29
Acquittals,	55	64	69	55	33	41	92
Total for trial,	106	109	118	91	65	74	121

Committals of drunkards :—

	1862.		1863.		1864.		1865.		1866.		1867.		1868.		1869.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
To the gaol,	12	40	20	22	9	7	13	3	9	11	29	8	15	10	16	10
To the bridewells of the county,	118	3	67	7	86	16	110	19	96	28	59	17	57	6	–	–
	130	43	87	29	95	23	123	22	105	39	88	25	72	16	–	–
	173		116		118		145		144		113		88			

Daily average number, omitting fractions, of prisoners in custody:—

	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.
Males,	35	26	20	28	40	22	17
Females,	12	12	11	7	1	5	5

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Clare Gaol.

On the day of inspection, besides 1 male confined in the marshalsea for debt, 21 males and 7 female prisoners of all classes were in charge.

The following were the sentences of the convicted prisoners in the gaol:—

Convicted Males.	18 Months.	12 Months.	9 Months.	6 Months.	3 Months.	2 Months.	1 Month.	Total.
For manslaughter, .	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1
,, assaults, . .	1	1	–	–	1	2	1	6
,, attempt at rape,	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1
,, burglary, receiving stolen goods, larceny, . .	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	4
,, Deserting his family, . .	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1
								13
,, contempt of court, sentenced for seven days, . . .								1
Total male convicted prisoners in charge, . .								14

The females were, 1 sentenced to imprisonment for 14 days for leaving service, another for a larceny in Kilrush Workhouse, sentenced for 7 days, 4 prostitutes sentenced for 2, 3, and 4 months for larceny and drunkenness, another of the same class for attempting suicide, and sentenced for 1 month.

From the preceding tables it will be seen that few females except prostitutes from the towns or workhouse offenders are committed to this gaol, and likewise that assaults and other offences against the person are very numerous in the district when compared with the few against property: rape, and attempts at rape, which did not appear on the calendar for 1865 or 1866, have now become frequent in the county: 2 prisoners having been committed for the offence in 1867, 3 in 1868, and 9 in 1869, although only nine months had elapsed of the year when I visited.

On the day of my visit seven male prisoners were for trial; 4 at the spring assizes for rape, and robbery, and 3 at quarter sessions, 2 for larceny and receiving stolen goods, the third, the little boy, from Kildysart Union Workhouse, also for larceny. Four juveniles (males) were in charge previously to my visit in 1869, and 8 (1 a female) in 1868; the female was sentenced to imprisonment for 1 month, and afterwards to be sent to a reformatory.

Seven male debtors were committed in 1869 previously to inspection. No female.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards, . . .	8	2	Bakery, . . .	1	–
Yards, . . .	8	2	Store Rooms, . .	4	1
Day Rooms, . . .	7	2	Laundry, . . .	–	1
Solitary Cells, . .	4	2	Drying Room, . .	–	1
Single Cells, not less than 9 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet high=432 cubic feet, .	103	12	Lavatories, . .	2	–
			Baths, . . .	2	–
			Privies, . . .	5	2
Sleeping Rooms, . .	9	–	Water-closets, . .	15	6
No. of Beds in such Rooms, .	9	–	Fumigating Rooms, .	1	1
Hospital Rooms, . .	2	2	Reception Room, . .	1	–
Chapel, . . .	1	–	Pumps, . . .	10	–
School Rooms, . .	1	1	Well, . . .	1	–
Workshops, . . .	3	–	Tread-wheel, . .	1	–
Worksheds, . . .	4	–	Crank Mill, . .	1	–
Kitchen, . . .	1	–	Tell-tale Clock, . .	1	–

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Clare Gaol.

Stock at the time of Inspection.

	In Use.	In Store.
Blankets, pairs of,	60	20
Sheets, pairs of,	44	76
Rugs,	44	116
Hammocks or Cots,	50	130
Bedticks,	–	16

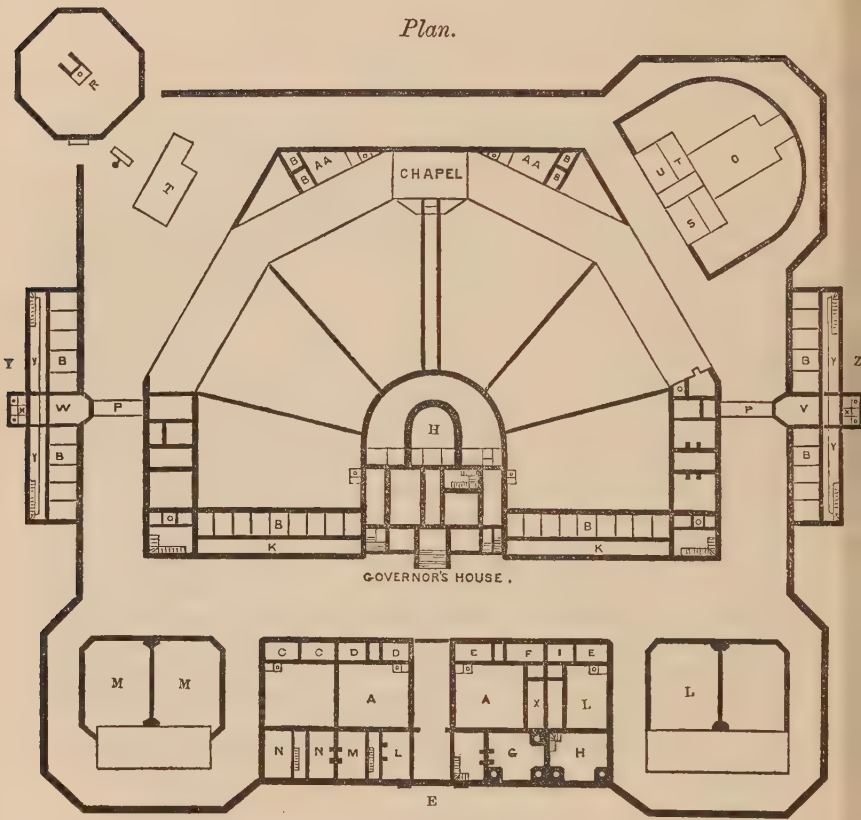
Male Clothing.

	In Use.	In Store.
Shirts,	22	26
Jackets,	20	150
Vests,	20	70
Trowsers,	20	70
Caps,	20	28
Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	20	20

Female Clothing.

	In Use.	In Store.
Shifts,	7	17
Jackets,	7	3
Gowns,	7	–
Petticoats,	7	1
Aprons,	7	28
Neckerchiefs,	7	29
Caps,	7	23
Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	7	–

Plan.



In this plan the two side prisons marked Y and Z, could, as I observed in a former report, be fitted up for separation; at present they are not sufficiently secure, having only a bar and hanging lock on the outside of each, and there is not a fixed lock on either building.

Some of the prisoners in charge when I visited appeared to me to be habitual offenders, amenable under the Act passed last session, 31 Vic., cap. 99, but as photography has not been established in this gaol, their antecedents are unknown, and they escape with comparatively short gaol sentences to return when completed to their former mode of life.

I found this gaol on the day of my visit very clean and orderly, the buildings in sound repair, properly ventilated, and sufficiently supplied with bedding, blankets, sheets, and rugs, with a quantity in store; but some of the blankets and rugs in use are thin and worn, and new should be issued. The clothing for the male prisoners is sufficient, but

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Clare Gaol.

that for females is very scanty. Some additional should be provided. No change has been made in this establishment since last inspection; nor is any contemplated or advisable in the present uncertain state of the law with regard to prisons. There is an abundant supply of good water in every yard, raised by the power of a tread-wheel and a hand pump from two well holes into a tank over the chapel, whence it is distributed through the gaol.

The sewerage is stated to be effective, and is cleaned every year. Some privies which were faulty have now been converted into water-closets.

There is a good hot bath in the prison for males, but none for females.

The tread-wheel, laundry, and school are not in separate compartments.

The solitary cells are not heated, and the window sashes of them have no glass.

Gas has been introduced into the prison; the halls, and day-rooms, and passages are lighted by it, but not the cells.

There is one tell-tale clock on the premises, which is protected from being tampered with; the markings of the clock are entered in the State of the Prison at Lockings Book.

Unlock is held at 6 A.M. in summer, and 7 A.M. in winter; and the prison is locked for the night at 6 P.M. at all seasons of the year—a watchman not a turnkey patrols during the night from 6 P.M. to unlock in the morning. The prison keys remain in the possession of the Governor from 10 P.M. until unlock in the morning.

All classes of criminal prisoners sleep and take their meals in separate cells, but the males are at other times in association according to the classification under the Act 7 Geo. IV., cap. 74.

No escape has been attempted from the gaol in 1868 or 1869.

The rules which were made in 1834 are very imperfect, but in one point they are satisfactory. Prisoners under short sentences of three months and under are not permitted to receive visits. Those sentenced for six months may receive two visits from their friends during their sentences, and those under long sentences, every two months.

Punishments for Prison Offences.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1868.	M.	F.	*From 1st January, 1869, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Stoppage of diet,	4	–	Stoppage of diet,	–	–
Other Punishments (in Solitary Confinement, on Bread and Water),	9	–	Other Punishments (in Solitary Confinement, on Bread and Water),	12	–
Total,	13	–	Total,	12	–

These punishments were all inflicted by order of the Governor, the Record of Punishments was duly submitted to the Board at its meetings, and signed by the Chairman.

Employment on day of Inspection.

Punitive Labour.

	M.	F.
Tread-wheel,	10	–
Total,	10	–

Industrial Labour.

MALES.		FEMALES.	
Stone-breaking,	5	Spinning,	2
Weaving and winding,	3	Dressing flax,	3
Mat-making,	1	Sewing,	2
Total,	9	Total,	7

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Clare Gaol.

Summary.

MALES.		FEMALES.	
Punitive Labour,	10	Industrial Labour,	7
Industrial Labour,	9		
Sick,	2		
Debtor (*unemployed*),	1		
Cooking,	1		
Total,	23	Total,	7

Net profit, the produce of prisoners' labour disposed outside the gaol, for the last three years:—

1866, . £17 1*s.* 1*d.* | 1867, . £16 7*s.* 5*d.* | 1868, . £13 1*s.* 7*d.*

The tread-wheel, which is old and not partitioned, is difficult to work; when sufficient prisoners sentenced to hard labour are not in custody, the water for the supply of the prison is raised by a hand-pump. Prisoners sentenced to hard labour work for two hours daily at the tread-wheel or pump.

There is a good factory in the prison for males, where industrial labour is carried on. Very good mats are made here, and they command a ready market at 5*d.* per lb.; cocoa-fibre matting, two yards wide, also made in the prison, sells for 2*s.* per yard. Flax is scutched, spun, and worked into cloth in this gaol; and the prisoners are otherwise usefully employed at industrial works.

Female prisoners work in their cells as much as possible.

Schools.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1868.		From 1st Jan., 1869, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners who attended school,	76	29	59	24
Average daily number of pupils,	8	2	11	3
Number of days on which school was held,	242	259	161	184
Aggregate number of attendance,	1,988	540	1,806	607

School-hours:—Males—1 to 2 o'clock; Females—1 to 2 o'clock.

The schools are placed in connexion with the Board of National Education. The male teacher is trained, and ranks in the second class and division. The female teacher is a probationer. The Inspector of schools reports—"The course of training and instruction given in the school is well suited to the class of pupils who have to attend it, and the proficiency attained by them very satisfactory."

Secular instruction for the females, who are almost all prostitutes, is nearly a nullity; but religious instruction is given to the Roman Catholics, who constitute almost the only class in the prison, by Sisters of Mercy, on Sundays.

Dietary and Contracts.

For Prisoners whose term of Imprisonment shall not exceed One Week.

Males.—Breakfast—8 oz. meal in stirabout, and ½ pint new milk. Dinner—14 oz. bread, and 1 pint vegetable soup.

Females.—Breakfast—7 oz. meal in stirabout, and ½ pint new milk. Dinner—12 oz. bread, and ¾ pint vegetable soup.

For Prisoners whose terms of Imprisonment shall exceed One week, and for Untried Prisoners.

Males.—Breakfast—8 oz. meal in stirabout, and ½ pint new milk. Dinner—14 oz. bread, and 1 pint new milk. Supper—6 oz bread, and ½ pint new milk.

Dinner—12 oz. bread and ¾ pint new milk. Supper—5 oz. bread and ½ pint new milk.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Clare Gaol.

The meal used is half oatmeal and half Indian meal. The bread is made of rye meal or seconds flour; and potatoes are substituted for bread at dinner on three days of the week.

Contracts.—Bread, white, per 4 lb. loaf, 7½*d.*; ditto, brown, per 4 lb. loaf, 7*d.*; oatmeal, per cwt., 16*s.* 6*d.*; Indian meal, per cwt., 9*s.* 6*d.*; rice, per cwt., 16*s.*; potatoes, per cwt., 4*s.*; meat, per lb., 7*d.*; new milk, per gallon, 4*d.*; salt, per cwt., 2*s.* 3*d.*; coal, per ton, 17*s.* 3*d.*; straw, per cwt., 2*s.*; gas, per 1,000 cubic feet, 7*s.* 6*d.*; candles, per lb., 5¾*d.*; soap, per cwt., £1 2*s.*

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years:—

1866, . 3$\frac{80}{384}$*d.* | 1867, . 3$\frac{343}{384}$*d.* | 1868, . 4$\frac{343}{384}$*d.*

The food which I tasted was good on the day of my visit, and I observe by the Inspection of Provisions Book that the Chaplains always report favourably of the provisions submitted for their inspection. I questioned all the prisoners in charge, and found no cause of complaint. The new dietary works satisfactorily. The Medical Officer frequently orders a change of diet where necessary—such as white bread instead of stirabout—but only meat to patients in hospital.

Net cost of gaol, including diet and salaries, for the three preceding years:—

1866, . £1,439 15*s.* 11*d.* | 1867, . £1,524 16*s.* 10*d.* | 1865, . £1,651 2*s.* 6*d.*

Average cost of each prisoner per annum for the last three years:—

1866, . £37 17*s.* 9*d.* | 1867, . £28 15*s.* 4*d.* | 1868, . £56 13*s.* 8*d.*

Amounts repaid by the Inland Revenue Department for Excise prisoners, for the last three years:—

1866, . £1 2*s.* 1*d.* | 1867, . £0 11*s.* 7*d.* | 1868, . £0 19*s.* 6*d.*

Amounts repaid out of the Consolidated Fund for the maintenance, &c., of certain classes of prisoners:—

1866, . £96 13*s.* 2*d.* | 1867, . £72 19*s.* 1*d.* | 1868, . £57 18*s.* 0*d.*

Books and Accounts.

Such books and registries as are in use in this prison are well and carefully kept. The Governor's Journal records all noteworthy occurrences in the gaol, and the Medical Officer in his journal enters very fully the account of all cases which come under his notice in the prison, with symptoms, treatment, &c. The Chaplains enter in their journals the duty they perform. The Daily Employment Book is not kept. The Local Inspector examines the different pass-books, and checks them with the clerk before each meeting of the Board, when the accounts are submitted and passed. The Officers' Conduct Book is kept.

Officers and Salaries.

Non-Resident.	£	*s.*	*d.*
Thomas Keane, esq., Local Inspector,	100	0	0
Rev. P. Dwyer, Protestant Chaplain,	46	3	0
Very Rev. J. Kenny, Roman Catholic Chaplain,	46	3	0
P. M. Cullinan, esq., Physician,	54	0	0
M. Greene, esq., Apothecary,	20	0	0
Michl. Considine, Clerk and Storekeeper,	60	0	0
Patrick Macnamara, Watchman,	24	0	0

Resident.	£	*s.*	*d.*
Hugh O'Loghlen, esq., Governor,	300	0	0
P. Slattery, 1st Turnkey and Schoolmaster,	55	0	0
Michl. Slattery, 2nd Turnkey and Gate Porter,	45	0	0
Thos. Leydon, 3rd Turnkey,	30	0	0
Thomas Whyte, 4th Turnkey, *Weaver*,	30	0	0
Mary Palmer, Matron,	50	0	0
Mary Kenny, Assist. Matron,	17	8	0
Mary Walsh, Nursetender,	20	0	0

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Clare Gaol.

Vacancies.

John Kenny, turnkey, resigned; Eliza Kerby, nursetender, services dispensed with, and Mary Walsh appointed nursetender in her stead; Michael Hogan, turnkey, weaver, resigned; Thomas Molony, weaver, appointed turnkey in his stead, and Thomas Whyte, weaver, appointed turnkey in room of Thomas Molony, resigned; Georgiana Palmer, assistant matron, superannuated.

Visits paid by Officers.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st December, 1868.	From 1st Jan., 1869, to day of Inspection.
Local Inspector,	174	154
Chaplain, Established Church,	156	101
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	169	119
Physician,	177	117
Apothecary,	113	61

The conduct of the staff during the past year is stated to have been satisfactory.

Hospital.

	1866.		1867.		1868.		1869. (To day of Inspection.)	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of prisoners admitted into hospital,	20	5	25	10	13	3	6	1
No. of prisoners in hospital,	20	6	25	10	18	3	6	1
Number of days therein,	427	94	437	171	402	49	57	61
Average daily number,	1 100/365	130/365	1 106/365	119/365	1 19/366	0 6/366	61/365	52/365
Number of deaths,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cost of medicine,	£8 14s. 8d.		£6 6s. 2d.		£8 18s. 6d.		—	

The hospital accommodation in this prison is good, and the wards are roomy, well ventilated, and with water-closets attached, but few patients are admitted to hospital; and the sanitary condition of the gaol is satisfactory; no death occurred in the prison in 1868, or previously to my visit in 1869.

Board of Superintendence.

Major W. E. A. MacDonnell, V.L.	John Enright, esq., J.P.	Capt. Marcus Paterson, J.P.
Captain Augustin Butler, D.L.	Wainright Crowe, esq., J.P.	Joseph Hall, esq., J.P.
Maj. Wm. Mills Molony, D.L.	George Sampson, esq., J.P.	Chas. Geo. Mahon, esq., J.P.
	Nicholas Butler, esq., J.P.	Charles W. Studdert, esq., J.P.
	Rich. Stacpoole, esq., J.P.	

The Board meets regularly on the first Thursday of each month for the discharge of business, when liabilities are discharged by cheques drawn in favour of each creditor, except when the accounts are small, in which case they are included in one draft in favour of the Local Inspector, who pays the amount and produces receipts at the next meeting of the Board.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Clare.

Bridewells.

—	Kilrush.		Ennistimon.		Tulla.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year,	45	4	30	11	26	4
Of whom were Drunkards,	21	2	15	2	8	1
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding Inspection,	14	5	9	7	9	3
Of whom were Drunkards,	1	–	2	2	–	1
Petty Sessions and Transmittals.	Weekly at Kilrush, on Mondays; fortnightly at Knock and Carrigaholt on Tuesdays; at Kilkee on Wednesdays.		Fortnightly, but irregular; none held on last day before inspection.		Fortnightly at Tulla, on Thursdays, at Keakle on Fridays, and at Tomgrany on Wednesdays.	
Committals,	Remands for eight days, signed by one Justice; some prisoners kept a long time in this bridewell.		Remands for eight days signed by one Justice.		Remands for eight days, signed by one Justice; lunatics sometimes committed for assault.	
Registry.	Correctly kept.		Correctly kept.		Correctly kept.	
Repairs and Order,	In good repair and order.		Lower part of door from male day-room into yard and one sash unsound. Flags of male day-room and of kitchen should be reset.		Roof in fair order; one door requires repair; door post of privy rotten.	
Security,	Sufficient, with care.		Yard for females very insecure; a shed for turf against wall would make escape easy. The branch of a tree hanging over wall should be cut.		Down pipes in both yards give facilities for escape.	
Accommodation,	Males day room and six cells, including one for drunkards, but without bedding; females day-room and two cells.		Males day-room and two cells, with large yard; same accommodation for females.		Males day-room and four cells above females day-room and two cells above badly arranged.	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils.	Sufficient.		Sufficient, but some of the blankets thin and in holes; an additional pair should be provided before winter.		Blankets very bad, some full of holes; rugs bad; sheets sufficient; a bedstead for one cell required.	
Water,	By pump.		Abundant by pump in yard for females and well in yard for males.		There is a pump in female yard, but it wants a sucker.	
Sewerage,	Stated to be good.		Stated to be good.		Stated to be sufficient.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	Clean and well kept; ventilation good.		Clean and well kept; ventilation good.		Clean and orderly, but very damp.	
Cost of Dietary per head per day.	6*d.* per day for prisoners of both sexes.		6*d.* per day for both sexes.		6*d.* for both sexes.	
Salary of Keeper,	£30.		£20.		£20.	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment.	Court-keeper; salary £8.		Court-keeper; salary, £8.		Court-keeper; salary, £8.	
Statutable inspection,	20th Sept., 1869.		16th Sept., 1869.		17th Sept, 1869.	
Remarks,	No prisoner in charge.		No prisoner in charge; male prisoner escaped from this bridewell in December, 1864.		No prisoner in charge.	

SOUTH DISTRICT.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS—*continued.*

County of Clare.

Bridewells.

——	Killaloe.		Sixmilebridge.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of Committals in past year,	20	3	16	6
Of whom were Drunkards,	9	–	4	1
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding Inspection,	2	2		–
Of whom were Drunkards,	1	1	–	–
Petty Sessions and Transmittals,	At Killaloe fortnightly, on Tuesdays.		Fortnightly at Sixmilebridge, on Tuesdays, and at Newmarket on Thursdays.	
Committals,	Some illegal prisoners are remanded to this bridewell for eight days, by one Justice.		Some remands for eight days, signed by one Justice; some prisoners kept a long time.	
Registry,	Correctly kept.		Correctly kept, but names of prisoners repeated on each remand, so that the registry does not show the correct number of prisoners in charge.	
Repairs and Order,	In good repair.		In fair repair; gravel required for yard.	
Security,	Yards not secure.		Yards not secure.	
Accommodation,	Males day-room and three cells; females day-room and two cells—one without bedding. Small yards with low walls, and unsafe.		Day-room and two cells below. Accommodation same above stairs.	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils,	Some blankets very thin; sheets required.		Bedding sufficient, except sheets, of which one pair is required.	
Water,	None on premises.		A pump on premises, but out of order when I visited.	
Sewerage,	None; earth closets required.		Cesspools. The privies should be improved; they have stone seats, which cannot be kept properly.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	Clean and well kept; ventilation sufficient.		Clean and orderly, but damp; gravel required for yard.	
Cost of Dietary per head per day,	6*d.* for both sexes.		5*d.* per day for prisoners of both sexes.	
Salary of Keeper,	£20.		£20.	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment.	Court-keeper; salary, £8.		Court-keeper; salary, £8.	
Statutable inspection,	16th Sept., 1869.		17th Sept., 1869.	
Remarks,	No prisoner in charge.		No prisoner in charge.	

JOHN LENTAIGNE, *Inspector-General.*

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Cork Gaol.

COUNTY OF CORK GAOL, AT CORK.—STATUTABLE INSPECTION, 21ST JULY AND 26TH AUGUST, 1869.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Master Debtors,	4	–	4	–	–	–
Pauper Debtors,	1	–	1	–	–	–
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	6	1	7	–	–	–
,, Larceny,	2	2	4	–	–	–
,, Misdemeanors,	1	2	3	–	–	–
TRIED. *Cases Disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.*						
Of Felony or Larceny—						
To Imprisonment,	23	3	26	–	–	–
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	10	1	11	–	–	–
By Courts-Martial.						
Military Offenders,	32	–	32	–	–	–
Disposed of Summarily.						
Offences under Larceny Act,	5	4	9	–	–	–
In default of Bail,	8	7	15	–	–	–
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties,	7	11	18	–	–	–
Other Misdemeanors,	24	8	32	–	–	–
Under Poor Law Act,	1	2	3	–	–	–
Vagrants,	2	1	3	–	–	–
Drunkards,	–	3	3	–		
Total in custody,	126	45	171	–	–	–

Number of Juveniles in Custody on the day of Inspection.

	Above 10 and not exceeding 16 years.	
	M.	F.
Convicted at Assizes,	3	–
,, at Quarter Sessions,	1	–
,, Summarily,	4	1
Committed for trial,	1	1
Total,	9	2

One of these had previously undergone a sentence of imprisonment in this gaol.

Number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years:—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1866,	103	41	1868,	75	51
1867,	106	48	1869 (day of Inspection),	126	45

Number of workhouse offenders in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years:—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1866,	–	1	1868,	1	3
1867,	1	2	1869 (day of Inspection),	1	2

South District.

County of Cork Gaol.

Number of vagrants in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years :—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1866, ...	–	2	1868, ...	–	3
1867, ...	–	1	1869 (day of Inspection),	2	1

Number of returned convicts in gaol on the day of inspection, and during each of the three preceding years, and the expired portion of 1869 :—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1866, ...	5	6	1869 (up to and including		
1867, ...	8	5	day of Inspection), .	–	–
1868, ...	8	5	Day of Inspection, .	–	–

Number of Committals, specifying the Offences, during the years 1867, 1868, *and* 1869 (*up to and including the day of Inspection*) ; *also the Offences of all Prisoners in custody on the day of Inspection.*

Offences.	1867.		1868.		1869 (including day of Inspection).		In custody on day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Murder (exclusive of infanticide),	4	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Shooting at, stabbing, conspiring, &c., to take life, .	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
Sending letters threatening life, property, &c., . . .	2	–	–	–	1	–	1	–
Manslaughter, . . .	4	–	7	–	2	–	1	–
Concealing birth of infants, .	–	4	–	–	–	2	–	1
Exposing or abandoning children,	–	3	–	3	–	3	–	1
Indecently exposing the person, .	–	–	1	2	3	1	–	1
Rape and other carnal offences, .	3	–	6	–	3	–	4	–
Misconduct as servants, . .	4	4	10	1	2	–	1	–
Bigamy, ...	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
Common assaults, . . .	181	37	189	36	100	41	20	8
Assaults occasioning bodily harm,	13	–	17	–	12	–	11	–
Indecent assaults on females, .	–	–	2	–	6	–	3	–
Assaults on peace, &c., officers on duty,	41	2	47	2	15	4	2	–
Other assaults, . . .	8	–	5	–	6	–	4	–
Burglary, housebreaking, &c., .	20	1	12	–	6	1	3	1
Stealing in dwelling-houses, .	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
Robbery, ...	3	3	2	–	2	–	2	–
Trespass, ...	4	–	15	8	9	–	1	–
Taking &holding forcible possession,	2	–	2	–	4	–	1	–
Stealing horses, cattle, and other live stock, . . .	7	1	14	1	12	2	6	–
Larceny, ...	60	64	78	60	59	44	10	8
Receiving stolen goods, . .	–	1	4	4	7	–	2	–
Illegal fishing, . . .	4	–	10	1	10	–	3	–
Embezzlement, . . .	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Obtaining money by false pretences,	1	–	1	–	2	–	1	–
Fraud, and attempts to defraud, .	5	1	2	1	4	–	–	–
Arson, & attempts to commit arson,	1	1	7	–	1	–	–	–
Other malicious offences against property, . . .	16	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Forgery, ...	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
Offences against the currency, .	2	1	–	–	2	–	2	–
Aiding the escape of a felon, .	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Riot, rescue, &c., . . .	9	–	3	1	–	–	–	–
Military offences, . . .	22	–	7	–	55	–	31	–
Naval offences, . . .	48	–	43	–	18	–	2	–
Under Poor Law Act, . .	16	18	22	28	16	5	1	2
Revenue offences, . . .	2	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
Mercantile Marine Act, . .	96	–	24	–	6	–	–	–

Number of Committals, specifying the Offences, during the years 1867, 1868, *and* 1869 (*up to and including the day of Inspection*); *also the Offences of all Prisoners in custody on the day of Inspection*—continued.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Cork Gaol.

OFFENCES.	1867.		1868.		1869 (including day of Inspection).		In Custody on day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Other offences—								
Against the person,	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–
Against property, with violence,	16	10	19	3	8	3	2	–
Against property, without violence,	10	16	–	–	–	–	–	–
Affecting the public peace,	98	102	46	107	19	52	4	19
High Treason, Treason-Felony, and Habeas Corpus Suspension Act,	54	–	36	–	–	–	–	–
Demanding arms in dwellings,	8	–	3	–	–	–	–	–
Administering unlawful oaths,	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Seditious conduct,	–	–	11	–	–	1	–	–
Contempt of Court,	3	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
Convicts on revoked licence,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Having arms in a proclaimed district,	2	–	13	–	–	–	–	–
Total criminal class,	784	270	656	259	394	160	119	41
Vagrancy,	8	7	11	3	10	12	2	1
Drunkenness,	33	19	31	24	36	42	–	3
Lunacy (under 1st & 2nd Vic., cap. 27),	22	7	–	–	–	–	–	–
Debt,	33	3	32	5	29	–	5	–
Total,	880	306	730	291	469	214	126	45

Commitments.

From 1st *January to* 31st *December*, 1868.	M.	F.	*From* 1st *January*, 1869, *to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Debtors,	32	5	Debtors,	29	–
Criminals,	631	259	Criminals,	402	161
Vagrants,	11	3	Vagrants,	10	12
Drunkards,	31	24	Drunkards,	28	42
Under Habeas Corpus Suspension Act,	25	–	Under Habeas Corpus Suspension Act,	–	–
Total,	730	291	Total,	469	214

Number of Prisoners (*exclusive of Debtors*), *and Prisoners committed under Acts for suspending the Writ of Habeas Corpus.*

From 1st *January to* 31st *December*, 1868.		M.	F.	*From* 1st *January*, 1869, *to day of Inspection.*		M.	F.
Committed	Once within the year,	592	189	Committed	Once within the year,	412	142
	Twice ,,	30	20		Twice ,,	14	24
	Thrice ,,	4	7		Thrice ,,	–	1
	Four times ,,	1	5		Four times ,,	–	4
	Five times ,,	1	2		Five times ,,	–	1
	Six times ,,	–	1		Six times ,,	–	–
	Total,	628	224		Total,	426	172

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Cork Gaol.

Averages, &c. (exclusive of Debtors).

—	From 1st January to 31st December, 1868.			From 1st January, 1869, to day of Inspection.		
	M.	F.	Date.	M.	F.	Date.
Average daily number of prisoners in custody,	91	33	—	109	29	—
Highest number of prisoners at any one time,	152		13th June.	166		25th Aug.
Lowest ditto, .	97		3rd April.	114		26th May.
Highest number of males at any one time, .	122		31st Dec.	128		21st Jan.
Ditto of females,	56		17th Aug.	47		17th July.
Lowest number of males at any one time, .	70		1st Sept.	97		27th July.
Ditto of females,	13		3rd April.	16		26th May.

Convictions and acquittals at Assizes and Quarter Sessions last seven years :—

	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.
Convictions, . .	232	233	221	176	133	156	137
Acquittals, . .	234	207	181	128	165	125	108
	466	440	402	304	298	281	245

Offenders sentenced to solitary confinement and whipping by order of Court :—

From 1st January to 31st December, 1868.	M.	F.	*From 1st January, 1869, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Solitary confinement, . .	2	2	Solitary confinement, . .	18	–
Whipping, ...	1	–	Whipping, ...	3	–
Total, . .	3	2	Total, . .	21	–

Committals of drunkards :—

	1863.		1864.		1865.		1866.		1867.		1868.		1869 (8 months.)	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
To the gaol, .	44	38	77	35	61	44	24	35	33	19	31	24	36	42
To the bridewells of the county,	586	178	568	184	526	198	486	142	417	95	465	103	–	–
	613	216	645	219	686	242	510	177	450	114	496	127		
	836		864		928		687		564		623			

Population 544,818 inhabitants; area 2,885 square miles.

Daily average number of inmates last seven years :—

1863.		1864.		1865.		1866.		1867.		1868.		1869 (8 months.)	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
134	47	139	46	104	43	113	38	109	33	91	33	109	29

Sentences to penal servitude in the county last seven years :—

1862.		1863.		1864.		1865.		1866.		1867.		1868.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
50	20	50	7	38	12	18	8	19	4	31	4	13	2
70		57		50		26		23		35		15	

One hundred and twenty-six male and 45 female inmates of all classes were in the gaol on the day of my visit. Of these 5 were debtors; 9 males and 5 females were for trial; and 112 males and 40 females under various sentences of imprisonment. Thirty-three

males and 4 females had been tried by Jury at Assizes and Quarter Sessions, 32 military offenders by courts-martial, and 44 males and 36 females summarily by magistrates at Petty Sessions.

The following were the periods of sentences of the offenders in the gaol under sentences of imprisonment:—

Males.

8 sentenced for two years; 7 military offenders, and 1 for rape.
3 for eighteen months; 1 military offender, and 2 for grievous assault and manslaughter.
18 for eleven and twelve months; 6 military offenders, 5 for rape and grave assaults, 3 for burglary and robbery, and 4 for sheep and horse stealing.
6 for eight and nine months; 4 for receiving stolen goods and robbery, and 2 for rape and assault.
24 for five and six months; 11 military offenders, 9 for robbery and sheep-stealing, 6 for rape and assaults, and 1 for forcible possession.
29 prisoners had been sentenced to periods of from six weeks to four months, the majority for assaults and disorder; 4 were military offenders, 6 were for larceny, and 3 were for illegal fishing.

The remaining convicted prisoners were for short periods of one month and under for drunkenness and disorderly conduct, larceny, vagrancy, and workhouse offences; 2 were naval prisoners.

The females were, 2 girls aged respectively 18 and 21 years of age, under sentence of imprisonment for twelve months, convicted of larceny and robbery; 1 also for larceny sentenced for six months; the remainder were for short periods of three months and under, for loitering for prostitution, drunkenness, disorderly conduct, larceny, workhouse offences, and begging.

Three males were for trial for rape, 1 for sheep-stealing, and 5 for larceny and assaults.

Twenty-eight males and 8 females in the gaol were of ages not exceeding 21 years. Four of these were under sentence for twelve months, and 1 for two years. Three boys, of the ages of 12, 13, and 14, were under sentence of fourteen days imprisonment, and to be whipped; another, 13 years of age, also to be imprisoned for fourteen days with hard labour, for stealing gooseberries; and a boy 14 years of age was for trial for stealing grapes.

On looking over the prison registry I find that 30 male and 3 female juveniles were committed to the gaol previously to my visit in 1869. One boy of 10 years of age was sentenced to imprisonment with hard labour for two months for larceny; he had been discharged previously to my visit. One little girl, also 10 years of age, had been sent to a reformatory at the end of her sentence of fourteen days' imprisonment in the gaol. One juvenile of 16 years, who had committed a very grave crime, having attempted murder, was sent to a reformatory; but he was quite unfit for such an institution, and irreclaimable. He afterwards escaped from the school and committed a burglary, for which he has now been sentenced to penal servitude.

Fifty-two male and 3 female juveniles were committed in 1868; 2 of the males and 1 female were under 10 years of age. Of these, 3 males and 1 female were tried by jury at Assizes and Quarter Sessions, and were sentenced to imprisonment for three months. Five others were sentenced for two months, and 15, including the little child under 10 years of age, for one month. Eleven males and 2 females were ordered to be sent to reformatories at the expiration of their punishments in the gaol—1 of these was not received into the institution.

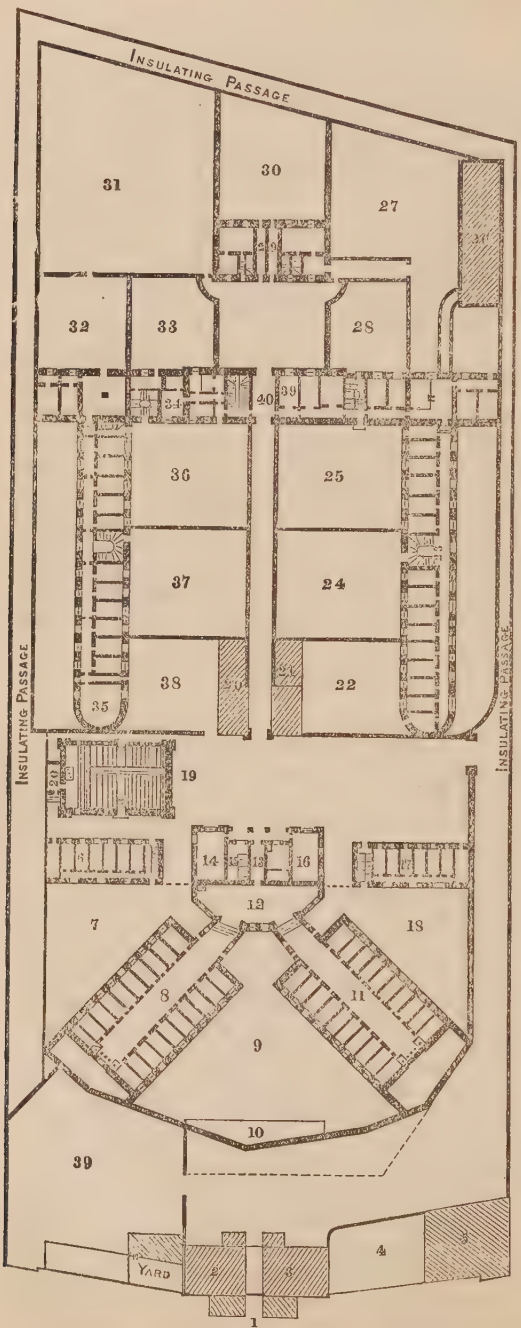
SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Cork Gaol.

Debtors.

Thirty-two male and 5 female debtors were in custody during 1868, and 29 in 1869. Five were in charge when I visited.

Plan.



REFERENCE TO GROUND PLAN.

1. Entrance.
2. Guard-room. Gatekeeper's rooms overhead.
3. Lumber room. Warder's room overhead.
4. Governor's yard.
5. Do. house.
6. Block containing 15 cells.
7. Exercise yard.
8. Block containing 60 cells for separate use.
9. Exercise yard.
10. Treadwheels.
11. Block containing 60 cells for separate use.
12. Inspection hall. Hospital rooms overhead.
13. Entrance to Inspection hall.
14. Gaol office, with two rooms overhead, latter approachable from Inspection hall.
15. Chief Warder's apartments.
16. Board-room and Governor's office, with two rooms overhead, latter approachable from Inspection hall.
17. Block containing 15 cells.
18. Exercise yard.
19. Chapel.
20. Vestry or robing room.
20. Building which will be probably fitted with baths, &c., for male prisoners.
21. Do. do. female prisoners.
22. Yard attached to do.
23. Female prison containing 41 cells for separate use.
24. Exercise yard.
25. Do.
26. Laundry block, with 12 stalls, and ironing room, and having 24 small cells overhead.
27. Laundry yard.
28. Yard which will probably be reserved for use of matron and sub-matron.
29. Block containing 27 small cells.
30. Yard.
31. Will be used as a garden.
32. Pauper debtors' yard.
33. Master debtors' yard.
34. Large block, with officers' apartments on ground and middle floors, with rooms for master and pauper debtors, also female hospital rooms. No communication between the different departments exists.
35. Block containing 34 large airy cells.
36. Exercise yard.
37. Do.
38. Yard attached to building No. 20.
39. Large yard containing coal, straw stores, &c., also ash-pit.

The basement of the tower block (Nos. 12. 13, 14, 15, and 16) will contain the cook-house, heating apparatus stores, &c., &c., and a staircase will be made from cookhouse to Inspection hall.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Cork Gaol.

Lunatics.

As this report was passing through press, the following report was forwarded to the office of the Inspectors-General, by the keeper of the bridewell at Skibbereen in this county :—

"I think it right to make known to you a case of great hardship in *detaining* a prisoner so long in bridewell. E. Y. was lodged here on Sunday the 13th February, at 2 o'clock, P.M., to await *trial at Skibbereen Petty Sessions* on the 16th instant. She was one of the most violent and outrageous lunatics ever committed. She assaulted my wife, and gave myself a blow of her fist on the face before I put the straight waistcoat on her. She gave herself every ill usage, throwing herself on the flags and against the wall of her cell; thundering at the cell door to break it; knocked out some panes of glass with her head; made use of neither food nor drink while in custody; kicked it about the cell; the drop of drink I used to force on her would spew it out of her mouth. The magistrates came up to the bridewell from the Court-house on last Wednesday to see her, she not being in a fit state to be taken before the Court. She was in a most pitiable condition, almost naked; would keep nothing on her; removed from here to the asylum on the morning of the 17th February, at 5½ o'clock, A.M., very much spent and quite exhausted; almost dead leaving the bridewell."

It is to be remembered that this is not a certified Bridewell, and it is illegal for one magistrate to commit to it for more than three days.

The committal of this woman states that "complaint was made on oath by Sub-Constable Anthony Monaghan, that having arrested the said E. Y., for disorderly and violent conduct in the Chapel of Skibbereen, she assaulted him, and that she is of unsound mind and should be kept under restraint to prevent her from doing injury." The committal further directs that "said E. Y. shall be lodged in the gaol at Skibbereen, and there imprisoned until Wednesday, the 16th inst., being the next petty sessions day at Skibbereen."

This warrant is dated 13th February, 1870. I give this case in order to show the illegal committals of insane persons to gaols constantly made by justices.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.
Wards,	7	5
Yards,	7	5
Day Rooms,	9	5
Solitary Cells,	2	2
Single Cells, not less than 9 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet high=432 cubic feet,	–	–
Single Cells of smaller size,	12	55
Cells to contain three persons,	68	–
Sleeping Rooms,	9	1
Number of Beds in such rooms,	12	–
Hospital Rooms,	4	2
Chapel,	One.	
School Rooms, Workshops, Worksheds,	Some of the above Day Rooms and Cells used for these purposes.	

	M.	F.
Kitchen,	1	–
Store Rooms—One of the Day rooms and ten of the Cells marked thus (*) used for these purposes.		
Laundry,	–	1
Drying Rooms,	1	1
Lavatories,	6	5
Baths,	1	1
Water-closets,	10	5
Fumigating Room,	One.	
Pumps (one useless),	2	–
Tread-wheel,	1	–
Tell-tale Clocks,	2	–

Stock at the time of Inspection.

	In Use.	In Store.
Blankets, pairs of,	229	38
Sheets, pairs of,	252	30
Rugs,	222	10
Hammocks or Cots,	15	73
Bed-ticks,	208	30
Bedsteads,	201	84

Male Clothing.

	In Use.	In Store.
Shirts,	140	143
Jackets,	130	26
Vests,	130	51
Trowsers,	130	17
Caps,	130	20
Stockings or Socks, pairs of,	135	131
Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	140	–

Female Clothing.

	In Use.	In Store.
Shifts,	50	37
Jackets,	50	25
Petticoats,	100	46
Aprons,	50	129
Neckerchiefs,	58	58
Caps,	50	16
Stockings, pairs of,	50	114
Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	46	–

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Cork Gaol.

At the time of both my visits the buildings were undergoing alterations, to adapt them to the separate system of prison discipline. The prison was consequently in a state of transition, and the inmates were necessarily lodged in parts of the gaol where supervision was difficult. A number of the male prisoners were employed on the works under the contractor, some of whom slept in association, yet I found the prison in a creditable condition, the inmates apparently under an effective discipline, and a strict watch exercised over the men on the works, to prevent as far as possible the introduction of prohibited articles amongst them. The stock of prison clothing, bedding, blankets, rugs, and sheets in the gaol were sufficient for the requirements, but some of the blankets in use were thin and worn. I was, however, informed that when winter sets in additional bedding will be given, as there is a sufficient supply in store.

Water for prison use is taken from the river, the bed of which is full of weeds. I found it muddy and unfit for drinking purposes. Some years since, in my report on this gaol, I called attention to the necessity of having the water supply to it taken from the city reservoir, but my suggestion has not hitherto been adopted. I now again bring it under the notice of the Board of Superintendence, and the Grand Jury of the county. The water is raised by the power of the tread-wheel.

The sewerage of this gaol is stated to be effective.

When the alterations now in course of completion are finished, this prison will be well suited for carrying out an effective prison system. Some improvements not hitherto adopted in county gaols have been made, one especially, a method of lighting the cells by a gas jet in a chamber in the wall of the cell, separated by glass from the interior, so that neither the products of combustion, nor the gas itself (if permitted to escape through neglect from the burner), can by any possibility find its way into the cell, or vitiate its atmosphere.

This arrangement will not alone be conducive to the health of the prisoners but also a saving of gas will be effected, as the prisoners cannot then tamper with the gas burners in their cells, as at present.*

I pointed out in my report on this gaol for 1867, that if turrets were erected on two of the boundary walls, sentries might be placed on them in case of emergency, so that they could command the outside of the prison without danger of being disarmed. I also suggested that one or two gas lamps on the outside should be put up; and in one spot within the college grounds, where the boundary wall is not more than twelve feet high, although it has a great height on the inside, the boundary should be rendered more secure by removing some earth at the back of the lodge of the college. In other places the boundary wall varies in height from eighteen to twenty feet, and on each side of the entrance in front of the gaol it is thirty-six feet high.

Separation is enforced with the prisoners who wash in the laundry. There are twelve compartments in which they are placed, each sepa-

* As the subject of gas ventilation appears not to be properly understood, I again append some observations from the report of the Royal Sanitary Commissioners, which I introduced into a former report on this gaol. The Commissioners lay down as an axiom that "as nearly as possible 1,200 cubic feet of fresh air per man per hour should be provided in a room space of at least 600 cubic feet per man, and the ventilation of all gas burners be made according to a plan given by them." They state, "The absence of gas ventilation adds seriously to the impurity of the air, every burning candle in an inhabited room is about equivalent to the addition of a fresh inmate. Each cubic foot of good coal gas consumes about two and a quarter cubic feet of oxygen, and produces one and a quarter cubic feet of carbonic acid, which, with a large amount of watery vapour and other deleterious products, when diffused in the atmosphere, causes oppression of the vital powers and other injurious effects."

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Cork Gaol.

rate; the boilers, pipes, and cocks are of a good description, and a small room adjoining is used for ironing and sorting clothes. This part of the laundry, however, requires improvement; and the drying closet is very defective. When the other alterations in the gaol are finished, it should not be neglected. The chapel is well suited for the purpose intended, but raised seats for officers to watch the prisoners are much required. They should be so placed at the back each of a certain number of seats, that the officer on duty would have a perfect view of the prisoners under his charge, at the same time that they could not see him without turning round; one seat or pew on this plan should be at each entrance.

Although not in the original plan, arrangements have now been made for reception rooms, with baths, &c., for prisoners on admission, besides clothes store, and fumigating apparatus overhead—this will be a decided improvement.

The Governor and chief warder have exclusive charge of the keys of Chubb's locks, which are used for an additional security in the prison. The cells are unlocked at 6 A.M. in summer, and at 7 A.M. in winter, and are locked for the night at 8 P.M. in summer, and at dark during the short days of winter. The chief warder at morning parade gives the keys of his class to each class warder, except those of the Chubb's locks, which are never intrusted to a subordinate officer. He also is present at lock-up, with two other warders, including the officer in charge of the class, and they ascertain that the fastenings of the cells are secure. At 10 P.M. the Governor or the chief warder makes his final rounds, when every prisoner under a grave charge, or for Fenianism, is looked after. The general locks of the prison are stated to be in order. A Night-watch Book is kept, in which each officer on patrol makes a report of the state of the prison during his watch, and the markings of the tell-tale clocks. It is also the duty of the chief warder to examine the tell-tale clocks, and check the reports of the night watch. The number of feet of gas burnt during the night is also entered in the report.

Photography has been for many years in use in this gaol, and through it many professional thieves and other grave offenders, who would otherwise have evaded justice, have been identified. No escape was attempted from this gaol in 1868 or 1869; but prisoners confined in several bridewells of the county escaped from them in both years.

Escapes from gaol and bridewells during 1868, and up to day of inspection in 1869:—

From Mallow Bridewell, Patrick O'Brien, aged 27, 13th October, 1868, charged with attacking a house and demanding arms; untried; confined with others. Retaken.

From Queenstown Bridewell, Edward Clarke, aged 29, 19th April, 1869, charged with larceny; untried; confined separately. Retaken.

From Mitchelstown Bridewell, Patrick Barlow,* 17th August, 1869, tried and convicted of drunkenness; confined with others.

Attempts at escape in 1869:—

From Mallow Bridewell, Cornelius Lucey, aged 28, 7th July, 1869, charged with burglary; untried; confined separately.

Punishments for Prison Offences.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1868.	M.	F.	*From 1st Jan., 1869, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Dark or refractory cells, .	108	37	Dark or refractory cells, .	105	26
Stoppage of diet, . . .	15	5	Stoppage of diet, . . .	51	3
Other punishments, . .	7	–	Other punishments, . .	5	5
Total, . .	130	42	Total, . .	161	34

* Was confined in default of paying a small fine for drunkenness, and had only a few hours to remain in custody. After escaping the fine was paid.

SOUTH DISTRICT. — *County of Cork Gaol.*

These were inflicted by the Governor, or his deputy in his absence, and duly submitted to the Board at its meetings, and signed by the Chairman.

Employment on day of Inspection.

Punitive Labour.

MALES.		FEMALES.	
Tread-wheel,	21	Cleaning prison,	7
Cleaning prison,	16		
Labourers on Prison works (alterations of buildings),	26		
Total,	63	Total,	7

Industrial Labour.

MALES.		FEMALES.	
Oakum-picking,	38	Oakum-picking,	4
Shoemaking,	4	Carding and picking wool,	8
Weaving,	3	Spinning,	1
Tailoring,	2	Knitting,	6
Matmaking,	6	Needlework,	6
Brushmaking,	1	Washing and ironing,	9
Carpenter,	1		
Total,	55	Total,	34

Summary.

	M.	F.
Punitive labour,	63	7
Industrial labour,	55	34
Unemployed,	–	2
Discharged (before labour hours),	3	2
Debtors (unemployed),	5	–
Total in custody,	126	45

Net profit, the produce of prisoners' labour disposed of outside the gaol, for the last three years:—

1866, . £67 1*s*. 7*d*. | 1867, . £37 8*s*. 2*d*. | 1868, . £31 14*s*. 10*d*.

On the different occasions when I visited the prisoners were usefully employed; a large number of the able bodied males were occupied on the works attending the masons, removing stone walls, &c. All the materials used in the prison are manufactured by the inmates. Frieze for the clothing of the males, and other stuffs for the females are woven in the gaol, and made up by the prisoners. Mats and nets are made, and artisans employed at their various trades. The prisoners at oakum picking and stone breaking are required to do a certain amount of work each day.

Schools.

	From 1st Jan., to 31st Dec., 1868.		From 1st Jan., 1869, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners who attended school,	72	32	45	20
Average daily number of pupils,	12	5·3	9·6	5·6
Number of days on which school was held,	256	241	131	139

School-hours.—Males—from 12 to 2 o'clock, P.M. Females—from 2 to 3¼ o'clock, P.M.

The schools are placed in connexion with the Commissioners of National Education, and are inspected by their officers. Young persons, and such others of both sexes as are anxious to learn are taught by the school-teacher, who is well qualified. The Chaplains sometimes visit

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Cork Gaol.

the schools, and enter their observations in a book kept for the purpose. Proper registries are kept. The District Inspector of National schools in his report on the school in June, 1869, observes :—

"The teacher ranks third class, his acquirements and method of conducting the school are satisfactory. The pupils have acquired a creditable degree of proficiency for their time, and the school is making steady progress. As far as the school is concerned the prisoners are certainly making good use of the time they are condemned to pass in confinement; but more attention should be paid to grammar and geography. The school-room is unsuited for the purpose to which it is applied, being badly lighted. It has only two windows, which are nearly on a level with the floor. In the school for the female prisoners the course is well adapted to the class of pupils in attendance; all have been lately admitted, and are very ignorant. Judging from the master's skill and attention, the prisoners are likely to make satisfactory progress during their stay.

"Signed, J. GILLIC, District Inspector.

"12, 6/69."

Religious instruction is given, under the superintendence of the Chaplains, to the members of the Established Church, by lady visitors to the females, and by a committee of young men to the males. The Roman Catholics are instructed by the Sisters of Mercy and Christian Brothers. Sisters of Mercy visit Roman Catholic prisoners of both sexes in hospital, and men under sentence of death daily.

Dietary and Contracts.

1. *For Prisoners whose Term of Imprisonment shall not exceed One Week.*

Class 1 (Males).—Breakfast—8 oz. meal in stirabout and 1 pint boiling milk. Dinner—14 oz. bread; 1 pint vegetable soup.

Class 2 (Females).—Breakfast—7 oz. meal in stirabout and 1 pint boiling milk. Dinner—12 oz. bread; ¾ pint vegetable soup.

Class 3 (Males and Females under 15 years).—Breakfast—5 oz. meal in stirabout and 1 pint boiling milk. Dinner—8 oz. bread; 1 pint vegetable soup. Supper—4 oz. bread.

2. *For Prisoners whose Term of Imprisonment shall exceed One Week, for Untried Prisoners who do not maintain themselves, and for Pauper Debtors.*

Class 1 (Males).—Breakfast—8 oz. meal in stirabout; 1 pint boiling milk. Dinner—14 oz. bread; 2 pints boiling milk. Supper—6 oz. bread; 1 pint boiling milk.

Class 2 (Females).—Breakfast—7 oz. meal in stirabout; 1 pint boiling milk. Dinner—12 oz. bread; 1½ pints boiling milk. Supper—5 oz. bread; 1 pint boiling milk.

Class 3 (Males and Females under 15 years).—Breakfast—5 oz. meal in stirabout; 1 pint boiling milk. Dinner—8 oz. bread; 1 pint vegetable soup. Supper—5 oz. bread; 1 pint boiling milk.

Potatoes are substituted for bread at dinner three days in the week. Class 1, 3 lbs.; Class 2, 2½ lbs.; Class 3, 2½ lbs.

Contracts.—Bread, household, per 4-lb. loaf, 5*d.*; ditto, brown, per 12-lb. loaf, 1*s.* 2*d.*; oatmeal, per cwt., 14*s.* 10*d.*; Indian meal, per cwt., 7*s.* 4*d.*; potatoes, per cwt., 4*s.* 9*d.*; meat, per lb. 7*d.*; skim-milk, per gallon, 2¾*d.*; salt, per cwt., 1*s.* 10*d.*; coal, per ton, 15*s.* 8*d.*; gas, per 1,000 cubic feet, 4*s.* 6*d.*; candles, per lb., 6*d.*; soap, per cwt., 18*s.*

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years :—

1866, . 2 1/10*d.* | 1867, . 2⅝*d.* | 1868, . 4*d.* | 1869, . 3 1/16*d.*

The provisions for issue, which I tasted, when I made my inspection, were of good quality; and the Chaplains regularly report in the tabular form recommended for their use; twice only, previously to inspection in 1869, were objections taken by them to the food submitted for their inspection. On one occasion the potatoes, and once the milk were found faulty. I questioned individually all the prisoners in custody, and no complaint was made to me by any. Seldom extra diet is given, unless as a change from stirabout to bread, or other alterative.

The new scale of dietary is highly approved of by the Medical Officer.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Cork Gaol.

Books and Accounts.

Net cost of gaol, including diet and salaries, for the three preceding years :—

1866, . £3,148 19*s.* 9*d.* | 1867, . £3,152 14*s.* 10*d.* | 1868, . £3,476 6*s.* 5*d.*

Average cost of each prisoner per annum for the last three years :—

1866, . £19 13*s.* 7½*d.* | 1867, . £22 0*s.* 11$\frac{5}{6}$*d.* | 1868, . £26 10*s.* 9*d.*

Amounts repaid by the War Department for military prisoners, for the last three years :—

1866, . £66 16*s.* 0*d.* | 1867, . £159 11*s.* 0*d.* | 1868, . £139 14*s.* 0*d.*

Amounts repaid by the Admiralty Department for naval prisoners, for the last three years:—

1866, . £121 3*s.* 0*d.* | 1867, . £118 15*s.* 0*d.* | 1868, . £64 14*s.* 0*d.*

Amounts repaid by the Inland Revenue Department for excise prisoners, for the last three years :—

1866, . £1 5*s.* 6*d.* | 1867, . £0 11*s.* 3*d.* | 1868, . £0 15*s.* 0*d.*

Amounts repaid out of the Consolidated Fund for the maintenance, &c., of certain classes of prisoners :—

1866, . £364 3*s.* 7*d.* | 1867, . £287 8*s.* 10*d.* | 1868, . £388 17*s.* 8*d.*

The Governor's Journal is fully kept, and all details worthy of note are entered in it. The Local Inspector also has a journal, in which special occurrences are recorded. The Chaplains merely state the duties they perform. The chief warder keeps a Daily Report Book. Each warder has an employment roll, the gross total of which is transcribed into the Daily Employment Book, which merely shows the numbers at work, but not how each prisoner is employed. A Work Ledger is kept. No Morning State Book is in use, but "the Abstract of Daily Consumption" shows the numbers confined in each class or ward. The Chairman of the Board at its meetings signs the different journals submitted for inspection. The markings of the tell-tale clock are duly recorded. The various registries of discipline and finance are kept with care and attention, and are of approved forms. Proper checks over the inferior officers are enforced. When the new prison is completed new by-laws will be framed.

Officers and Salaries.

	£	s.	d.
Non-Resident.			
William Penrose, Local Inspector,	200	0	0
Rev. A. B. Wilson, Protestant Chaplain,	46	3	0
Rev. Thomas Walsh, Roman Catholic Chaplain,	46	3	0
William Beamish, Surgeon,	74	0	0
Do. Compounding Medicine,	20	0	0
Resident.			
John Joyce, Governor,	300	0	0
Maurice Fitzgerald, Chief Warder,	75	0	0
Henry S. Plant, Storekeeper,	44	4	0
Patrick Sheehan, Gatekeeper,	44	4	0
Timothy Byrne, Sessions Warder,	44	4	0

		£	s.	d.
Warders.	Wm. Thompson, Weaver,	44	4	0
	David Mulcahy,	33	16	0
	George Glascott,	33	16	0
	William O'Keeffe,	33	16	0
	Maurice Murphy,	31	4	0
	William Bibby,	31	4	0
	Henry Reddin,	31	4	0
	George Hayes, Shoemaker,	31	4	0
	Thomas Duffy,	31	4	0
	William Sloane,	31	4	0
	William Johnston,	31	4	0
	William Armitage,	31	4	0
Tobias C. Delmage, Hospital Warder,		36	8	0
James Wilson, Schoolmaster,		44	4	0
William Sweeny, Messenger,		20	16	0
Louisa Rennick, Matron,		50	0	0
Elizbth. Delmage, Sub-Matron,		29	18	0
Maria Perrody, do.,		28	12	0
Eliza Stanly, Hospital do.,		26	0	0
Cath. Curren, Searcher, &c.,		20	16	0

Vacancies.

The vacancies which have taken place since last inspection have been fully reported to the Inspectors-General, and all have been filled up.

Officers on Gaol Allowance.

The Chief Warder, the Matron, and all the subordinate officers receive 2 lbs. household bread and two pints milk each per diem, and, Matron excepted, are supplied with clothing annually.

Officers' Visits.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1868.	From 1st Jan., 1869, to day of Inspection.
Local Inspector, . . .	108	65
Chaplain, Established Church,	150	102
Roman Catholic Chaplain, .	194	120
Surgeon and Compounder of Medicines, . . .	370	241

The Governor reports favourably of his staff in the gaol, but the many escapes from bridewells in the county show neglect on the part of some of the keepers, and the insecurity of these minor prisons. Each bridewell keeper is supplied with a suitable uniform, which he wears when on duty.

Hospital.

	1866.		1867.		1868.		1869 (to day of Inspection).	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of prisoners in hospital,	34	48	21	45	10	21	10	7
Number of days therein, . .	506	636	126	413	90	120	229	60
Average daily number, . .	2	1	$\frac{1}{3}$	$1\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{25}{26}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
Number of deaths, . .	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–
Cost of medicine, . .	£22 0*s.* 9*d.*		£12 12*s.* 7*d.*		£8 9*s.* 8*d.*		£5 16*s.* 6*d.*	

Number of Coroner's inquests held in the gaol during 1868 and up to day of inspection 1869, and at what dates:—

One, 11th May, 1869.

The sanitary state of the prison was satisfactory during the past years, 1868-9. One death occurred in 1869, none in the previous year. The Medical officer is assiduous in his attendance in the prison; 370 visits to the gaol by him are recorded in 1868, and 241 previously to inspection in 1869. The new hospital will fully meet all the requirements of the gaol.

Board of Superintendence.

Sampson T.W. French, esq.	William R. Meade, esq.	William Bence Jones, esq.
Thomas J. Leahy, esq.	Robert Nettles, esq.	Thomas Garde, esq.
Daniel Conner, esq.	Nicholas Dunscombe, esq.	J. M'Carthy O'Leary, esq.
Standish D. O'Grady, esq.	John Wheeler, esq.	Richard Longfield, esq.

The Board meets on the last Friday of each month for the discharge of business, when the salaries of superior officers are paid.

The warders and other subordinate officers receive their salaries weekly. The Board at its meetings examine the accounts submitted for payment, and cheques are drawn in favour of each creditor for all sums above £3. Smaller accounts are included in one cheque drawn in favour of the Local Inspector.

Bridewells.

The defects in these buildings have been so frequently enumerated in former reports of Inspectors-General that it is now only necessary for me to record in the usual tabular form the condition in which I

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Cork Gaol.

found them on my inspections during the current year. The faulty construction of the bridewells remain unaltered, but they are now in general sufficiently supplied with bedding and utensils, and one great improvement has been effected by the fixing of earth boxes to the privies, by which, if the keeper exercises ordinary care, the privies will not be offensive. The passage to the only sleeping apartment for females in Dunmanway bridewell is through the bed-room of the keeper, and the insecurity of the prison buildings is shown by the constant escapes of prisoners from the bridewells of this county more than in any other county in Ireland. Lunatics also are committed to the bridewells of the county, and detained in them sometimes for thirteen or fourteen days; and remands of criminal prisoners for eight days are made by one magistrate, contrary to the express provisions of the Prisons Act. The great extent of the county Cork, covering a space equal to one-eighth of Ireland, requires that a minor prison, on the separate system, should be established in the western district, in which short sentences might be undergone; then most of the bridewells of that district might be abolished.

On the 19th April, 1869, a prisoner escaped from the bridewell at Queenstown.

On the 17th August, 1869, a prisoner escaped from the bridewell at Mitchelstown.

In October, 1868, an important prisoner escaped from the bridewell at Mallow; and in July following another prisoner, in charge for burglary in that bridewell, very nearly succeeded in effecting his escape also. When the keeper visited the cell in the morning he found the cell window pulled out, but the prison breach had not been completed, and the man was secured; had he got out of the window he would have had no difficulty in making his escape from the premises. The prison is so far distant from the keeper's house that the latter could not hear any noise which might be made in the bridewell.

I made a long and detailed report on the state of this bridewell, in which I pointed out how it could be rendered more secure at a very trifling cost, but no attention has been paid to the suggestions which I made, and unfortunately, from the state of the law, the Board cannot be compelled to make the necessary improvements.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Cork.

Bridewells.

	Kinsale.		Charleville.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year, . .	66	29	36	2
Of whom were Drunkards, .	53	26	20	1
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding Inspection, .	22	6	5	2
Of whom were Drunkards, .	17	6	4	1
Petty Sessions and Transmittals, how often.	Kinsale, weekly, on Saturdays; Ballymantle and Tracton, on alternate Fridays.		Charleville, fortnightly, on Mondays, but irregular; Liscarroll, twelve miles distant, on second Wednesday; and Buttevant, nine miles by railway, on every second Saturday.	
Committals, whether regular.	Regular.		I found the illegal committal of a lunatic to this Bridewell.	
Registry, . .	Correctly kept.		Correctly kept.	
Repairs and Order, .	In fair repair and order.		In good repair and order.	
Security, . . .	Sufficient, with care, but outer wall low.		Sufficient, with care.	
Accommodation, .	Males—day-room and four cells, one of which is used for drunkards; females—day-room and three cells, one of which is used for drunkards.		Day-room and two cells for each sex.	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils.	Sufficient, and of a good description.		Bedding sufficient and sound, but blankets thin; three cells have two beds in each, the fourth has guard-bed but no bedding, which should be provided.	
Water, how supplied,	None; but water from an old well near the Bridewell might be conveyed into the premises at a trifling cost.		None on premises; but rain-water is collected from roof, and a pump is in street of town near, but the pump is now out of order.	
Sewerage, . .	Sufficient; earth boxes used.		Sufficient; earth boxes used.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	Clean and well kept; ventilation good.		Clean and well kept; freshly painted; ventilation good.	
Cost of Dietary per head per day.	$2\frac{7}{10}d.$ for both sexes.		$2\frac{3}{4}d.$ for both sexes.	
Salary of Keeper, .	£25.		£25.	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment.	None, but has a military pension.		None; has pension from Constabulary of £36.	
Date of Official Inspection.	20th July, 1869.		19th July, 1869.	
Remarks, . .	No prisoner in charge.		No prisoner in charge.	

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Cork.

Bridewells.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS—*continued.*

—	Queenstown.	
	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year, .	103	29
Of whom were Drunkards, .	9	9
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding Inspection, . .	22	12
Of whom were Drunkards, .	5	4
Petty Sessions and transmittals, how often.	At Queenstown on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays in each week; at Passage West, on Tuesdays.	
Committals, whether regular, .	Regular.	
Registry, ...	Correctly kept.	
Repairs and order, . . .	In good repair, except some panes of glass broken.	
Security, ...	Sufficient with great care, except an insecure yard, off exercising yard for males.	
Accommodation, ...	Males—day-room and three cells, with bedding; a dark cell not used; another which opens from outside with guard bed, but no bedding; a cell used as a store. Females—three cells, one with two beds; day-room, but exercising yard very small.	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils,	Sufficient, except sheets, which are required for change.	
Water, how supplied, . . .	Supplied by tank, with pipes from town reservoir.	
Sewerage, ...	Sewerage now effective.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	Clean and well kept; ventilation fair, except in lower cell, which is damp.	
Cost of Dietary per head per day,	3¾*d.* for both sexes.	
Salary of Keeper, . . .	£30.	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment.	None.	
Date of Official Inspection, . .	21st July, 1869.	
Remarks, ...	Four males: one on remand for Petty Sessions for larceny, and 3 drunkards.	

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS—*continued.*

—	Mallow.	
	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year, .	111	23
Of whom were drunkards, .	48	2
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding Inspection, . .	22	4
Of whom were Drunkards, .	6	1
Petty Sessions and Transmittals, how often.	Mallow weekly, on Thursdays; Doneraile on alternate Mondays; and Castletownroche on alternate Thursdays.	
Committals, whether regular, .	Regular.	
Registry, ...	Correctly kept.	
Repairs and Order, . . .	Roof in bad repair; slates broken; admits wet.	
Security, ...	Insecure; the cells look into a yard at back next courthouse, with unbarred windows near ground, and two down pipes from roof fastened by holdfasts like steps of ladders. The bridewell is distant from the keeper's house, and there is great danger of a prisoner escaping when keeper enters yard, as happened in October, 1868. I pointed out how this could be remedied, but no improvement has been made. Outer door sound, but insufficient.	
Accommodation, . . .	Males—day-room and four cells; females—day-room and three cells; guard beds in cells with two beds in each; drunkard's cell has no bedding.	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils,	Sheets good and sufficient; blankets thin and moth-eaten; rugs thin; fresh blankets and rugs required.	
Water, how supplied, . . .	Supplied by tanks of slate with pipe into each yard; the tank filled by water cart by contract.	
Sewerage, ...	A sewer leads to cess-pool outside; but soil boxes are used in privies.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	Ventilation good; very clean and orderly.	
Cost of Dietary per head per day,	3¾*d.* for both sexes.	
Salary of Keeper, . . .	£35.	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment.	Is court-keeper; salary, £5; has a pension from 78th regiment of 1*5d.* per day.	
Date of Official Inspection, . .	17th July, 1869.	
Remarks, ...	Two prisoners in custody, one a drunkard, the other on remand for disorderly conduct. Escape effected from bridewell on the 12th October, 1868.	

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Cork.

Bridewells.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS—*continued.*

	Kanturk.		Fermoy.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of committals in past year,	28	8	131	38
Of whom were Drunkards,	7	–	56	18
No. of Committals in the Quarter preceding Inspection,	6	–	46	16
Of whom were Drunkards,	1	–	18	9
Petty Sessions and Transmittals, how often,	Kanturk, fortnightly, on Mondays; Cecilstown, fortnightly, on Mondays; Newmarket, each alternate Wednesday; and Knocknagree, monthly, on Thursday.		Alternately, Fermoy, on Mondays; Conna and Rathcormack on Tuesdays. I am informed that prisoners are sent to county gaol on cars, although railway passes direct to Cork.	
Commitals, whether regular.	Regular.		Many lunatics are committed to this Bridewell; one kept in it thirteen days before being sent to asylum.	
Registry,	Correctly kept, but the same prisoners are entered after each remand.		Correctly kept.	
Repairs and Order,	In good repair.		In good repair.	
Security,	Sufficient, with care.		Improved; sufficient with care.	
Accommodation,	Males—day-room and four cells, one used as a store; females—day-room and two cells; guard beds, with space for two beds on each.		Two large dark day-rooms, six cells on ground floor, and six cells above—one used as a store.	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils.	Blankets, sheets, and rugs good and sufficient; straw required for some ticks.		Sufficient, but some of the blankets thin.	
Water, how supplied,	No pump on premises; rain-water is saved from roof.		Pump dry; well should be sunk.	
Sewerage,	Effective to river; earth-closets are in use in the privies.		Sewerage improved.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	Ventilation good; very clean and orderly; freshly painted, and neatly kept.		Very clean and well kept; ventilation good.	
Cost of Dietary per head per day.	$3\frac{2}{3}d.$ for both sexes.		$2\frac{1}{3}d.$ for both sexes.	
Salary of Keeper,	£30.		£35.	
Whether keeper follows any other employment.	Court-keeper, salary, £5; has a military pension of 1*s.* per day.		None.	
Date of Official Inspection.	16th July.		18th July, 1869.	
Remarks,	No prisoner in custody. Keeper absent when I visited, looking for straw for ticks; wife in charge.		One male in custody, who gave himself up as a deserter; also a lunatic female for an attempt to commit suicide, since the 13th July, who appears to have escaped from a lunatic asylum; she refuses to take food.	

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS—*continued.*

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Cork.

Bridewells.

—	Youghal.		Bandon.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year,	76	27	108	30
Of whom were Drunkards,	48	20	52	12
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding inspection,	33	13	38	15
Of whom were Drunkards,	29	9	16	6
Petty Sessions and Transmittals, how often,	Youghal; weekly, on Thursdays.		Bandon; weekly, on Mondays.	
Committals, whether regular.	Lunatics are committed to this Bridewell. One kept from 3rd to 16th January, 1869, when sent to asylum.		Regular.	
Registry,	Correctly kept.		Correctly kept.	
Repairs and Order,	In good repair and order.		Roof in good order, woodwork lately painted; contract entered into to cement front of Keeper's house, plaster and dash walls, and to repair pump.	
Security,	Sufficient, with care.		Very secure.	
Accommodation,	Males—day room and four cells; females—day room and two cells.		Males—day room and four cells; same for females, but one used as a store. No beds in two cells. Gas used in entrance hall and Keeper's apartments, but not in prison.	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils.	Good, and sufficient.		Sufficient and good.	
Water, how supplied,	Pump useless; no water on premises; three-quarters of a mile distant; two water barrels in the Bridewell.		Pump out of order; water has to be brought from a distance.	
Sewerage,	None; but earth boxes are used in privies.		None; but earth closets are used, which answer very well.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	Very clean and orderly; ventilation good.		Very clean, and well kept.	
Cost of Dietary, per head, per day.	3¼*d.* for both sexes.		2⅔*d.* for both sexes.	
Salary of Keeper,	£25.		£35 a year.	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment.	A pensioner of Royal Artillery, at 1*s.* per day; has a conduct medal. Has charge of the Court-house without salary.		Court-keeper, salary £5.	
Date of Official inspection.	25th August, 1869.		28th August, 1869.	
Remarks,	Male and female prisoner in custody for drunkenness.		No prisoner in custody.	

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Cork.

Bridewells.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS—*continued.*

	Bantry.	
	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year, .	80	14
Of whom were Drunkards, .	33	3
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding Inspection.	16	1
Of whom were Drunkards, .	7	–
Petty Sessions and Transmittals, how often.	Bantry, fortnightly, on Thursdays; Castletown and Carrigbue on each alternate Fridays; at Beinmeen on alternate Tuesdays.	
Committals, whether regular, .	Regular, but a great number of lunatics are lodged in this bridewell on their way to the asylum; ten were so lodged in 1868, and eight previously to inspection in 1869.	
Registry, ...	Correctly kept.	
Repairs and Order, . . .	In good repair and order.	
Security, ...	Scarcely sufficient; escape could be effected by a prisoner sawing the bar of cell window, and there are spouts to courthouse, by which, if outside, he could climb to roof; windows of courthouse are not barred; a second door to exercising yard required.	
Accommodation, ...	Males—day-room and four cells, including one with a guard bed and straw, but no bedding; intended for lunatics; females—day-room and two cells.	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils,	Good and sufficient.	
Water, how supplied, . . .	A pump of good water outside gate; rain-water collected from roof.	
Sewerage, ...	A sewer in each yard, which is flushed by a small river.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	Clean and well kept.	
Cost of Dietary per head per day,	$2\frac{3}{5}d.$ for both sexes.	
Salary of Keeper, ...	£30 a year.	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment.	Court-keeper; salary £5.	
Date of Official Inspection, . .	27th August, 1869.	
Remarks, ...	No prisoner in custody.	

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS—*continued.*

—	Clonakilty.		Dunmanway.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year, . .	56	9	37	7
Of whom were Drunkards, .	27	3	11	2
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding inspection, .	6	2	12	3
Of whom were Drunkards, .	–	–	3	–
Petty Sessions and Transmittals.	Clonakilty, weekly, on Thursdays; Roscarbery, fortnightly, on Wednesdays; Timoleague, on every second Monday.		Dunmanway, Ballyneen, and Drimoleague, fortnightly, on Mondays.	
Committals, whether regular.	Regular.		Regular.	
Registry, . . .	Correctly kept.		Correctly kept.	
Repairs and Order, .	Roof requires repair.		In good repair and order.	
Security, . . .	Sufficient with care, except that a shed against outside wall impairs it.		Security of the male exercising yard improved, but a down pipe from roof in that for females affords facilities for escape.	
Accommodation, .	Males—day-room and four cells; females—day-room and two cells.		Two day-rooms below, two cells above, one for each sex, the cell for females off bed-room of keeper, and door close to his bed; that for males off his sitting-room.	
Bedding, Furniture, and Utensils.	Good and sufficient.		Good, and sufficient for accommodation.	
Water, how supplied,	None on premises.		None on premises.	
Sewerage, . .	Offensive on female side, earth closets have been put up.		None, earth closets much required.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	Clean and well kept.		Clean, and well kept.	
Cost of Dietary per head per day.	3*d.* for both sexes.		2¾*d.* per day for both sexes.	
Salary of Keeper, .	£30 a year.		£25 a year.	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment.	Court-keeper; salary, £5.		None.	
Date of Official Inspection.	28th August, 1869.		27th August, 1869.	
Remarks, . . .	No prisoner in custody.		No prisoner in custody.	

South District.

County of Cork.

Bridewells.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS—*continued.*

——	Midleton.		Mitchelstown.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year, . .	67	6	72	12
Of whom were Drunkards, .	20	2	22	3
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding Inspection, .	8	4	15	3
Of whom were Drunkards, .	3	–	5	1
Petty Sessions and Transmittals, how often.	Held fortnightly. Midleton on Thursdays; Castlemartyr on Fridays; and Cloyne on Tuesdays.		Fortnightly, on Fridays.	
Committals, whether regular.	Regular.		Transmittals irregular.	
Registry, . . .	Correctly kept.		Not fully entered up when I inspected it.	
Repairs and Order, .	In good repair and order.		Roof requires repair.	
Security, . . .	Sufficient; a double door at entrance to yard of bridewell, such as should be in every other bridewell of the county built on this plan.		Insufficient, even with care; trees overhanging yard should be removed; building too close to street.	
Accommodation, .	Males—day-room and four cells; one of these has a guard bed for lunatics; females—day-room and two cells.		Three cells, two above and one below; one day-room, without table; two yards.	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils.	Good and sufficient.		Bedding sufficient, but some of the blankets thin; table required for day-room.	
Water, how supplied,	A well of good water on premises, and water collected from the roof is brought into the yard for females.		None on premises, or near.	
Sewerage, . .	None; but earth closets are used.		None; cesspool behind bridewell.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	Clean and well kept.		Clean and orderly.	
Cost of Dietary per head per day.	2⅜*d.* for both sexes.		2¼*d.* per head per day.	
Salary of Keeper, .	£30.		£25.	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment.	Court-keeper; keeps a tailoring establishment.		None.	
Date of Official Inspection.	30th August, 1869.		18th July, 1869.	
Remarks, . . .	No prisoner in custody.		A man and woman in custody for being drunk; the woman a returned convict. Three males were brought into the bridewellfor fighting just as I left. A prisoner escaped from this bridewell in August, 1869.	

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS—*continued.*

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Cork.

Bridewells.

——	Skibbereen.	
	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year, .	40	7
Of whom were Drunkards, .	26	2
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding inspection.	14	5
Of whom were Drunkards, .	5	–
Petty Sessions and Transmittals, how often.	Held weekly at Skibbereen, on Wednesdays; fortnightly at Ballydehob, Skull, und Union Hall, on Fridays; and at Goleen on every second Saturday.	
Committals, whether regular, .	A number of lunatics are committed here on remand for assaults; 8 were committed in 1869 previously to inspection, 1 for attempting suicide in the workhouse.	
Registry, ...	Correctly kept.	
Repairs and Order, . . .	In good repair, except one or two cracked slates on roof, which must be looked after before winter.	
Security, ...	Sufficient with care.	
Accommodation, ...	Males—day-room and four cells, one with guard-bed, the other cells have very high platforms, which are found dangerous, as accidents have happened from falling off them. Females—day-room and two cells, with high platforms.	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils,	Good and sufficient.	
Water, how supplied, . . .	A well of good water on premises.	
Sewerage, ...	Stated to be sufficient, but earth-closets used.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	Clean and well kept.	
Cost of Dietary per head per day,	3⅜*d.* for both sexes.	
Salary of Keeper, ...	£30.	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment.	Court-keeper; salary £5.	
Date of Official Inspection, . .	28th August, 1869.	
Remarks, ...	One female and 3 males in custody; 1 a lunatic; he was very violent, and it took three policemen and the keeper to put a strait waistcoat on him. The other 2 males had been dangerously beaten in a quarrel with neighbours, and were attended by the doctor.	

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Cork.

Bridewells.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS—*continued.*

	Macroom.	
	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year, .	95	16
Of whom were Drunkards, .	33	–
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding inspection.	27	4
Of whom were Drunkards, .	7	–
Petty Sessions and Transmittals, how often.	Fortnightly at Macroom and Shandangan, on Wednesdays; at Millstreet on Mondays, and Ballyvourney on Tuesdays.	
Committals, whether regular, .	A number of lunatics are committed to this bridewell; one, Jeremiah Murphy, brought on the 26th April by the police tied with ropes, and his hands cut. Remands for more than three days are signed by only one Justice.	
Registry, ...	Correctly kept.	
Repairs and Order, . . .	Keeper's apartments require painting; kitchen range required.	
Security, ...	Sufficient with care, if a shed next Court-house were removed; it is rotten.	
Accommodation, ...	Males—day-room and four cells, but without glazed sashes, merely a wooden shutter on outside.	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils,	Good and sufficient.	
Water, how supplied, . . .	None, except what is saved from roof in water barrel.	
Sewerage, ...	None; but earth boxes used.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	Clean and well kept.	
Cost of Dietary per head per day,	3⅛*d.* for both sexes.	
Salary of Keeper, ...	£30.	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment.	Court-keeper; salary £5.	
Date of Official Inspection, . .	21st July, 1869.	
Remarks, ...	No prisoner in custody.	

JOHN LENTAIGNE, *Inspector-General.*

City of Cork Gaol, at Cork.—Statutable Inspection, 27th August, 1869.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Master Debtors,	2	–	2	–	–	–
Pauper Debtors,	5	–	5	–	–	–
Untried.						
For Felony,	–	2	2	–	–	–
„ Misdemeanors,	3	–	3	–	–	–
„ further Examination,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Tried.						
Cases Disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Imprisonment,	18	10	28	–	–	–
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	4	–	4	–	–	–
Disposed of Summarily.						
For Larceny,	2	10	12	–	–	–
In default of Bail,	4	2	6	–	–	–
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties,	4	16	20	–	–	–
Other Misdemeanors,	22	11	33	–	–	–
Vagrants,	–	1	1	–	–	–
Total in custody,	65	52	117	–	–	–

No juvenile was in custody on the day of inspection.

Number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years:—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1866,	52	53	1868,	65	58
1867,	50	77	1869 (day of Inspection),	65	52

Number of vagrants in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years:—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1866,	2	1	1868,	–	3
1867,	–	4	1869 (day of Inspection),	–	1

Number of returned convicts in gaol on the day of inspection, and during each of the three preceding years and the expired portion of 1869:—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1866,	5	2	1869 (up to and including day of Inspection),	1	–
1867,	7	5			
1868,	4	2	Day of Inspection,	–	–

SOUTH DISTRICT.

City of Cork Gaol.

Number of Committals, specifying the Offences, during the years 1867, 1868, *and* 1869 (*up to and including the Day of Inspection*); *also the Offences of all Prisoners in Custody on the Day of Inspection.*

OFFENCES.	1867.		1868.		1869. (Including day of Inspection.)		In custody on day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Murder (exclusive of infanticide),	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Shooting at, stabbing, conspiring, &c., to take life,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Manslaughter,	–	–	9	1	–	–	–	–
Exposing or abandoning children,	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Common assaults,	5	3	8	–	4	2	4	–
Assaults occasioning bodily harm,	3	2	5	–	6	3	4	2
Assaults on peace, &c., officers on duty,	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Other assaults,	2	–	6	3	6	4	1	–
Burglary, housebreaking, &c.,	3	1	3	2	8	–	4	–
Robbery,	3	–	1	–	1	–	1	–
Stealing horses, cattle, and other live stock,	2	–	1	–	1	–	1	–
Larceny,	15	47	27	19	14	15	7	9
Receiving stolen goods,	2	3	3	5	–	–	–	1
Embezzlement,	3	–	3	–	1	–	1	–
Obtaining money by false pretences,	–	3	3	2	–	–	–	–
Arson & attempts to commit arson,	1	–	1	–	1	–	1	–
Other malicious offences against property,	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–
Forgery,	2	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Offences against the currency,	1	–	2	–	–	–	1	–
Riot, rescue, &c.,	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–
Military offences,	5	–	5	–	–	–	–	–
Revenue offences,	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Other offences—								
Against the person,	1	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
Against property, without violence,	9	–	6	2	–	–	–	–
Affecting the public peace,	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other offences, viz. :—								
Petty larceny,	56	74	54	82	39	49	2	10
Misdemeanants,	482	810	461	718	248	493	30	29
Total criminal class,	600	940	601	834	335	570	57	51
Vagrancy,	30	67	5	14	9	10	–	1
Debt,	61	4	84	9	37	1	7	–
Remanded for further examination,	94	27	94	19	31	6	1	–
Total,	785	1,042	784	876	412	587	65	52

Committals.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1868.	M.	F.	*From 1st January*, 1869, *to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Debtors,	84	9	Debtors,	37	1
Criminals,	695	853	Criminals,	366	576
Vagrants,	5	14	Vagrants,	9	10
Total,	784	876	Total,	412	587

SOUTH DISTRICT.

City of Cork Gaol.

Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors.)

	From 1st January to 31st December, 1868.	M.	F.	*From 1st January, 1869, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Committed	Once within the year,	595	500	Once within the year,	331	321
	Twice ,,	36	67	Twice ,,	17	53
	Thrice ,,	8	29	Thrice ,,	2	23
	Four times ,,	1	14	Four times ,,	1	10
	Five times ,,	1	7	Five times ,,	–	5
	Six times ,,	–	4	Six times ,,	–	3
	Seven times ,,	–	2	Seven times ,,	–	1
	Eight times ,,	–	1	Eight times ,,	–	–
	Nine times ,,	–	1	Nine times ,,	–	–
	Total,	641	625	Total,	351	416

Averages, &c. (exclusive of Debtors).

—	From 1st January to 31st December, 1868.			From 1st January, 1869, to day of Inspection.		
	M.	F.	Date.	M.	F.	Date.
Average daily number of prisoners in custody,	56·1	46·2	—	48·3	39·3	—
Highest number of prisoners at any one time,	145		22nd Sept.	117		17th July.
Lowest ditto,	70		5th March.	56		13th April.
Highest number of males at any one time,	82		21st Nov.	65		15th July.
Ditto of females,	74		13th Sept.	59		11th July.
Lowest number of males at any one time,	34		10th April.	34		20th March.
Ditto of females,	22		13th April.	17		12th April.

Daily average, omitting fractions, last eight years :—

1862.		1863.		1864.		1865.		1866.		1867.		1868.		1869, 8 months.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
55	39	59	45	48	48	49	45	52	45	53	57	56	46	48	39

Population of borough, 83,121 inhabitants; area, 2,683 acres; rateable value of property, £192,141.

Convictions and acquittals at Assizes and Quarter Sessions during last eight years :—

	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.
Convictions,	167	154	103	105	79	79	80	81
Acquittals,	38	38	26	16	54	26	31	34
Total sent for trial,	205	192	129	121	133	105	111	115

Offenders sentenced to Solitary Confinement and Whipping by order of the Court before whom convicted.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1868.	M.	F.	*From 1st January, 1869, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Solitary confinement,	10	15	Solitary confinement,	10	3
Whipping,	6	–	Whipping,	1	–
Total,	16	15	Total,	11	3

Sixty-five male and 52 female prisoners of all classes were in charge on the day when I made my inspection of this gaol. Of these 7 (males) were debtors and 6 (4 males and 2 females) untried criminal prisoners. Of the 54 male and 80 female offenders in charge in the gaol under sentence, 21 males and 11 females had been convicted by

South District.

jury at assizes or quarter sessions, and 33 males and 39 females summarily by magistrates at petty sessions.

City of Cork Gaol.

In the above return drunkards are not included who pass the period of their sentences in the Bridewell of the city, but many women are committed for selling fruit and other articles in the street, charged with obstructing the thoroughfare.

The following were the sentences of the prisoners under sentences of imprisonment for six months and upwards in this gaol :—Males—for larceny, robbery, burglary, and passing base coin, 2 sentenced for eighteen, 2 for fourteen, 6 for twelve, and 2 for six months; for assaults and disorderly conduct, 1 sentenced for eighteen months and 2 for six months; for arson, 1 for eight months. Females—for receiving stolen goods and larceny, 3 for eighteen, 4 for twelve, and 4 for six months; for disorderly conduct, 2 sentenced for six months.

Seventy-five prisoners (36 males and 39 females) were under short sentences of from one to four months, viz.:—For larceny, 2 males and 5 females for three, and 3 males and 6 females for two months each; For assaults and disorderly conduct—1 male and 2 females for four months, 1 male and 2 females for three, and 3 males and 1 female for two months, besides 24 males and 20 females for one month each.

The great majority of the female inmates of the gaol were prostitutes who are constantly reconvicted. One of these has been 121 times in custody, and 1 seventy-one times, another sixty-four times, and 2 upwards of fifty times. Thirteen women of this class, then in custody, had altogether 634 convictions recorded on the books of this gaol against them, showing how futile is the present system of gaol punishment for repression as regards the unfortunate class of females recurrent to the gaol.*

Juveniles.

Fifty-six males and 11 females, whose ages did not exceed sixteen years, were in custody here in 1868. Seven males and 1 female of the class of juveniles were tried by jury at assizes and quarter sessions. Three juveniles (males) were under ten years of age. Of these 16 males and five females were wholly illiterate, or could only spell; 18 males and 2 females could read imperfectly. One male was sentenced to an imprisonment of three months, 9 males and 2 females for one month, and 24 males and 2 females for fourteen days. Two were under

* In my report on this gaol for 1867 I called attention to this subject, and as the matter still remains unchanged, I now repeat the observations I then made.

I believe that refuges for women discharged from prison are much required in Cork, as from the vast extent of the districts of city and county, embracing an area of 2,885 square miles, many females are left helpless on their discharge from both the prisons within the city, who, unprotected by some such institution, often become outcasts on the streets from want of friendly aid and advice. In my report on the city of Dublin prison at Grangegorman, for 1866, page 506, I referred to this subject and suggested that an asylum for women discharged from prison, such as exists at Namur attached to the female prison of the town, at Marseilles, and in other continental towns, might be established with advantage in connexion with the gaol, on the plan which Beranger, in his work De la représsion pénale, recommends. I there called attention to the fact that "acting on the advice of Mrs. Fry, the late Lord Carlisle, when Chief Secretary for Ireland, established in 1839, the Victoria asylum as a refuge for prisoners discharged from Grangegorman gaol. The subscription list for its foundation was headed by a grant from the Executive of £500 and a donation from Lord Carlisle (then Lord Morpeth) of £50. From defects in its constitution the asylum did not work satisfactorily; but when Lord Carlisle came to Ireland as Viceroy he then carried out, with complete success, the benevolent ideas of Mrs. Fry, and established, in connexion with Mountjoy Female Prison, the refuges of Golden-bridge and Heytesbury-street, to the beneficent influences of which, mainly, is attributable the improved treatment of female convicts in Ireland."

ten years of age. Fifteen males and 2 females were sent to reformatories at the expiration of their punishment in the gaol.

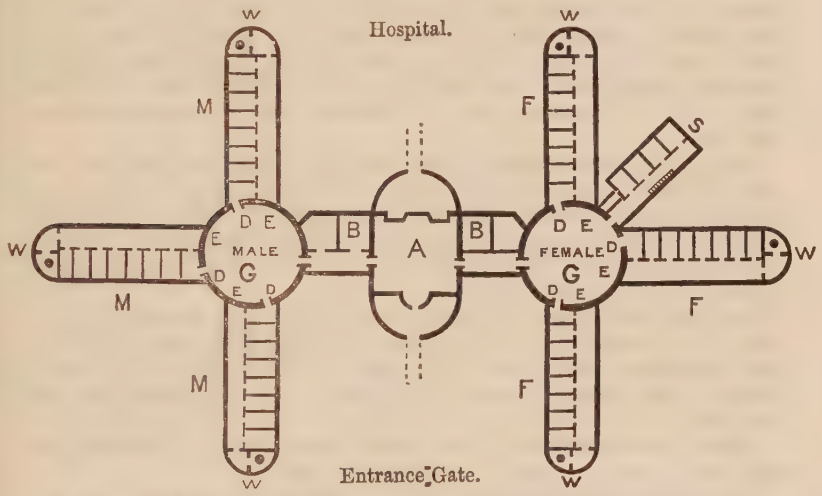
Up to the date of inspection in 1869 22 juveniles, including 2 females, were committed. Three (males) were ordered by the convicting justices at petty sessions to be whipped. Four males and 1 female were sent to reformatories. Their ages ranged from 11 to 13 and 14 years.

Debtors.

I found 7 debtors (males) inmates of the gaol. Thirty-one males and 1 female had previously been in charge. Eighty-four males and 9 females were committed in 1868. Of these 34 males and 5 females were supported out of the rates on pauper allowance. One debtor (male), sixty-four years of age, who had been in custody since May, 1867, died in this gaol in January, 1868, stated to have died of age and debility.

No offender against the Revenue laws was in custody since February, 1868, when one male was committed.

Plan.



A Governor's house. B B Officers' quarters and prison offices. M M M Prison for males. F F F Prison for females. S Wing fitted up for separation. W W Waterclosets and lavatories. G G Central halls belonging to each prison.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.
Wards,	9	9
Yards,	6	5
Day Rooms,	6	9
Solitary Cells,	22	8
Single Cells, 9 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet high, or which contain 432 cubic feet,	36	54
Sleeping Rooms,	6	2
No. of Beds in such Rooms,	10	2
Hospital Rooms,	3	3
Chapels,	1	1
School Rooms,	1	1
Workshops,	2	2
Worksheds,	1	2
Kitchen,	1	–

	M.	F.
Store Rooms,	1	1
Laundry,	–	1
Drying Room,	–	1
Lavatories,	9	9
Baths,	2	2
Privies,	10	7
Water-closets,	10	10
Reception Rooms,	1	1
Pump,	1	–
Well,	1	–
Tread-wheel,	1	–
Crank Mill,	1	–
Other Machines for Hard Labour,	1	–
Tell-tale Clock,	1	–

SOUTH DISTRICT.

City of Cork Gaol.

Stock.

	In Use.	In Store.	*Male Clothing.*	In Use.	In Store.	*Female Clothing.*	In Use.	In Store.
Blankets, pairs of,	190	62	Shirts,	97	23	Shifts,	52	40
Sheets, pairs of,	167	18	Jackets,	68	48	Jackets,	52	36
Rugs,	75	60	Vests,	56	14	Petticoats,	104	32
Hammocks or Cots,	112	56	Trowsers,	59	19	Aprons,	52	60
Bed-ticks,	167	3	Caps,	56	22	Neckerchiefs,	52	25
Bedsteads,	8	–	Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	58	9	Caps,	52	205
						Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	50	–

I found this gaol, when I made my inspection in August, 1869, very clean and orderly, the buildings all in sound repair, properly ventilated, and sufficiently supplied with suitable bedding, blankets, sheets, and rugs. There is an abundance of water in every yard from the city reservoir and from wells on the premises, unless during a very dry season, when it is sometimes deficient. The supply tank for the use of the prison is placed on the top of the building, and the water is conducted through pipes to the lavatories and water-closets at the extremity of each corridor in both gaols; but the lavatories and water-closets are faulty, and when a new prison system is introduced they cannot be permitted to remain unaltered. The sewerage of the prison appears to be effective. The laundry is defective, without separation, and should be remodelled, which can be done at a trifling cost, as the drying-room in it is suitable, and the accommodation sufficient.

There is no proper store where ladders can be kept, and they are now left in the laundry for females, as the place least accessible for male prisoners. Behind the gaol the ground rises considerably, and the Governor complains that tobacco and other prohibited articles are thrown over the wall into the prison grounds at that point, although the wall is very high.

Separate stalls should be made for prisoners when waiting for their turn on the tread-wheel. The school-room also should be partitioned, and separation carried out in the factory for males, and as far as possible with females, amongst the tramps and summarily convicted prisoners.

I found a sufficient supply of prison clothing in use and in store, and the prisoners appear to be properly cared.

No gas is supplied to the prison except in the hospital, the passages, and offices on the ground floor, and the Protestant and Roman Catholic chapels. It is proposed to introduce it into the cells of the prison. Other improvements have been suggested, and a specification drawn out by Sir John Benson, the city architect, to alter the doors of the corridors in both prisons, to put all suitable lavatories and water-closets at the end of each, to enlarge the windows of the cells now in use, and to open windows into other cells formed out of day-rooms which are now dark; and as the cells are properly heated with hot water pipes and fitted up with bells for separation, there could be no difficulty in the introduction of the separate cellular system in its integrity into the prison. I do not, however, recommend that any serious expenditure be now made in carrying out structural alterations in the gaol until a prison system has been adopted for this country; but one inexpensive arrangement should not be postponed. I refer to a fumigating and disinfecting apparatus or chamber in which the private clothing of the prisoners could be purified and cleansed from vermin.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

City of Cork Gaol.

Whenever the accommodation is sufficient for the number of prisoners in custody, they sleep and take their meals in separate cells, but in other respects the classification of the Act 7 Geo. IV., cap. 74, is carried out. The classes are of felons, misdemeanants, and juveniles of the tried and untried prisoners of both sexes.

The building used as a marshalsea affords sufficient accommodation for the large number of debtors placed in custody. The reception wards are provided with suitable baths, and the storage is good.

Unlock is held at 6, A.M., in summer, and at 7, A.M., in winter. The prisoners are locked for the night in their cells at 6, P.M., in summer, and at 5, P.M., in winter. The Governor, his Deputy, and all the turnkeys attend lock-up, and the Governor occasionally visits the prison at uncertain hours during the night. A superior officer goes round the prison at 9, P.M., when the night patrol takes charge until unlock in the morning. Two turnkeys hold watch at night, one of whom goes round the circular walk of the prison every hour, when he strikes a bell, and pegs the one tell-tale clock in the gaol, the markings of which are entered in the "*State of Lockings Book.*"

The keys of the prison are kept by the Governor in his room during the night, and those of the hospital when prisoners are confined in it.

No escape from the gaol was attempted in 1868, or previously to inspection in 1869. The locks are stated to be in good repair.

There are not suitable by-laws in this gaol. Convicted prisoners are permitted to see visiters once in the month.

Punishments for Prison Offences.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1868.	M.	F.	*From 1st January, 1869, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Dark or Refractory Cells,	110	20	Dark or Refractory Cells,	104	15
By Magisterial authority,	2	–	By Magisterial authority,	–	–
Other Punishments,	4	–	Other Punishments,	–	–
Total,	116	20	Total,	104	15

Two punishments were inflicted by the order of magistrates in 1868—none in 1869.

The punishment book has been duly submitted to the Board at its meetings and is signed by the Chairman.

Employment on day of Inspection.

Punitive Labour.

MALES.		FEMALES.	
Tread-wheel,	14	Cleaning Prison, &c.,	9
Stone-breaking,	10	Washing,	10
Cleaning Prison, &c.,	8		
Total,	32	Total,	19

Industrial Labour.

MALES.		FEMALES.	
Weaving,	3	Picking oakum,	23
Winding,	1	Sewing,	4
Mat-making,	2	Spinning,	2
Tailoring,	2	Carding wool,	2
Clog-making,	2	Binding clogs,	2
Skewer-making,	2		
Picking oakum,	14		
Total,	26	Total,	33

SOUTH DISTRICT.

City of Cork Gaol.

Summary.

	M.	F.
Punitive labour,	32	19
Industrial labour,	26	33
Debtors (unemployed),	7	–
Total in custody,	65	52

Net profit, the produce of prisoners' labour, disposed of outside the gaol, for the last three years:—

1866, . £34 4*s.* 3*d.* | 1867, . £36 0*s.* 5*d.* | 1868, . £20 15*s.* 5*d.*

Hard labour is carried on by the tread-wheel, and stone-breaking for three and a-half hours daily in summer and two and a-half hours in winter.

The prisoners here are usefully employed at industrial works. Raw materials are manufactured, and the clothing required for prison use made up by the inmates; the wool is carded and spun, and large quantities of linsey, linen, and other stuffs have been wove in the prison during the year, besides 211 pair of clogs, netting, brushes, buckets, mats, and other articles have been made, and also smiths' work, and carpentry for the requirements of the establishment. Corn is ground by the power of the tread-wheel into meal for the use of the gaol, and every care is taken that the labour of the prisoners should be applied to useful purposes. There is, however, too much association of prisoners in the factory. At the other works—stone-breaking, oakum-picking, and at the tread-wheel, separation has been adopted.

The females wash and repair the prison clothing and bedding for the gaol and the bridewell in the city.

Fifty-two and three-fourth cwt. of oakum was picked by the prisoners during 1868, but the remuneration for the work is not so profitable as formerly, from the large number of iron ships now in use.

Schools.

	From 1st Jan., to 31st Dec., 1868.		From 1st Jan., 1869, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners who attended school,	17	51	11	23
Average daily number of pupils,	–	7	–	2
Number of days on which school was held,	–	278	–	170

School-hours.—Males—From A.M., to P.M. Females—From 10, A.M., to 4, P.M.

Since the death of the late teacher in 1868 no male teacher has been employed. The schoolmistress is qualified. She teaches young persons of both sexes, and has also a discipline class as matron. The numbers who attend the school are very small. Seventeen individual boys only attended in 1868, and 11 up to day of inspection in 1869. The female inmates of the gaol, being for the most part prostitutes and disorderly persons, under very short sentences, few attend school. The average number who attended in 1869 was but 2 daily. The school is not in connexion with the Commissioners of National Education. Religious instruction is given, under the direction of the Chaplains, by the Sisters of Mercy, on two days in the week, to the Roman Catholic females, and to patients of that persuasion in hospital of both sexes; a Protestant lady visitor carefully instructs those of her own religion, of whom, however, there are but few committed.

Dietary and Contracts.

1st Class—Breakfast—Males, 8 oz. half Indian and half oatmeal in stirabout, ½ pint new milk. Dinner—14 oz. brown bread, 1 pint new milk. Supper—6 oz. brown bread, ½ pint new milk.

2nd Class—Breakfast—Females, 7 oz. half Indian and half oatmeal in stirabout, ½ pint new milk. Dinner—12 oz. brown bread, ¾ pint new milk. Supper—5 oz. brown bread, ½ pint new milk.

3rd Class—Breakfast—Males and Females, 5 oz. oatmeal in stirabout, and ½ pint new milk. Dinner—8 oz. brown bread, and 1 pint of vegetable soup. Supper—5 oz. brown bread, and ½ pint new milk.

Prisoners for one week and under—First and Second Class—get same diet, but no supper. Third Class—same diet, with supper.

Potatoes for dinner three alternate days each week—First Class, 3 lbs.—Second and Third Classes, 2½ lbs.

Contracts.—Bread, white, per 4 lb. loaf, 5*d.*; ditto, brown, per 12 lb. loaf, 1*s.* 3*d.*; oatmeal, per cwt., 16*s.*; Indian corn, per ton, £7 10*s.*; potatoes, per cwt., 5*s.* 4*d.*; meat, per lb., 7*d.*; new-milk, per gallon, 5½*d.*; salt, per cwt., 2*s.* 2*d.*; coals, per ton, 15*s.* 11*d.*; straw, per cwt., 3*s.* 6*d*; gas, per 1,000 cubic feet, 4*s.* 6*d.*; candles, per lb., 6*d.*; soap, per cwt., £1 2*s.*

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years:—

1866, . 2·46*d.* | 1867, . 2·93*d.* | 1868, . 4·46*d.*

The provisions, which I tasted when I inspected the gaol, were of good quality, and I observe that the Chaplains seldom find fault with the food submitted for their inspection. On a few occasions the milk was pronounced to be "not very good," and the bread "not well baked." The stirabout has also been found "very thin."

I questioned all the prisoners in custody, and no complaint was made to me by any. I also saw the Local Inspector, the Protestant Chaplain, and the Medical Officer, and they all express satisfaction at the manner in which the prisoners are treated and of the efficiency of the staff.

Books and Accounts.

All the superior officers, with the exception of the Local Inspector, have journals; that of the Governor is well and carefully kept. The Chaplains and the Medical Officer enter the visits they make. The various registries of discipline and finance are here kept, but in the Daily Employment Book the numbers only of the prisoners at the work are given, not their names. As has been observed in former reports, new by-laws should be framed. An institution can never be properly maintained without a proper code of bye-laws.

Net cost of gaol, including diet and salaries, for the three preceding years:—

1866, . £2,340 11*s.* 3*d.* | 1867, . £2,223 15*s.* 3*d.* | 1868, . £2,425 6*s.* 10*d.*

Average cost of each prisoner per annum for the last three years:—

1866, . £22 8*s.* $8\frac{1}{3}\frac{3}{1}d.$ | 1867, . £18 14*s.* 9½*d.* | 1868, . £22 3*s.* 0*d.*

Amounts repaid by the War Department for military prisoners, for the last three years:—

1866, . £10 1*s.* 0*d.* | 1867, . £6 0*s.* 3*d.* | 1868, . £2 1*s.* 0*d.*

Amounts repaid by the Inland Revenue Department for Excise prisoners, for the last three years:—

1866, . — | 1867, . £0 15*s.* 9*d.* | 1868, . —

SOUTH DISTRICT.

City of Cork Gaol.

Amounts repaid out of the Consolidated Fund for the maintenance, &c., of certain classes of prisoners :—

1866, . £233 7*s.* 0*d.* | 1867, . £256 8*s.* 4*d.* | 1868, . £264 16*s.* 2*d.*

Officers and Salaries.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Non-resident.			
James C. Perry, Local Inspector,	100	0	0
Rev. Wm. C. Neligan, Protestant Chaplain,	46	3	0
Rev. Richard A. Sheehan, Roman Catholic Chaplain,	46	3	0
William Beamish, M.D., Surgeon,	55	0	0
Henry M. Jones, Apothecary,	10	0	0
Resident.			
John B. Murphy, Governor,	250	0	0
John Daly, Deputy-Governor and Clerk,	90	0	0
Turnkeys. John Stanley, Storekeeper,	41	12	0
George Furlong, *Weaver*,	48	2	0
John Barry, *Weaver*,	36	8	0
John Radford, *Tailor*,	36	8	0
Wm. Barrett, *Weaver*,	36	8	0
John Fahy,	36	8	0
Timothy Horgan,	36	8	0
William Reardon,	36	8	0
William Murphy,	36	8	0
Margaret Kelleher, Matron,	45	10	0
Catherine Curran, Assistant Matron.	32	10	0
Sarah E. Kemp, Schoolmistress,	28	12	0
Elizabeth Radford, Nurse,	27	6	0
Jane Stanley, Searcher,	5	0	0

Vacancies.

One turnkey resigned, and one appointed by the Board to fill the vacancy.

Officers on Gaol Allowance.

No officer on gaol allowance. Turnkeys get uniforms, coals, and light.

Officers' Visits.

	From 1st January to 31st December, 1868.	From 1st January, 1869, to day of Inspection.
Local Inspector,	145	105
Chaplain, Established Church,	156	100
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	162	129
Physician and Surgeon,	370	239
Apothecary,	141	61

Hospitals.

	1866.		1867.		1868.		1869. (To day of Inspection.)	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of prisoners in hospital,	38	90	18	83	19	42	22	29
Number of days therein,	427	741	184	699	190	359	132	378
Average daily number,	1	2	1	2·1	·5	1	–	–
Number of deaths,	1	1	–	1	2	–	–	–
Cost of medicine,	£18 11*s.* 9*d.*		£13 7*s.* 2*d.*		£10 4*s.* 5*d.*		–	

Number of Coroner's Inquests held in the Gaol during 1868, and up to day of Inspection in 1869, and at what dates?

Two in 1868—8th January and 28th January.

The hospital accommodation for prisoners of both sexes is in a separate building. The wards are spacious and properly ventilated. There are three large wards for each sex, with separate yards for exercise, which are planted with flowers. Water-closets are off the lower wards, but none for those above. A fixed bath, with hot and cold water, is placed between the wards. The lower wards are floored with tiles.

The hospital warder and his wife have apartments in the hospital. No prisoner of either sex was an inmate of it when I visited. The sanitary condition of the prison is satisfactory.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

City of Cork Gaol.

The following report was handed me by the Protestant Chaplain of the gaol :—

"Sunday's Well, Cork, 13th September, 1869.

"Sir,—Would you permit me to make a few remarks with a view to the better reformation of criminals undergoing sentence in gaols. I do not think that the present system is the best calculated to effect what the law intends—in other words, it is my conviction that prisons fail to do their work. I am often grieved and pained when I hear a young man for the first time sentenced to three or six months' imprisonment. I feel still more so when the minister of justice, in passing sentence, as he often does, expresses a hope that he will return to his friends a wiser and better man. I fear it seldom happens; the contrary is too often the case. No matter how strict the supervision—and we have no reason to complain of it in our city gaol—still it is utterly impossible to prevent communication among prisoners. 'Evil communications corrupt good manners.' Every rogue, every thief, every pickpocket endeavours to make as many converts as he can, and too often the gaol is made the school for instructing in these arts, and is viewed by them as little else than a place for recruiting. I have no doubt but that much good would follow from the adoption of the separate system in our gaols, and I earnestly request that you will be good enough to recommend it to those in authority.

"I have one more remark to make. I fear that those who have the oversight and management of our gaols do not look at them from a right point of view. The gaol is looked upon as a place for bodily torture, and then it is expected that this bodily torture will *in some degree* effect a change in the morals of the sufferer—a change, at all events, of such a kind as will prevent a *repetition* of crime. It is all a delusion. Mere punishment will of itself do no good. I believe it will have rather the contrary effect. It will cause a hankering and a sulkiness in the mind, and will create a strong desire for revenge. I am fully convinced that there would be a greater diminution in crime, and a speedier reformation in morals, if each individual, both male and female, were allowed to work at their respective trades, &c., in prison, and their earnings, after stopping a certain sum for their support, given to them when leaving the prison. Many a criminal (and I consider this as great a barrier as we have to contend with) is obliged to resort to the *old den* from the want of something to start with; whereas a small sum in his pocket going out would give him not only a hope, but would act as a stimulus, to endeavour in future to obtain a livelihood by honesty and industry.

"I remain, sir, faithfully yours,

"George B. Grant,

"Acting Chaplain to the City Gaol.

"To J. Lentaigne, esq., Inspector-General of Prisons."

Board of Superintendence.

Francis Lyons, esq., J.P.	Willm. H. Lyons, esq., J.P.	Cornelius Keller, esq., Alderman.
Daniel Donegan, esq., J.P., Alderman.	Robert Scott, esq., J.P.	Thomas Burrows, esq., Alderman.
Thomas Lyons, esq., J.P., Alderman.	Edward Casey, esq., J.P., Alderman.	Daniel Finn, esq., T.C.
J. W. Clery, esq., J.P., T.C.	Michael Gould, esq., Alderman.	Isaac Julian, esq.

The Board meets regularly for the discharge of business at the City Bridewell, and occasionally at the gaol, on the last Thursday of each month, when accounts are examined and paid by cheque drawn in favour of the Local Inspector, who produces receipts and vouchers at the next meeting of the Board. The turnkeys receive their salaries weekly, the superior officers monthly.

City Bridewell.

In consequence of the gaol being distant from the centre of the city, some lock-up, in which prisoners can be temporarily confined, is absolutely necessary. I found the building clean and orderly on the several occasions when I visited. Some improvements have latterly been made in it.

The subjoined tables show the number of prisoners in charge, the average daily number in custody, and the expenditure during the last ten years :—

SOUTH DISTRICT.

City of Cork Gaol.

Bridewell.

Years.	Number Committed.	Daily Average.	Salaries.	Turnkeys' Clothing.	Food.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1859, . .	6,559	24	294 12 0	17 3 0	43 15 7
1860, . .	5,272	20	309 18 0	24 1 4	42 12 4
1861, . .	4,639	18	334 13 10	20 7 3	50 19 0
1862, . .	5,043	20	339 5 6	26 10 6	48 6 5
1863, . .	4,849	20	326 8 6	16 11 0	41 10 9
1864, . .	5,928	25	332 9 6	28 16 0	52 14 6
1865, . .	7,199	28	332 17 0	22 9 10	59 8 4
1866, . .	6,595	26	321 16 0	31 5 10	49 2 3
1867, . .	5,097	22	336 15 4	24 15 4	48 6 8
1868, . .	4,296	18	348 0 0	28 1 0	43 4 3

Years.	Fuel.	Candles.	Gas.	Bedding, Furniture, and Straw.	Printing and Stationery.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1859, . .	20 10 0	2 10 5	16 14 5	17 0 6	5 1 8
1860, . .	27 2 1	1 5 6	14 7 8	6 0 10	6 13 0
1861, . .	21 11 3	1 5 6	16 1 9	2 15 10	4 18 10
1862, . .	26 0 10	0 13 6	26 13 4	11 6 11	7 5 11
1863, . .	22 19 8	0 16 11	19 4 10	10 15 2	3 16 2
1864, . .	30 15 5	0 14 4	20 2 0	14 2 3	4 4 11
1865, . .	15 13 4	0 10 11	17 6 11	33 8 5	6 3 7
1866, . .	25 4 10	1 0 11	35 10 6	28 14 7	5 1 1
1867, . .	29 3 8	0 14 2	35 7 4	15 14 6	5 9 1
1868, . .	34 5 4	—	38 3 8	28 17 2	2 7 10

Years.	Conveying Prisoners to the Gaol.	Repairs.	Insurance, Water, and Incidentals.	Transmitting Paupers.	Total for Bridewell.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1859, . .	—	27 17 0	6 10 11	17 13 1	492 17 1
1860, . .	32 15 0	11 0 1	9 12 9	10 15 4	496 6 11
1861, . .	30 19 6	16 10 6	10 8 4	2 12 3	513 3 10
1862, . .	40 17 6	34 5 0	22 15 10	2 4 5	586 5 8
1863, . .	35 9 4	6 3 6	16 5 5	1 7 11	501 9 2
1864, . .	34 6 8	10 4 2	15 6 10	—	543 16 7
1865, . .	38 9 10	10 16 4	8 10 3	2 1 7	547 16 4
1866, . .	43 7 0	37 11 1	19 1 2	—	597 15 3
1867, . .	50 11 1	120 13 0	8 17 3	—	676 7 5
1868, . .	48 10 0	22 13 3	10 3 3	—	604 8 10

Commitments for twelve months, from 1st January to 31st December, 1868—males, 2,613; females, 1,683. Sent to city gaol, 1,334; to lunatic asylum, 6; to infirmary, 2; to county gaol, 18; to workhouse, 2; bailed, 20; discharged, 2,914; drunkards, 2,544; total, 4,296.

Drunkards sentenced to imprisonment for twenty-four hours complete their sentence here, which is illegal, as the building is not a bridewell under the Prisons Act, but merely a police lock-up; drunkards sentenced for forty eight hours are transferred to the gaol.

The books kept are—Fines and Penalties Book, General Registry, Provision Book, Weekly Expenditure Book.

The building remains open for prisoners up to one o'clock, A.M., on Saturday nights, and up to twelve o'clock on the other nights of the week.

JOHN LENTAIGNE, *Inspector-General.*

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County and Town of Galway Gaol.

COUNTY AND TOWN OF GALWAY GAOL, AT GALWAY.—STATUTABLE INSPECTION, 13TH SEPTEMBER, 1869.

COUNTY PRISONERS.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Pauper Debtors,	1	–	1	1	–	1
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	3	–	3	–	–	–
,, Larceny,	–	1	1	–	–	–
,, further Examination,	2	–	2	–	–	–
TRIED. *Cases disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.*						
Of Felony or Larceny— To Imprisonment,	9	1	10	2	–	2
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Disposed of Summarily.						
Offences under Larceny Act,	–	1	1	–	–	–
In default of Bail,	–	1	1	–	–	–
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties,	–	1	1	–	–	–
Other Misdemeanors,	10	1	11	–	1	1
Under Poor Law Act,	–	1	1	–	–	–
Under Revenue Laws,	1	2	3	1	–	1
Total in Custody,	27	9	36	4	1	5

Number of Juveniles in Custody on the day of Inspection.

	M.	F.
Not exceeding ten years old—Committed for Trial,	–	1
Above 10 and not exceeding 16 years—Convicted Summarily,	–	1
,, ,, Committed for Trial,	1	–
Total,	1	2

Number of prisoners of all classes in County gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years :—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1866,	23	14	1868,	24	9
1867,	35	12	1869 (day of Inspection),	27	9

Number of returned convicts in County gaol on the day of inspection, and during each of the three preceding years, and the expired portion of 1869 :—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1866,	3	3	1869 (up to and including day of Inspection),	–	1
1867,	3	4	Day of Inspection,	–	–
1868,	3	1			

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County and Town of Galway Gaol.

Number of Committals, specifying the Offences, during the years 1867, 1868, *and* 1869 (*up to and including the day of Inspection*); *also the Offences of all Prisoners in custody on the day of Inspection.*

OFFENCES.	1867.		1868.		1869. (Including day of Inspection.)		In Custody on day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Murder (exclusive of infanticide),	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Shooting at, stabbing, conspiring, &c., to take life,	–	–	2	–	2	–	2	–
Sending letters threatening life, property, &c.,	2	–	1	1	–	–	–	–
Manslaughter,	1	–	7	–	2	–	2	–
Concealing birth of infants,	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–
Exposing or abandoning children,	–	3	–	–	–	2	–	–
Rape, and other carnal offences,	–	–	4	–	2	–	1	–
Common assaults,	8	–	4	–	3	–	1	–
Assaults occasioning bodily harm,	2	–	4	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults on peace, &c., officers on duty,	6	3	3	–	7	1	1	–
Other assaults,	85	29	50	22	41	7	5	1
Burglary, housebreaking, &c.,	–	1	5	–	–	–	1	–
Robbery,	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Stealing horses, cattle, and other live stock,	1	–	3	–	2	–	2	–
Larceny,	55	27	34	24	14	12	3	3
Receiving stolen goods,	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–
Embezzlement,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Obtaining money by false pretences,	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
Fraud, and attempts to defraud,	2	–	–	2	1	–	–	–
Arson, and attempts to commit arson,	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
Forgery,	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Perjury and subornation of perjury,	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Riot, rescue, &c.,	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–
Naval offences,	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Under Poor Law Act,	2	35	4	15	7	8	–	1
Revenue offences,	8	2	8	6	3	3	1	2
Other offences—								
Against the person,	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1
Against property, with violence,	7	5	3	3	4	3	–	1
Against property, without violence,	3	3	2	–	6	3	4	–
Affecting the public peace,	9	9	12	7	1	3	1	–
Abduction,	1	–	3	–	–	–	–	–
Arms in a proclaimed district,	11	–	6	–	–	–	–	–
Fenianism,	7	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Absconding service,	2	2	2	1	–	–	–	–
Trespass,	–	3	3	–	1	–	–	–
Contempt of Court,	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Indecent assault,	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Total criminal class,	216	125	164	83	102	45	24	9
Vagrancy,	2	6	1	1	5	1	–	–
Drunkenness,	12	14	8	3	8	6	–	–
Lunacy, (under 1 & 2 Vic., cap. 27),	13	5	–	–	–	–	–	–
Debt,	17	–	14	–	13	–	1	–
Remanded for further examination,	10	1	9	1	7	1	2	–
Total,	270	151	196	88	135	53	27	9

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County and Town of Galway Gaol.

Committals.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1868.	M.	F.	*From 1st January, 1869, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Debtors,	14	–	Debtors,	13	–
Criminals,	172	85	Criminals,	109	46
Vagrants,	1	1	Vagrants,	5	1
Drunkards,	9	2	Drunkards,	8	6
Total,	196	88	Total,	135	53

Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors).

From 1st January to 31st December, 1868.	M.	F.	*From 1st January, 1869, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Committed—			Committed—		
Once within the year,	182	84	Once within the year,	119	50
Twice „	–	2	Twice „	3	3
Thrice „	–	2	Thrice „	–	–
Total,	182	88	Total,	122	53

Averages, &c. (exclusive of Debtors).

—	From 1st January to 31st December, 1868.			From 1st January, 1869, to day of Inspection.		
	M.	F.	Date.	M.	F.	Date.
Average daily number of prisoners in custody,	24·51	12·953	—	27·56	14·251	—
Highest number of prisoners at any one time,	54		11th March.	37		10th Sept.
Lowest ditto,	22		21st Oct.	20		21st June.
Highest number of males at any one time,	36		15th March.	28		10th Sept.
Ditto, of females,	19		4th July.	11		28th May.
Lowest number of males at any one time,	14		21st Oct.	15		15th July.
Ditto, of females,	8		21st Oct.	4		20th June.

Highest number of prisoners (exclusive of debtors), in County gaol during each of the last seven years, and up to day of inspection in 1869 :—

21st November, 1862,	146	20th March, 1866,	90
17th June, 1863,	111	30th July, 1867,	56
26th June, 1864,	96	11th March, 1868,	54
28th January, 1865,	86	10th September, 1869,	37

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County and Town of Galway Gaol.

TOWN PRISONERS.

State, &c.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Master Debtors,	–	1	1	–	–	–
UNTRIED.						
For Larceny,	2	–	2	–	–	–
,, Misdemeanors,	1	–	1	–	–	–
,, further Examination,	4	–	4	–	–	–
TRIED.						
Cases disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Imprisonment,	3	–	3	–	–	–
Disposed of Summarily.						
Offences under Larceny Act,	–	1	1	–	–	–
In default of Bail,	–	2	2	–	1	1
Other Misdemeanors,	5	–	5	–	–	–
Under Revenue Laws,	1	1	2	–	–	–
Total in Custody,	16	5	21	–	1	1

Juvenile in Custody on Day of Inspection.

Above 10 and not exceeding 16 years—Committed for trial—1 male.

Number of prisoners of all classes in Town gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years :—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1866,	6	13	1868,	15	5
1867,	4	1	1869 (day of Inspection),	16	5

Number of returned convicts in Town gaol on the day of inspection, and during each of the three preceding years, and the expired portion of 1869 :—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1866,	1	2	1869 (up to and including day of Inspection),	2	–
1867,	2	3			
1868,	6	2	Day of Inspection,	1	–

Committals.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1868.	M.	F.	*From 1st January, 1869, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Debtors,	13	3	Debtors,	13	2
Criminals,	141	56	Criminals,	102	59
Vagrants,	5	6	Vagrants,	4	2
Drunkards,	66	54	Drunkards,	50	55
Total,	225	119	Total,	169	118

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County and Town of Galway Gaol.

Number of Committals, specifying the Offences, during the years 1867, 1868, *and* 1869 *(up to and including the day of Inspection); also the Offences of all Prisoners in custody on the day of Inspection.*

OFFENCES.	1867.		1868.		1869 (including day of Inspection).		In custody on day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Shooting at, stabbing, conspiring, &c., to take life,	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Manslaughter,	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–
Common Assaults,	34	31	31	24	24	21	5	–
Assaults occasioning bodily harm,	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults on peace, &c., officers on duty,	2	–	7	1	5	2	1	–
Other assaults,	–	–	4	2	3	–	–	–
Burglary, housebreaking, &c.,	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	–
Robbery,	–	–	–	–	3	–	3	–
Larceny,	14	5	16	3	5	10	2	1
Receiving stolen goods,	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–
Obtaining money by false pretences,	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
Fraud, and attempts to defraud,	3	1	–	1	–	–	–	–
Malicious offences against property,	3	6	5	–	–	–	–	–
Riot, rescue, &c.,	–	–	5	2	–	–	–	–
Military offences,	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Under Poor Law Act,	4	–	–	2	2	–	–	–
Revenue offences,	2	1	1	1	5	7	1	1
Other offences—								
Against the person,	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1
Against property with violence,	–	–	–	–	5	–	1	–
Against property without violence,	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–
Affecting the public peace,	1	1	–	–	17	9	–	–
Street Nuisance,	9	35	23	11	4	4	–	–
Obstructing the police,	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Threats and menaces,	8	3	5	1	–	–	–	–
Having unlicensed dogs,	2	1	1	–	–	–	–	–
Having light weights,	1	1	–	–	1	–	–	–
Trespass,	6	–	4	–	2	2	–	–
Cruelty to animals,	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Absconding employment,	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Having gunpowder in his possession,	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Total criminal class,	89	87	102	50	87	56	16	3
Vagrancy,	7	12	5	6	4	2	–	–
Drunkenness,	69	61	66	54	50	55	–	1
Lunacy (*under* 1 *&* 2 *Vic., cap.* 27),	5	3	–	–	–	–	–	–
Debt,	10	–	13	3	13	2	–	1
Remanded for further examination,	46	12	39	6	15	3	–	–
Total,	226	175	225	119	169	118	16	5

Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors).

From 1*st January to* 31*st December,* 1868.

Committed	M.	F.
Once within the year,	168	63
Twice ,,	9	3
Thrice ,,	6	3
Four times ,,	2	4
Five times ,,	–	–
Six times ,,	–	1
Seven times ,,	–	–
Eight times ,,	–	2
Total,	185	76

From 1*st January,* 1869, *to day of Inspection.*

Committed	M.	F.
Once within the year,	146	100
Twice ,,	3	6
Thrice ,,	5	5
Four times ,,	1	1
Five times ,,	–	2
Six times ,,	–	1
Seven times ,,	1	–
Eight times ,,	–	1
Total,	156	116

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County and Town of Galway Gaol.

Averages, &c. (exclusive of Debtors).

—	From 1st January to 31st December, 1868.			From 1st January, 1869, to day of Inspection.		
	M.	F.	Date.	M.	F.	Date.
Average daily number of prisoners in custody,	8·4	4·3	—	9·3	6·0	—
Highest number of prisoners at any one time,	28		1st July.	27		8th Sept.
Lowest ditto, .	6		21st Nov.	11		29th Aug.
Highest number of males at any one time, .	16		1st July.	19		6th Sept.
Ditto, of females,	12		17th July.	8		8th Sept.
Lowest number of males at any one time, .	4		6th Aug.	7		17th Aug.
Ditto, of females,	1		21st Nov.	4		29th Aug.

Highest number of prisoners (exclusive of debtors) in Town gaol during each of the last seven years, and up to day of inspection in 1869:—

7th August, 1862, . . .	57	28th August, 1866, . . .	34
24th May, 1863, . . .	71	11th December, 1867, . .	22
31st January, 1864, . . .	52	1st July, 1868, . . .	28
14th July, 1865, . . .	32	8th September, 1869, . .	27

Population of county, 271,478 inhabitants; of town, 16,967 inhabitants. Area of county, 1,566,354 acres; of town, 24,132 acres.

Convictions and acquittals last seven years:—

	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.
Within jurisdiction of County—							
Convictions, . .	158	235	69	45	48	53	65
Acquittals, . . .	215	345	103	56	47	67	47
Total, . .	373	580	172	101	95	120	112
Within jurisdiction of Town—							
Convictions, . .	40	25	16	11	11	5	14
Acquittals, . . .	15	6	5	6	3	7	10
Total, . .	55	31	21	17	14	10	24

The following are the daily averages, omitting fractions, of prisoners in custody during the last seven years:—

	1862.		1863.		1864.		1865.		1866.		1867.		1868.		1869.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
In County Gaol,	56	23	61	19	59	21	45	19	39	10	26	14	24	12	27	14
In Town Gaol, .	38	24	22	10	15	10	9	6	8	9	36	14	8	4	9	6

I found in custody on the day of inspection 27 males and 9 females of all classes, committed from the jurisdiction of the county, and 16 males and 5 females from that of the town—of these 1 male and 1 female were under arrest for debt, 12 males and 1 female for trial or on remand, and 30 males and 13 females under various sentences of imprisonment in this gaol, viz., 13 males and 1 female who had been tried by jury before the judge at assizes or the chairman at quarter sessions, and 17 males and 12 females summarily by magistrates sitting at petty sessions, these included 2 males and 4 females for breaches of the revenue laws, and 1 female for disorderly conduct in the workhouse.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County and Town of Galway Gaol.

The following were the sentences of the convicted prisoners in custody when I visited :—

MALES.

County Prisoners.

For burglary and larceny 1 sentenced to imprisonment for two years, 2 for twelve, and 1 for three months.

For sheep stealing 1 sentenced for twelve and 1 for three months.

For illegal possession of wreck timber 4 sentenced for one month.

For manslaughter and assaults, 1 sentenced for eighteen, 1 for twelve, 1 for nine, 1 for six, and 6 for one and two months each.

For illicit distillation, 1 sentenced for one month.

Town Prisoners.

For burglary and larceny, 1 for nine, and 1 for three months.

For manslaughter and assaults, 1 for twelve months, and 4 for one and two months, and under.

For breach of fishery laws, and selling spirits without licence, 1 for one month, and 1 for fourteen days.

FEMALES.

County Prisoners.

For larceny, 1 for six months, and 1 for five weeks.

For having illicit spirits, a mother and daughter, sentenced for three months each.

For assault and breaking windows in workhouse, 3 sentenced for one and two months each.

Town Prisoners.

One woman for larceny, and 1 for selling illicit spirits, each sentenced for one month, and 2 for disorderly conduct, sentenced for three and one month respectively.

The preceding statistical tables do not show a large amount of serious crime in this county, a few habitual offenders under long sentences (who should be removed to a central depot, where their antecedents could be traced), and some males for manslaughter, and assaults, constituted the more grave offenders in the gaol on the day of my visit ; and it would strike terror into the latter class if they also were removed during their sentences to a prison in Dublin, far from their friends.

With the exception of the woman committed for having illicit spirits, and 1 girl seventeen years of age, for the larceny of a pair of boots, the female prisoners, inmates of the gaol when I visited, were workhouse offenders, or those reared in the workhouse, and prostitutes from the larger towns of the district. The Local Inspector has kindly taken charge of the girl convicted of stealing a pair of boots, and he has obtained for her a situation in which she is now giving satisfaction.

One female was for trial, a little girl nine years of age for larceny from the person ; her mother was in gaol, and her father is a travelling pedler. The poor child had sore eyes, from hardship and bad food, and the only hope for her would be to send her to a reformatory or industrial school.

I found 7 males committed for trial from the town jurisdiction, several of these were, it is believed, professional thieves, 1 was a returned convict. Five (males) were also for trial from the county, these, with one exception, were for offences against the person, one a prisoner charged with "shooting at with intent to murder."

South District.

County and Town of Galway Gaol.

Although partial separation is carried out in this gaol for males who have been convicted, and are under sentence, the unconvicted prisoners for trial are in association. At the time of inspection the most depraved males in the gaol were for trial, one, who is known to be a returned convict, was very properly kept by the Governor in separation, but the others were together; and I found a boy, J. G., sixteen years of age, and apparently not belonging to the criminal classes (who had been found concealed in the house of a relative), in association with a prisoner charged with rape, and with J. G., supposed to be an "old offender," but as the latter is a stranger the Governor has no evidence that he is such, and therefore according to the resolution of the Board, of the 30th March, 1867, the man is kept in association with other untried prisoners. The Governor has only followed the order of the Board in this instance, but it is evident that in the company this boy now is, he will be corrupted and leave the prison (if innocent) much worse than when he entered it. Prisoners in association together for months must mutually contaminate each other, and I would urge the Board to have the rule cancelled which permits prisoners before conviction to be in association. Returned convicts and others of the worst character frequently go to districts where they are unknown, to begin their depredations on a new field, and in this county, where so many persons are in custody charged with illegal fishing, and like offences, it is of the greatest importance that they should not be contaminated by the depraved offenders from other districts, who occasionally find their way into the gaol. The Board has not even adopted photography for the detection of "*offenders*," such as I refer to, and they must frequently escape with impunity as their antecedents are not known. The Governor occasionally employs a photographer belonging to the town to take the photographs of persons suspected to belong to this class, but I understand he is not remunerated for the cost by the Board. The Act passed last session, "The Habitual Offenders Act," makes it imperative that steps should be taken for the purpose of tracing "habitual offenders," and I suggest that a photographic apparatus be purchased and used in all cases where the offender is a stranger; the Governor had, previously to my visit, the photograph of a man of the name of Farrell taken, who was by that means identified as an old offender.

Another matter has come under my notice, that prisoners are sometimes brought to the gaol in a state of intoxication, which is, for many reasons, objectionable; in all such cases the receipt given for the body of the prisoner to the police should state the condition in which he or she is at the time of being received into the gaol.

The prison jurisdiction of the town and county are now amalgamated, and it is most desirable that the individual separation of prisoners of all classes and sexes be adopted—separation of females in a prison, is of even greater importance than of males; at the same time it is I consider useless to make any alterations in a prison unless the remodelling of the buildings is carried out on the most improved plan, so that the most perfect supervision over officers and prisoners is obtained. In this particular the alterations which have already been made in this prison are defective.

Juveniles.

I have already referred to the case of the female child, B. W., nine years of age, who was a prisoner in the gaol when I visited, and I desire to call the attention of the magistrates to the fact that an industrial school has now been established in Galway, and under the 12th section of the Act 30 and 31 Vict., cap. 25, justices have power to send on an order of detention to an industrial school any child under twelve years of age

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County and Town of Galway Gaol.

charged with an offence punishable by imprisonment, or a less punishment, but who has not been guilty of felony, and who ought in their opinion be sent to such a school—a girl of fifteen years of age was also in charge with her mother for having illicit spirits in her possession, and a boy of sixteen was for trial in association, as has already been observed.

Twenty-two male and 3 female juveniles were committed to this gaol in 1868, 1 male was twice committed. Two boys, 1 under ten years, and 1 girl were tried by jury at quarter sessions, the remainder summarily by magistrates at petty sessions, 1 male was sentenced to an imprisonment for six months, and 2 for two months, one a child eight years of age all for larceny. I observe by the prison books that the little child eight years of age was sentenced to receive twelve lashes. This punishment appears to be very severe for so young a child. No child was sent to a reformatory from this county or town during 1868.

Sixteen male and two female juveniles were committed to the gaol during the nine months which preceded my inspection in 1869, 2 aged respectively, thirteen and fifteen years, were sent to reformatories. The children committed to the gaol were principally for workhouse offences, playing ball in the streets, and assaults, 1 was for stealing grass, and 1 for disturbing fish when spawning.

Debtors.

In my report on the town of Galway gaol for 1865, I called attention to the fact that the hospital had been occupied by a mistress debtor for upwards of twelve months, as there was no other part of the premises in which she could be placed. On my inspection in 1867, although two years had elapsed since that report was written, I found the same female still residing in the prison, and occupying the same apartment which she had held rent free, for three years, to the great detriment of the establishment. On my present visit I found her still in custody, but transferred from the town to the county gaol, on the amalgamation of the two prisons. She was arrested on the 17th August, 1864, as I am informed for a debt due her sister and brother-in-law, and she appears determined to take no steps for her discharge. It is to be regretted that from defects in the law she cannot be forced to do so, and she will continue a burden on the prison for an indefinite period. The male prisoner for debt whom I found in custody was so totally destitute that he was obliged to pawn his clothes to obtain the £5 necessary to pay the cost of filing his schedule.

In May 1869, I find a debtor in charge for a debt amounting to £2 0*s.* 4*d.*

Twenty-seven male debtors] and 3 females were committed to the gaols of the town and county of Galway in 1868, and 26 males and 2 females in 1869, anteriorly to my inspection ; I found, however, only 1 male in custody and the female to whose case I have already adverted to.

There are no quarters assigned to female debtors in this prison.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	4	3	Workshop,	1	–
Yards,	4	3	Worksheds,	1	13
Day Rooms,	4	3	Kitchen and Bakery,	–	1
Single Cells, not less in size than 9 ft. long, 6 ft. wide, 8 ft. high=432 cubic ft.,	81	15	Store Rooms,	4	3
			Laundry,	–	1
			Drying Room,	–	1
Single Cells of smaller size,	3	2	Lavatories,	4	–
Cells to contain three persons,	7	5	Baths,	1	1
Sleeping Rooms,	2	1	Privies,	7	3
No. of Beds in such Rooms,	6	6	Water-closets,	5	–
Hospital Rooms,	2	2	Pumps,	2	1
Chapel,	1	–	Treadwheels,	2	–

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County and Town of Galway Gaol.

Stock at the time of Inspection.

	In Use.	In Store.
Blankets, pairs of,	212	46
Sheets, pairs of,	153	34½
Rugs, . .	144	–
Hammocks or Cots,	170	49
Bedticks, . .	208	105

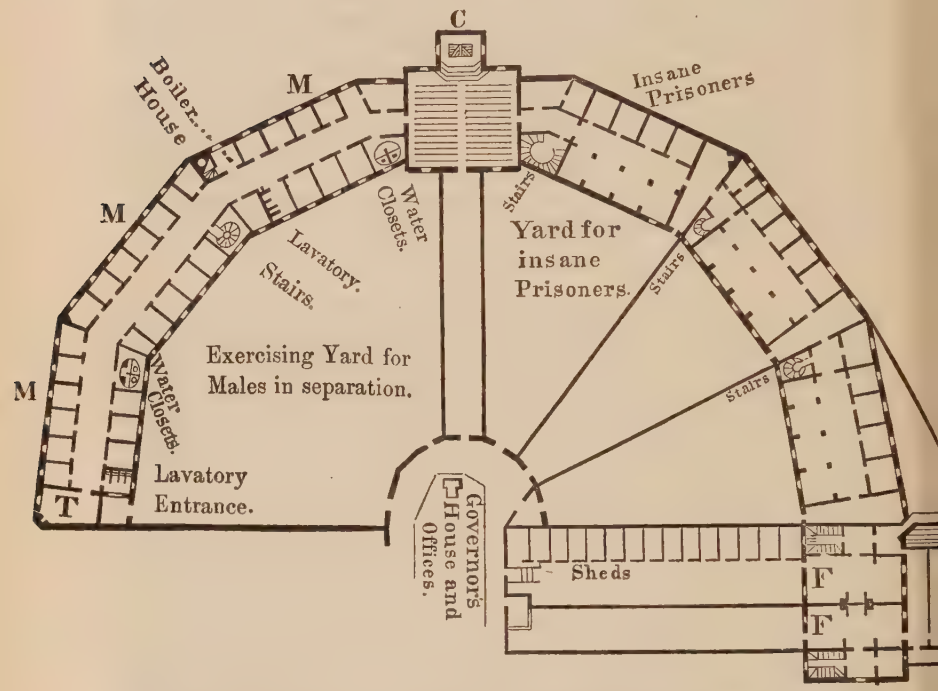
Male Clothing.

	In Use.	In Store.
Shirts, . .	88	–
Jackets, . .	69	16
Vests, . .	78	24
Trowsers, .	71	13
Caps, . .	77	32
Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	64	23

Female Clothing.

	In Use.	In Store.
Shifts, . .	43	44
Jackets, . .	53	32
Petticoats, .	17	28
Aprons, . .	14	14
Neckerchiefs, .	16	27
Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	18	24

Plan.



I found the gaol when I made my inspection clean, and orderly, the buildings generally in good repair, except some of the woodwork, which was not sound, some of the window sashes and the door of the marshalsea are decayed, as also an old wooden shed next the hospital, which should be removed, as being perfectly useless—again some of the privies are in a bad state, and require improvement, the stone seats should be taken down and wooden seats put in their place, with a cistern over head, so as to flush the sewers; water-closets are now in every institution where water can be easily procured as here.

As has been observed in former reports, this prison is situated on an island in the Galway river, from which an abundant supply of water can always be obtained, and the sewers made thoroughly effective, but they are not properly trapped. A water-closet has been put up in the Marshalsea for master debtors, but a common privy is placed over a sewer in the Marshalsea for paupers, and the mouth of the sewer is not even protected from the noxious exhalations which must pass into the building.

The female prison is so faulty in construction that it would be useless to attempt to remodel it; but now that this gaol has been amalgamated with that of the town jurisdiction, part of the town prison for males might be appropriated for females committed from both districts.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County and Town of Galway Gaol.

It is unnecessary for me to repeat the enumeration of defects in the prison buildings which have already been so frequently animadverted on in former reports, and which it is hoped will soon be remedied under a new system.

The male prisoners under criminal committals are subjected to partial separation. They take their meals and sleep in separate cells, and are placed apart and under supervision generally when at work. All classes of females are in association with every defect of a prison so constituted.

There is a good bath on the basement story of the male prison, but the laundry is very faulty. The laundry and kitchen are together, four troughs are used for washing, and two for baking purposes, one boiler is used for making stirabout, the other for boiling clothes. The drying horses belonging to the laundry are out of order, and have not been used for fifteen years. The roof of the laundry shed has been lately repaired, and a bath and closet are placed in a yard adjoining, but the sewers are not trapped.

I found the prison clothing of good quality, and the supply sufficient. There is also a sufficient supply of bedding, blankets, and sheets, and a few rugs, but some are rather worn. One cell is without a bed, and with straw for persons committed when drunk, this is contrary to the 21st rule of the 104th section of the Prisons Act, which directs "*That every prisoner shall be provided with suitable bedding, and every male prisoner with a separate bed.*" The 78th section of that Act, and the 12th of the 19th & 20th Vic., cap. 68, defines the bedding to be provided in every prison, at the same time the law does not contemplate that a prisoner should be convicted when drunk, and unable to defend himself.

The clothes store is not satisfactory, and a fumigating apparatus should be provided, it will cost but a few shillings, and under the 20th rule of the 109th section of the Prisons Act it is ordered that "*The wearing apparel of every prisoner shall be fumigated and purified.*"

A report on oath as to the observance of both the rules above referred to must be made by the Local Inspector to the going Judge at each assize.

The private clothing of prisoners should be all in one place, and not mixed with that belonging to the prison, or scattered in each ward as at present.

Unlock is held at 6, A.M., in summer, and at daylight in winter. The cells are locked for the night at 8, P.M., in summer, and at dusk in winter, and as they are not artificially lighted, the prisoners remain in darkness and idleness during the long nights at the latter season. The keys of the prison are held by the Governor in his bed-room at night. Four turnkeys patrol in rotation after lock-up until morning, but their vigilance is not tested by tell-tale clocks; occasionally, however, a superior officer visits the watch at uncertain and unexpected hours. No escape was attempted from this gaol in either 1868 or 1869.

Punishments for Prison Offences.

COUNTY PRISONERS.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1868.	M.	F.	*From 1st Jan.*, 1869, *to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Stoppage of Diet, . .	6	3	Stoppage of Diet, . .	1	–

TOWN PRISONERS.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1868.	M.	F.	*From 1st Jan.*, 1869, *to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Stoppage of Diet, . .	11	11	Stoppage of Diet, . .	7	–

These were inflicted by the sole authority of the Governor, without magisterial interference. The punishment book was duly laid before the Board at its meetings.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County and Town of Galway Gaol.

Employment on day of Inspection.

COUNTY PRISONERS.

Punitive Labour.

	M.	F.
Treadwheel,	9	–
Bonemill,	2	–
Pumping,	2	–
Cooking,	–	3
Total,	13	3

Industrial Labour.

	M.	F.
Mat-makers,	3	–
Tailors,	1	–
Sewing,	–	5
Total,	4	5

Summary.

	M.	F.
Punitive labour,	13	3
Industrial labour,	4	5
Sick,	4	1
Unemployed,	4	–
Discharged (before labour hours),	2	–
Total in custody,	27	9

Net profit, the produce of prisoners' labour disposed of outside the County gaol for the last three years:—

1866, . £23 1*s.* 1*d.* | 1867, . £34 8*s.* 8*d.* | 1868, . £27 12*s.* 2*d.*

TOWN PRISONERS.

Punitive Labour.

	M.	F.
Tread-wheel,	4	–
Bone yard,	1	–
Pumping,	1	–
Cooking,	–	1
Total,	6	1

Industrial Labour.

	M.	F.
Mat-making,	3	–
Sewing,	–	1
Total,	3	1

Summary.

	M.	F.
Punitive labour,	6	1
Industrial labour,	3	1
Sick,	–	1
Unemployed,	7	–
Discharged (before labour hours)	–	1
Debtors (unemployed),	–	1
Total in custody,	16	5

Net profit, the produce of prisoners' labour disposed of outside the Town gaol for the last three years:—

1866, . £15 0*s.* 11*d.* | 1867, . £12 14*s.* 2*d.* | 1868, . £37 9*s.* 2*d.*

Punitive labour is enforced by employment on the tread-wheel, the power of which is applied to pumping water for prison purposes, and for crushing bones for manure at such seasons as it can be healthfully carried on. A

hand-pump is also used for pumping water. Mats and brushes are manufactured, and the clothing of the prisoners is made up within the gaol by the inmates.

Schools.

No secular teaching is imparted to the inmates of this gaol, but the Sisters of Mercy visit the prison twice in the week, and afford moral and religious instruction to the Roman Catholics who constitute almost the entire criminal population of the gaol, the numbers being in 1868, of Established Church 13 males, 2 females, Roman Catholics 381 males, 202 females.

Dietary and Contracts.

1. *Dietary for prisoners whose term of imprisonment shall not exceed one week.*

Class 1—Males.—Breakfast—8 oz. of meal in stirabout, and ½ pint of new milk. Dinner—14 oz. of brown bread, and 1 pint vegetable soup.

Class 2—Females.—Breakfast—7 oz. meal in stirabout, and ½ pint of new milk. Dinner—12 oz. of brown bread, and ¾ pint of vegetable soup.

Class 3—Males and females under fifteen years.—Breakfast—5 oz. of meal in stirabout, and ½ pint of new milk. Dinner—Not less than 8 oz. of brown bread, and 1 pint of vegetable soup. Supper—4 oz. of brown bread.

2. *Dietary for prisoners whose term of imprisonment shall exceed one week, for untried prisoners who do not maintain themselves, and for pauper debtors.*

Class 1—Males.—Breakfast—8 oz. of meal in stirabout, and ½ pint of new milk. Dinner—14 oz. of brown bread, and 1 pint of new milk. Supper—6 oz. of brown bread, and ½ pint of new milk.

Class 2—Females.—Breakfast—7 oz. of meal in stirabout, and ½ pint of new milk. Dinner—12 oz. of brown bread, and ¾ pint of new milk. Supper—5 oz. of brown bread, and ½ pint of new milk.

Class 3—Males and females under fifteen years.—Breakfast—5 oz. of meal in stirabout, and ½ pint of new milk. Dinner—Not less than 8 oz. of brown bread, and 1 pint of vegetable soup. Supper—5 oz. of brown bread, and ½ pint of new milk.

Potatoes substituted for bread at dinner on three days of the week, in the following proportions:—Class 1, 3 lbs.; Class 2, 2½ lbs.; Class 3, 2½ lbs.

Roman Catholic prisoners, on the first and last Wednesdays in Lent, and on Good Friday, receive in place of milk 2 oz. of molasses at breakfast, vegetable soup at dinner, and tea without milk at supper.

Contracts.—Bread, white, per 4 lb. loaf, 6¾*d.*; brown, per 4 lb. loaf, 5¾*d*; oatmeal, per cwt., 14*s.* 6*d.*; potatoes, per cwt., 4*s.*; meat, per lb., 4½*d.*; new milk, per gallon, 5½*d.*; salt, per cwt., 1*s.* 4*d.*; coal, per ton, £1 2*s.* 4*d.*; turf, per statute box, 1*s.* 0¾*d.*; straw, per cwt., 2*s.* 2*d.*; gas, per 1,000 cubic feet, 7*s.*; candles, per lb., 5½*d.*; soap, per cwt., £1 5*s.* 8*d.*

County.

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years:—

1866, . 2·05*d.* | 1867, . 2·487*d.* | 1868, . 3·31042*d.*

Town.

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years:—

1866, . 2·05*d.* | 1867, . 2·5*d.* | 1868, . 2·9*d.*

I tasted the food provided for the prisoners on the day of inspection, and found it of good quality, the griddle bread baked in the prison is excellent, and well suited for the inmates, white bread is not baked in it. The chaplains almost always report favourably of the provisions submitted for their inspection.

I questioned all the prisoners in custody, one male lodged a complaint against the Medical Officer, but it was groundless, as it was proved that he had carefully attended and prescribed for the man. Another prisoner stated that he considered his sentence was illegal, but in this also he was

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County and Town of Galway Gaol.

mistaken. Since the present scale of dietary has been established in the gaol I find great improvement in the condition of the prisoners, who no longer complain of want of sufficient food, as formerly.

Books and Accounts.

The various registries of discipline and finance in this gaol are carefully attended to, and are in the forms prescribed by superior authority; the Governor's journal is sufficiently in detail, but not the journals of the extern officers, when kept.

COUNTY.

Net cost of gaol, including diet and salaries, for the three preceding years :—

1866, . £2,041 18*s.* 2*d.* | 1867, . £1,740 18*s.* 5*d.* | 1868, . £1,598 8*s.* 5*d.*

Average cost of each prisoner per annum for the last three years :—

1866, . £34 12*s.* 2*d.* | 1867, . £39 17*s.* 5*d.* | 1868, . £41 2*s.* 7*d.*

Amounts repaid by the War Department for military prisoners, for the last three years :—

1866, . 18*s.* 0*d.* | 1867, . — | 1868, . —

Amounts repaid by the Admiralty Department for naval prisoners, for the last three years :—

1866, . £1 5*s.* 0*d.* | 1867, . — | 1868, . —

Amounts repaid by the Inland Revenue Department for excise prisoners for the last three years :—

1866, . £6 2*s.* 7½*d.* | 1867, . £11 9*s.* 6*d.* | 1868, . £9 0*s.* 4½*d.*

Amounts repaid out of the Consolidated Fund for the maintenance, &c., of certain classes of prisoners :—

1866, . £105 17*s.* 4*d.* | 1867, . £86 7*s.* 4*d.* | 1868, . £128 14*s.* 8*d.*

TOWN.

Net cost of gaol, including diet and salaries, for the three preceding years :—

1866, . £758 19*s.* 10*d.* | 1867, . £714 0*s.* 8*d.* | 1868, . £623 16*s.* 5*d.*

Average cost of each prisoner per annum for the last three years :—

1866, . £37 4*s.* 8*d.* | 1867, . £47 12*s.* 0*d.* | 1868, . £4 8*s.* 10·7*d.*

Amounts repaid out of the Consolidated Fund for the maintenance, &c., of certain classes of prisoners :—

1866, . £51 4*s.* 0*d.* | 1867, . £66 14*s.* 8*d.* | 1868, . £36 10*s.* 11*d.*

Officers and Salaries.

Non-Resident.	£	*s.*	*d.*
Rev. John D'Arcy, Local Inspector, ...	133	16	10
Ditto, Protestant Chaplain,	46	3	0
Rev. Geo. Commins, Roman Catholic Chaplain, . .	46	3	0
James V. Browne, Surgeon,	74	0	0
Peter Duggan, Clerk, . .	30	0	0
Resident.			
Malachy J. Ryan, Governor,	300	0	0
Charles Ford, Head Turnkey,	55	0	0
Turnkeys. Thos. Hogan, *Weaver*, .	45	0	0
Patrick Smith, . . .	50	0	0
Martin M'Cormack, .	40	0	0
Wm. Humphreys, *Shoemaker*, . . .	40	0	0
Thomas Hession, . .	40	0	0
Denis Kelly, . . .	40	0	0
Patrick Coen, . .	40	0	0
John Madden, . .	40	0	0
Margaret Foy, Matron, .	30	0	0
Mary Hogan, Assistant Matron, ...	25	0	0
Catherine Hogan, Hospital Nurse, ...	12	0	0

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County and Town of Galway Gaol.

Vacancies.

Francis M'Donogh, Hospital Clerk and Assistant Turnkey, dismissed. Patrick Smith, Turnkey, appointed to replace him.

Officers on Gaol Allowance.

Margaret Foy, matron; Catherine Hogan, hospital nurse.

Officers' Visits.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1868.	From 1st Jan., 1869, to day of Inspection.
Local Inspector, . .	217	156
Chaplain, Established Church, .	222	148
Roman Catholic Chaplain, .	238	158
Surgeon, . . .	69	136

The number of visits by the Medical Officer in 1868 did not reach the minimum prescribed by statute, but in 1869 he has been sedulous in his attendance in the gaol.

Hospitals.

COUNTY.

	1866.		1867.		1868.		1869. (To day of Inspection.)	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of prisoners in hospital, . .	51	32	47	39	26	25	26	14
No. of days therein,	1,095	820	1,063	1,048	901	894	947	261
Average daily No.,	3	2·246	2·912	2·871	2·463	2·146	2	1·641
No. of deaths, .	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cost of medicine,	£3 3*s.* 6*d.*		£6 6*s.* 0*d.*		£11 7*s.* 2*d.*		—	

TOWN.

	1866.		1867.		1868.		1869. (to day of Inspection.)	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of prisoners in hospital,	–	5	1	7	1	1	1	1
No. of days therein, .	–	168	16	580	1	4	184	152
Average daily number, .	–	·4	·04	·1	·3	·1	·1	·1
Number of deaths, . .	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	1
Cost of medicine, . .	£1 11*s.* 4*d.*		£1 13*s.* 3*d.*		—		—	

The hospital accommodation is ample. The wards are roomy and well ventilated, but have no water-closets attached. The sanitary state of the prisoners is excellent, and the hospitals and their appurtenances are in a satisfactory condition.

No death has occurred in the gaol during the past three years.

Board of Superintendence.

Denis Kirwan, esq., D.L.	Pierce Joyce, esq., D.L.	Walter P. Lambert, esq.
Randal E. L. Athy, esq.	John W. H. Lambert, esq.	John A. Daly, esq., D.L.
Robert Bodkin, esq., D.L.	Lord Dunlo.	Captain J. W. Lynch, D.L.
Sir Thos. J. Burke, bart., D.L.	James O'Hara, esq., D.L.	John Redington, esq.

The Board meets on the last Saturday of each month, when the various journals and books are submitted for inspection, the subordinate officers paid, and other business transacted. The salaries of the superior officers and accounts of contractors are settled quarterly, by cheques signed by three members of the Board, and countersigned by the Governor. The final audit of accounts is held half yearly, by a committee of the Grand Jury at each assizes.

General Observations.

The amalgamation of this gaol with that of the county of the town of Galway, was finally settled in January, 1869, when the order of the Lords Justices was made under the Act 19 & 20 Vic., cap. 68, on the 12th of the

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County and Town of Galway Goal.

month, and the prisoners then in custody in the town gaol were soon afterwards removed to this prison. At the ensuing assizes the Grand Juries of both the county and the county of the town of Galway expressed their satisfaction at the conduct of Mr. Marshall, the late Governor of the town gaol, and I may add that my colleague and I entertain a very favourable opinion of Mr. Marshall's qualifications as a public officer. The following letter was forwarded to the Inspectors-General by the foreman of the county Grand Jury with reference to him :—

"Coorheen House, Loughrea, April, 1868.

"GENTLEMEN,—I have the honour to enclose to you a copy of a resolution unanimously adopted by the Grand Jury of the county of Galway assembled at last spring assizes (of which Grand Jury I was foreman), recommending to your favourable consideration the claims of Mr. Marshall, late Governor of the county of town of Galway prison, now out of employment in consequence of the amalgamation of the county and county of town prisons. I can state from my own knowledge that he is a most worthy man, and should opportunity offer for his re-employment in the public service, I feel confident he will satisfactorily perform his duties.

"I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

"(Signed), DUNLO.

"To Inspectors-General of Prisons, Dublin Castle."

Bridewells.

When I made my inspection of the bridewells of this county I found them sadly neglected, the Local Inspector not having visited them quarterly as the law directs; one, the bridewell of Woodford, was not even once visited in the year; and he failed to order the necessary bedding for the prisoners. I am, therefore, compelled to call attention to the subject, and to enumerate the statutable duties of his office, which it is hoped he will in future fulfil. The Local Inspector is constituted by the 22nd section of the Act 19 and 20 Vic., cap. 68, ex officio Inspector of the bridewells of the county, and it is his duty to visit and report on them four times in the year; also "to direct and superintend the supply of necessaries under the same regulations as prisoners are supplied in the county gaol," and further, the 78th section of the 7 Geo., cap. 74, and the 12th section of the 19 and 20 Vic., cap. 68, directs that "the bedding of prisoners shall consist of one ticken for straw, three blankets, and one pair of sheets to each bed."

I would wish also to point to the fact that lunatics are still sometimes committed to the bridewells of this county, notwithstanding the Act 30 and 31 Vic., cap. 118, which directs that they should be sent to the lunatic asylum of the district instead; occasionally also they are kept in the bridewells for long terms before being transferred to the asylum. In February, 1869, James Brennan, a lunatic, was committed to the bridewell at Eyrecourt, and remained in it until the 20th May following before being sent to the asylum at Ballinasloe, only twelve miles distant. That bridewell and also the bridewell at Woodford are, in the opinion of the Inspectors-General, not required, and should be closed. The Inspectors-General have for many years reported that these two bridewells are unnecessary, and it is most probable that they will be closed whenever legislation on prisons is carried out. The prisoners of only one petty sessions are lodged in Eyrecourt Bridewell, and of only one petty sessions at Woodford.

When I made my inspection of Woodford bridewell on the 14th September, 1869, I did not find a single sheet for prisoners' use in the building, and the only bedding for the four bedsteads in the two cells consisted of four old ticks (some in holes), two torn blankets, and one rug; a heap of rags was lying in the yard which had once been bedding, but they were thrown out by the keepers some time previously as quite unfit for use. During the eight and a half months of the year 1869 which

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County and Town of Galway Gaol.

preceded my visit it appears from the registry that only 2 prisoners were committed to this bridewell, 1 a young girl for attempting suicide, kept from the 27th August to the 10th September, the other a lunatic, who was kept in the bridewell from the 14th to the 25th May, when he was sent to the Asylum. Both the prisoners were three times remanded. This bridewell is only seven miles distant, by a good road, from another at Portumna, and it is evidently not required for the district. I am informed that it is proposed to spend £40 in putting the building into repair, but it has been in a state of ruin for so many years that it is doubtful whether the sum will be sufficient, and even, if in repair, the accommodation is quite inadequate. By reference to sect. 26 of 19 & 20 Vict., cap. 68, it will be seen that no bridewell can be certified by the Inspector-General "unless it is fully sufficient for the safe custody of the prisoners, and the separation of the sexes. It must also be duly provided with water and sewerage, the day-room and cells of such a size, lighted, ventilated, and fitted up in such a manner as the Inspector-General shall deem sufficient for the preservation of the health of the prisoners confined therein." This bridewell is wanting in all these. There is no water, no sewerage, no day-room, and only two cells, one of them so damp that no prisoner can with safety to health be placed in it. Under those circumstances I feel it my duty to repeat the opinion I have expressed in every report I have written on this bridewell, that it should be closed, and the few prisoners belonging to the district of Woodford committed to Portumna bridewell, where there is better accommodation provided. Even the accommodation for the keeper in this bridewell is insufficient. It consists of one kitchen and one bed-room. The woodwork is rotten, thirteen panes of glass are broken in the windows, the roof is in a bad state, and the walls unsafe.

I further wish to call attention to the frequent remands of the few prisoners committed to the bridewell, who are remanded for eight days at a time by one justice.

One prisoner during the December quarter of 1868, was four times so recommitted by one justice, and others twice and three times, I beg, therefore, to call the attention of the magistrates to the opinion of the Law Adviser of the Crown, by which it will appear that it is illegal to commit prisoners for further examination to this bridewell for a longer term than three days, unless the remand is signed by two justices. I observe also that the keeper makes a fresh entry of the name of each prisoner when remanded although not removed from his custody. This is unnecessary, and leads to inaccuracies by showing an incorrect return of the number of prisoners in charge.

Opinion of the Law Adviser of the Crown.

"The 14 & 15 Vic., c. 93, sec. 14, empowers a justice to remand to gaol for a period not exceeding eight clear days at a time. This merely means to a gaol to which by law such remand may be made. The 7 Geo. IV., c. 74, s. 94, prohibits the detention of any prisoner in any bridewell (except a district bridewell) for longer than three days from the day of committal, unless on the written order of two magistrates, and for the purpose of examination, and for the time mentioned in such order, or any renewal of it.

"This shows that 'committal' here does not mean final committal for trial, but merely committal on remand, or for any other cause.

"The 19 and 20 Vic., c. 68, sec. 26, makes certain provision in reference to certified bridewells, but expressly provides that no prisoner shall be detained (except in a district or certified bridewell) otherwise than is provided by the 7 Geo. IV., c. 74, s. 94.

"It follows, therefore, that no prisoner can be detained in any bridewell which is not a district or certified bridewell for longer than three days from the day of committal, except on the written order of two justices, and for the purposes mentioned in the 7 Geo. IV., c. 74, sec. 94.

"(Signed), W. M. Johnson."

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County and Town of Galway.

Bridewells.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS.

	Tuam.		Loughrea.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year,	99	78	83	19
Of whom were Drunkards,	24	18	25	3
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding Inspection,	45	8	56	8
Of whom were Drunkards,	12	2	27	–
Petty Sessions and Transmittals, how often?	Fortnightly, on Mondays.		Weekly, on Thursdays.	
Committals, whether regular?	Some illegal; lunatics are still committed to the bridewell, and prisoners are remanded for eight days by one Justice.		Some illegal.	
Registry,	Correctly kept.		Correctly kept.	
Repairs and Order,	In fair repair, but very damp; roof requires painting, and inner doors to be painted; the alteration in the wells suggested have not been made.		In fair repair, but some glass broken.	
Security,	Sufficient with care.		Sufficient with care.	
Accommodation,	Two day-rooms and seven cells, but one has neither bed nor bedstead.		Day-room and three cells for each sex.	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils.	Bedding sufficient, and of a good description; a new visitors' book required.		Bedding good and sufficient; utensils required.	
Water, how supplied?	By pump in order.		By pump attached to court in order.	
Sewerage,	None; a cesspool; earth-closets should be provided.		None; a cesspool; earth-closets required.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	Clean and orderly, but damp; ventilation imperfect in cells.		Building clean and orderly; ventilation imperfect; windows in cells very small; yards untidy, with grass.	
Cost of Dietary, per head, per day.	3·8*d.*		4·75*d.*	
Salary of Keeper,	£24 12*s.*		£33 12*s.*	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment.	Court-keeper; salary £8.		Court-keeper; salary £8.	
Statutable Inspection,	9th September, 1869.		8th September, 1869.	
Remarks,	One male drunkard in custody.		One drunkard in custody.	

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS—*continued.*

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County and Town of Galway.

Bridewells.

	Ballinasloe.		Oughterard.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year,	111	20	33	17
Of whom were Drunkards,	40	5	1	–
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding Inspection,	22	5	6	3
Of whom were Drunkards,	11	3	–	–
Petty Sessions and Transmittals, how often?	At Ballinasloe weekly, on Fridays; at Ballygar fortnightly, on Tuesdays.		Fortnightly, on Thursdays.	
Committals, whether regular?	Some illegal; remands for eight days signed by only one Justice; a prisoner appears from the registry to have been in charge for debt, but not committed to the bridewell.		Remands signed by one Justice are for more than eight days.	
Registry,	Correctly kept.		Correctly kept.	
Repairs and Order,	In good repair.		Roof in good order, but the doors of the day-rooms into the yards are unsound, especially that on male side; locks of day-rooms not good; sills of windows to south side unsound; painting required.	
Security,	The yards are not secure; a down-pipe from roof affords facilities for escape in both.		Sufficient with care.	
Accommodation,	Two day-rooms and three cells below; six above; one with two beds; another used as a store; one of the cells below had no bed or bedding in it.		Males, day-room and two cells upstairs; females, one cell upstairs, with two beds; one day-room used as a kitchen, with consent of Local Inspector.	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils.	Bedding good and sufficient, except in one cell.		Good and sufficient.	
Water, how supplied?	Water in both yards, supplied by forcing pump.		None.	
Sewerage,	None; a large cesspool under privies, but there is no outlet; the water from roof passes through them.		No sewer, but a cesspool outside, which is supplied with turf-mould.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	Clean and orderly; ventilation good.		Clean and orderly; ventilation good.	
Cost of Dietary, per head, per day.	4·75*d.*		4·25*d.*	
Salary of Keeper,	£24 12*s.*		£24 12*s.*	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment.	Court-keeper; salary £8.		Court-keeper; salary £8.	
Statutable Inspection,	8th September, 1869.		11th September, 1869.	
Remarks,	No prisoner in custody.		No prisoner in custody.	

SOUTH DISTRICT.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS—*continued.*

County and Town of Galway.

Bridewells.

	Woodford.	
	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year,	11	5
Of whom were Drunkards,	1	–
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding Inspection,	1	–
Of whom were Drunkards,	1	–
Petty Sessions and Transmittals, how often?	The only Petty Sessions held in this district is at Woodford fortnightly, on Saturdays.	
Committals, whether regular?	Illegal; only two prisoners were committed to the bridewell during the eight and a half months of 1869 which preceded my visit.	
Registry,	The Keeper re-enters the names of every prisoner when remanded, so that the same name is repeated over and over again.	
Repairs and Order,	In a state of great dilapidation, in which it has been for many years; thirteen panes of glass broken; wood-work rotten; doors off hinges; locks bad; yard-wall tumbling. It is proposed to spend £40 in putting it in repair, but the bridewell is not required, and should be closed; it is only seven miles from Portumna bridewell. I have called the attention of the Board to this useless expenditure of public money.	
Security,	Very insecure.	
Accommodation,	One cell, with fire-place and two beds, above; same below, but no grate; one yard and one privy for prisoners of both sexes.	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils,	No sheet, and only two torn blankets, one rug, and four old ticks, some in holes, for the four bedsteads; no furniture or utensils.	
Water, how supplied?	None.	
Sewerage,	None.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	Dilapidated, and so damp as to be unfit for human habitation.	
Cost of Dietary, per head, per day,	6*d.*	
Salary of Keeper,	£24 12*s.*	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment?	Has a pension of £30 a year; allowances, 30*s.* a quarter.	
Statutable Inspection,	14th September, 1869.	
Remarks,	No prisoner in custody. No visitors' book; the old one was filled two years' ago, and no space left to enter a report.	

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS—*continued.*

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County and Town of Galway.

Bridewells.

—	Clifden.	
	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year, .	42	23
Of whom were Drunkards, .	20	1
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding Inspection, . .	5	6
Of whom were Drunkards, .	2	–
Petty Sessions and Transmittals, how often?	At Clifden and Carna fortnightly, on Thursdays; at Roundstone monthly, on Wednesdays; and at Letterfrack monthly, on Fridays.	
Committals, whether regular? .	Some illegal, and prisoners kept on remand, signed by one Justice, for eight days. B. C., for stealing a pair of boots, kept from 18th August to 7th September, 1869, Petty Sessions being only monthly at Letterfrack. Lunatics are sometimes committed to this bridewell.	
Registry, ...	Correctly kept.	
Repairs and Order, . .	In fair repair, except leakage from roof at chimney; lock required for bed-room door of Keeper.	
Security, ...	Imperfect, from privy in outer yard built against boundary wall.	
Accommodation, ...	Males, day-room and four cells, one of which has no bed; the cells have no sashes, but merely a pad of straw to place against opening, intended to admit air and light; females, day-room and three cells, with one bed each, and another with six beds upstairs.	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils,	Good and sufficient.	
Water, how supplied? . . .	No water, except from roof. River near.	
Sewerage, ...	Stated to be good.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	Clean and orderly; doors lately painted; ventilation not good.	
Cost of Dietary, per head, per day,	5·38*d.*	
Salary of Keeper, . . .	£33 12*s.*	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment?	None.	
Statutable Inspection, . . .	11th September, 1869.	
Remarks, ...	One male prisoner in custody, charged with larceny.	

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County and Town of Galway.

Bridewells.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS—*continued.*

—	Gort.	
	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year, .	42	17
Of whom were Drunkards, .	9	3
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding Inspection, . .	5	3
Of whom were Drunkards, .	1	2

Petty Sessions and Transmittals, how often?	Weekly, on Saturdays.
Committals, whether regular? .	Some illegal; prisoners are remanded for eight days by one Justice; lunatics are frequently committed to this bridewell.
Registry, ...	Correctly kept.
Repairs and Order, . . .	In bad repair; a leakage from roof, and walls very damp; some glass broken; wood-work requires painting, and walls of room to be papered; yards rather untidy.
Security, ...	Secure with care.
Accommodation, ...	Males, day-room and two cells below, without bedsteads or bedding; three cells above, each with one bed; females, accommodation same as for males.
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils,	Bedding good and sufficient; tins and utensils required.
Water, how supplied? . . .	A pump on premises, and water in both yards.
Sewerage, ...	Sewerages require to be cleaned.
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	Clean and orderly, but very damp.
Cost of Dietary, per head, per day,	6*d.* for males and 5*d.* for females.
Salary of Keeper, . . .	£32 12*s.*
Whether Keeper follows any other employment?	Court-house-keeper; salary £8.
Statutable Inspection, . . .	14th September, 1869.
Remarks, ...	No prisoner in custody. I found a new Observation Book, but the old one should not have been removed by the Local Inspector, but have remained as a record in the bridewell.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS—*continued.*

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County and Town of Galway.

Bridewells.

——	Portumna.	
	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year, .	19	13
Of whom were Drunkards, .	7	6
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding Inspection, . .	3	8
Of whom were Drunkards, .	1	2
Petty Sessions and Transmittals, how often?	Fortnightly, on Mondays.	
Committals, whether regular? .	Some illegal committals; and remands for eight days are signed by only one Justice; lunatics are committed to this bridewell.	
Registry, ...	Correctly kept.	
Repairs and Order, . . .	In good repair, except door of privy, which is rotten; painting of wood-work required.	
Security, ...	A down-pipe in each yard impairs the security.	
Accommodation, ...	Males, small day-room, and cell without sash or bedstead, below; four cells above, one of them without a bed; females, day-room below, and three cells above; another cell is used as a store.	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils,	Bedding very good and sufficient.	
Water, how supplied? . . .	Pump wants repair; but when it is in order both yards are supplied from it by pipe.	
Sewerage, ...	Privies have cesspool behind them.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	Clean and orderly.	
Cost of Dietary per head per day,	4·75*d.*	
Salary of Keeper, ...	£24 12*s.*	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment?	Court-keeper; salary £8.	
Statutable Inspection, . . .	14th September, 1869.	
Remarks, ...	One male drunkard in custody.	

SOUTH DISTRICT.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS—*continued.*

County and Town of Galway.

Bridewells.

—	Eyrecourt.	
	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year, .	14	1
Of whom were Drunkards, .	3	1
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding Inspection, . .	6	–
Of whom were Drunkards, .	2	–
Petty Sessions and Transmittals, how often?	The only Petty Sessions held in this district is that of Eyrecourt, on every second Tuesday.	
Committals, whether regular? .	Some illegal; lunatics are committed here for being of unsound mind, and dangerous to the public, instead of being sent to asylum.	
Registry, ...	As correctly kept as can be done without a proper registry.	
Repairs and Order, . . .	Quite dilapidated; wood-work rotten; has not been painted for nine or ten years: doors off hinges, and the broken floor of privy shows the filthy cesspool under it; a leakage in the roof admits the rain in floods into the Keeper's bed-room; there are neither locks nor bolts to the doors; long grass is growing in the yards, without a path. A presentment has passed to spend £40 in repairing this bridewell, but it should be closed, as not required, and the expenditure saved.	
Security, ...	Very insecure.	
Accommodation, ...	Two day-rooms and one cell below; and two cells, one with two beds, upstairs.	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils,	Bedding sufficient, except sheets, which are worn; tins and utensils required; the Keeper has no proper registry to enter names of prisoners, although he applied for it in writing more than two months previously to my visit.	
Water, how supplied? . . .	No water on premises; a quarter of a mile distant.	
Sewerage, ...	None; a cesspool under privy, which should be emptied.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	As clean as the dilapidated state of the building will permit.	
Cost of Dietary per head per day,	5*d.*	
Salary of Keeper, ...	£24 12*s.* 4*d.*	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment.	Is Clerk and Sexton of the Church, at salaries amounting to £18 yearly.	
Statutable Inspection, . . .	8th September, 1869.	
Remarks, ...	No prisoner in custody. There is no regular register for entering the names of prisoners, and the Keeper is compelled to enter them on any blank space he can find in an old book.	

JOHN LENTAIGNE, *Inspector-General.*

County of Kerry Gaol, at Tralee.—Statutable Inspection, 17th July, 1869.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Master Debtors,	2	1	3	–	–	–
Pauper Debtors,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Untried.						
For Felony,	1	–	1	–	–	–
„ Larceny,	–	1	1	1	–	1
„ Misdemeanors,	4	–	4	–	–	–
Tried.						
Cases Disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.						
Of Felony or Larceny :— To Imprisonment,	6	2	8	–	–	–
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	9	–	9	–	–	–
Disposed of Summarily.						
For Larceny,	–	2	2	–	–	–
Offences under Larceny Act,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Other Misdemeanors,	8	–	8	–	–	–
Drunkards,	1	1	2	1	–	1
Total in Custody,	33	7	40	2	–	2

No juvenile was in charge when I inspected.

Number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years :—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1866,	36	5	1868,	43	18
1867,	36	10	1869 (day of Inspection),	33	7

Number of returned convicts in gaol on the day of inspection, and during each of the three preceding years, and the expired portion of 1869 :—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1866,	–	3	1869, up to and including day of Inspection,	3*	2
1867,	3	–	Day of Inspection,	1*	–
1868,	6	2			

* A military returned convict.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Kerry Gaol.

Number of Committals, specifying the Offences, during the years 1867, 1868, *and* 1869 (*up to and including the day of Inspection*); *also the Offences of all Prisoners in custody on the day of Inspection.*

OFFENCES.	1867.		1868.		1869 (including day of Inspection).		In custody on day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Murder (exclusive of infanticide),	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Shooting at, stabbing, conspiring, &c., to take life,	2	–	3	–	5	–	2	–
Manslaughter,	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
Concealing birth of infants,	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
Exposing or abandoning children,	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–
Rape, and other carnal offences,	–	–	–	–	3	–	2	–
Common assaults,	62	16	62	34	41	10	10	–
Assaults occasioning bodily harm,	13	–	7	–	6	–	6	–
Assaults on peace, &c., officers on duty,	15	1	29	1	12	1	2	–
Other assaults,	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
Burglary, housebreaking, &c.,	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
Robbery,	1	–	–	3	–	–	–	–
Stealing horses, cattle, and other live stock,	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Larceny,	32	36	42	22	13	13	4	5
Receiving stolen goods,	1	1	1	–	1	–	–	–
Embezzlement,	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Obtaining money by false pretences,	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–
Fraud, and attempts to defraud,	3	–	–	2	1	2	1	–
Arson, & attempts to commit arson,	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
Other malicious offences against property,	3	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Forgery,	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–
Offences against the currency,	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
Perjury and subornation of perjury,	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
Riot, rescue, &c.,	5	–	3	–	2	3	–	–
Military offences (absent from training, Kerry Militia),	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Naval offences,	–	–	3	–	1	–	–	–
Under Poor Law Act,	16	1	5	–	4	1	–	–
Revenue offences,	1	–	2	1	–	–	–	–
Other offences—								
Against the person,	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Against property with violence,	2	2	2	–	5	1	–	–
Against property without violence,	12	1	14	16	8	3	–	–
Affecting the public peace,	17	9	15	14	5	12	–	–
Illegal fishing,	13	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Breach of contract,	9	2	8	–	2	–	–	–
Workhouse offences,	–	6	1	8	–	2	–	–
Suspected of treasonable practices, &c.,	23	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Neglected to have his child vaccinated,	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Breach of Sabbath,	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Endeavouring to bring whiskey, &c., into the gaol,	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
Total criminal class,	240	77	208	106	115	48	29	5
Vagrancy,	–	–	7	1	4	–	–	–
Drunkenness,	100	19	151	40	49	34	1	1
Lunacy (under 1 & 2 Vic., cap. 27),	11	4	–	–	–	–	–	–
Debt,	16	1	13	–	5	1	3	1
Remanded for further examination,	25	5	18	4	5	6	–	–
Total,	392	106	397	151	178	89	33	7

SOUTH DISTRICT

County of Kerry Gaol.

Committals.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1868.	M.	F.	*From 1st January, 1869, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Debtors,	13	–	Debtors,	5	1
Criminals,	226	110	Criminals,	120	54
Vagrants,	7	1	Vagrants,	4	–
Drunkards,	151	40	Drunkards,	49	34
Total,	397	151	Total,	178	89

Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors).

From 1st January to 31st December, 1868.		M.	F.	*From 1st January, 1869, to day of Inspection.*		M.	F.
Committed	Once within the year,	283	90	Committed	Once within the year,	150	48
	Twice ,,	28	8		Twice ,,	4	4
	Thrice ,,	7	6		Thrice ,,	–	5
	Four times ,,	3	–		Four times ,,	1	1
	Five times ,,	–	1		Five times ,,	1	–
	Six times ,,	2	2		Six times ,,	1	1
	Seven times ,,	–	–		Seven times ,,	–	1
	Ten times ,,	–	1		Ten times ,,	–	–
Total,		323	108	Total,		157	60

Averages, &c. (exclusive of Debtors).

	From 1st January to 31st December, 1868.			From 1st January, 1869, to day of Inspection.		
	M.	F.	Date.	M.	F.	Date.
Average daily number of prisoners in custody,	31·84	10·41	—	30·82	9·14	—
Highest number of prisoners at any one time,	73		15th Jan.	50		18th Feb.
Lowest ditto,	24		29th Dec.	29		23rd April.
Highest number of males at any one time,	61		15th Jan.	40		14th Jan.
Ditto, of females,	19		25th July.	18		17th Feb.
Lowest number of males at any one time,	18		29th Dec.	22		14th June.
Ditto, of females,	5		25th Nov.	3		11th April.

Highest number of prisoners (exclusive of debtors) in gaol during each of the last seven years, and up to day of inspection in 1869:—

23rd December, 1862,	91	25th February, 1866,	64
31st May, 1863,	104	2nd February, 1867,	66
5th January, 1864,	80	15th January, 1868,	73
20th September, 1865,	75	18th February, 1869,	50

Population 201,800 inhabitants; area 1,186,126 acres.

Convictions and acquittals at Assizes and Quarter Sessions last seven years:—

	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.
Convictions,	132	121	120	78	74	74	–
Acquittals,	80	123	59	38	38	54	–
	212	244	179	116	112	128	–

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Kerry Gaol.

Prisoners sentenced to Solitary Confinement.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1868.	M.	F.	*From 1st Jan., 1869, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Solitary Confinement, . .	2	–	Solitary Confinement, . .	1	–

Committals of Drunkards:—

	1862.		1863.		1864.		1865.		1866.		1867.		1868.		1869 ($6\frac{1}{2}$ months).	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
To the gaol, . .	53	37	65	61	42	17	64	21	84	43	100	19	151	40	49	34
To the bridewells of the county, . .	373	19	369	29	312	24	294	42	398	34	412	21	609	47	–	–
	426	56	434	90	354	41	358	63	482	77	512	40	760	87	–	–
	482		524		395		421		559		552		847			

Daily averages (omitting fractions) of inmates of the gaol last seven years:—

1862.		1863.		1864.		1865.		1866.		1867.		1868.		1869 ($6\frac{1}{2}$ months).	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
46	13	59	16	42	10	40	12	39	10	40	11	31	10	30	9

On the day of my inspection I found 25 male and 5 female convicted prisoners in custody in this gaol under the following sentences:—

	18 months.	12 months.	9 months.	6 months.	3 & 4 months.	2 months.	1 month & under.	Total under sentence.
Males.—For larceny, embezzlement, &c.,	2	1	–	2	1	–	1	7
Males.—For assaults, rape, &c., . .	2	1	3	1	2	3	5	17
Drunkenness, . .	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
								25

Four females were in charge for larceny, sentenced 2 for six, 1 for twelve, and 1 for three months; besides 1 for drunkenness and disorderly conduct for three months.

One female was for trial for larceny, and 5 males, 1 for forgery, the others for assaults and disorderly conduct.

From the preceding tables it will be seen that now as in former years, assaults and other offences against the person largely preponderate amongst the male population of this county, and that crimes against property are comparatively few. No prisoner charged with stealing cattle or other live stock was in custody from this large district during the present year, and but one in 1868; only one was committed for housebreaking in each of these years.

The female prisoners (if we except those charged with leaving service, illegal fishing, trespass, and poor law offences) are almost exclusively from the towns of the district, committed for larceny, receiving stolen goods, and prostitutes for loitering in the streets, drunkenness, and stealing from the person. The total number of females of this class in custody in 1868 was 87; 23 of these were recommitted more or less frequently during the year, and the recommittals of these women to this gaol numbered 307 in former years, constantly under sentence to various terms of imprisonment for larceny, drunkenness, and disorderly conduct.

The Habitual Criminals Act of last session will facilitate the bringing to justice of old offenders and professional thieves, but in order to do

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Kerry Gaol.

so their identification is necessary, and for this purpose photography is particularly required. In former reports of the Inspectors-General the necessity for providing a photographic apparatus for this gaol was pointed out. Mr. Harris, the Deputy Governor, is competent to take photographs of offenders if he had the means to do so; and I would again urge the Board to provide this necessary apparatus for the purpose.

One returned convict (male), on licence, was in custody under sentence of imprisonment for nine months; his licence has been revoked, and he will be transmitted to Millbank Convict Depot, England, at the expiration of his sentence here; two other males, notorious pickpockets, are under sentence of imprisonment—one for eighteen the other for twelve months. A female also, now sentenced for six months, belongs to a well-known gang of pickpockets. I found 3 males in charge for rape and indecent assaults on children; these and others of a like character in association, with the less depraved, must under such circumstances contaminate the rest, until all become equally corrupt. From like associations the convict depots are populated, and such must inevitably be the result so long as prisoners are herded together in prisons under the Act 7 Geo. IV., cap. 74. In this gaol even the requirements of that Act are not carried out, and debtors are permitted to associate with criminals, as there is no marshalsea for females or for male pauper debtors, who are necessarily lodged in the criminal prison.

The Inspectors-General have year after year urged the Board of Superintendence and the Grand Jury of the county Kerry to adopt the system which all distinguished publicists, both in England and on the Continent, believe to be the only one suited for county prisons. In my report on this gaol in 1865, I submitted for their consideration a plan according to which the wing for females could be remodelled at a trifling cost. The money to be advanced by the Treasury, interest free, repayable in twenty half-yearly instalments. This suggestion has not been adopted, and now it only remains for an alteration in the law with regard to prisons, to empower the Executive to remove all prisoners except those for very short terms to some prison where proper structural arrangements exist, and where the contamination of the less guilty will be prevented.

Having regard to all the circumstances of the case, and the yearly contamination of the inmates of the gaol caused by the present structural defects of the buildings, and the impossibility of having the prison in a satisfactory state under present arrangements, I would suggest that a small presentment be passed to make one wing of the building suitable for a small separate prison, which will always be required in this district no matter what change in the law may take place; a part of the present female prison would make a reception ward, and the female prisoners would have ample accommodation in the new wing when altered.

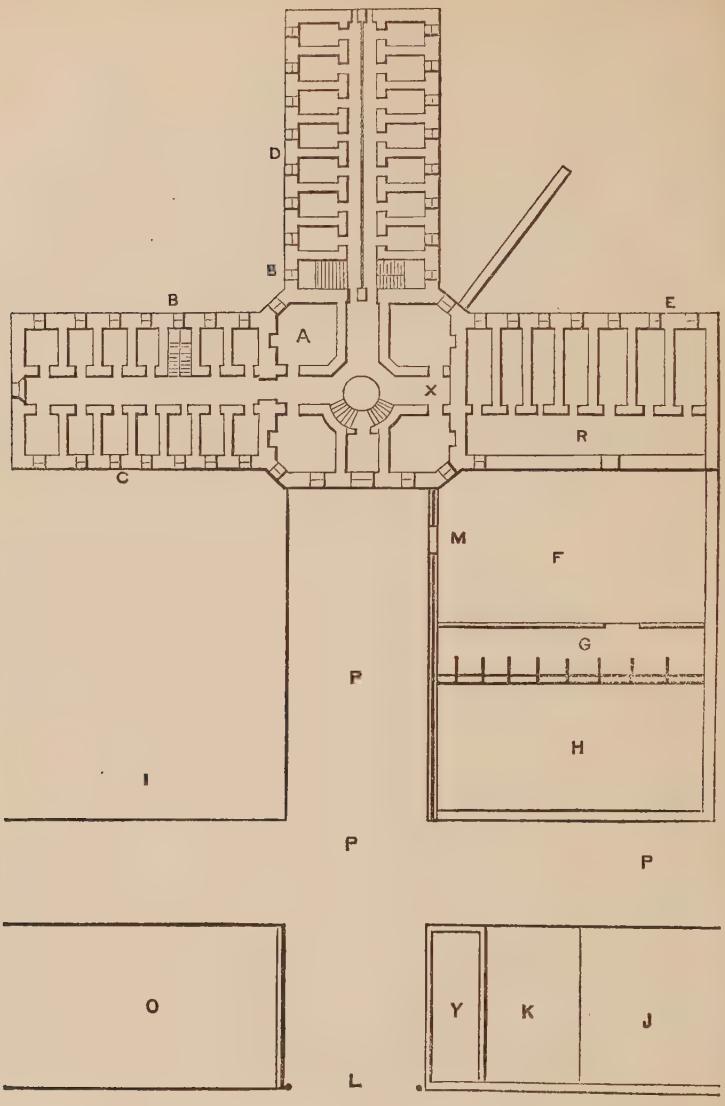
The following is a ground plan of the gaol, on which the alterations which I suggested in my report for 1865 in the wing of the building for females are marked.

[PLAN.

SOUTH DISTRICT

County of Kerry Gaol

Plan.



Juveniles.

A youth whose age rather exceeded sixteen years, and considered too old to be sent to a reformatory, was in charge on the day of my visit; he was under a sentence of four months for larceny, but to save him from contamination by the habitual thieves belonging to his division, he was in association with a pauper debtor, contrary to the express provisions of the 6th section of the Prisons Act. I cannot attach blame to the prison authorities for this breach of the section of the Prisons Act, but it proves the necessity for such an alteration in the law as will give the Executive power to remove prisoners from gaols

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Kerry Gaol.

which are structurally defective, to some other, where they can pass the periods of their sentences under proper discipline, and from which they will not be discharged worse than when committed to prison.

Thirty-eight male and 5 female juveniles were committed to this gaol in 1868. Five (males) were twice committed, making altogether 43 commitments of males during the year. One male was sentenced to imprisonment for six months in this associated gaol, and 1 for three months; 3 others for two months, 12 for one month (males), and 11 for fourteen days; the remainder were for shorter periods not exceeding one week; all these children were natives of the county. Six males and 1 female were sentenced to reformatories, but 1 of these (male) having been sentenced to one year only, was not received into the reformatory.

Twelve juveniles, 1 a female, were committed previously to inspection in 1869; 4 were sent to reformatories at the expiration of their gaol sentences.

Debtors.

1 found 3 male and 1 female debtor in custody; 1 (male) was on pauper allowance. Five males and 1 male had been committed previously to inspection, and 13 males in 1868. I have already referred to the absence of accommodation for debtors in this gaol. Males on pauper allowance; and both classes of female debtors are lodged in the criminal prisons. The evils which result from this arrangement, independent of its illegality, are evident.

No offender against the revenue laws was committed in 1869; but 2 males and 1 female were in charge for that offence in 1868.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	6	2	Kitchen,	1	–
Yards,	6	2	Bakery,	1	–
Day Rooms,	5	4	Store Rooms,	2	1
Solitary Cells,	2	1	Laundry,	–	1
Single Cells of larger size than 432 cubic feet,	79	15	Drying Room,	–	1
Sleeping Rooms,	4	2	Lavatories,	8	3
No. of Beds in such Rooms,	12	6	Bath,	1	–
Hospital Rooms,	4	1	Water-closets,	7	3
Chapel,	One.		Pump,	1	–
School Rooms,	1	1	Well,	One.	
Workshops,	6	–	Tread-wheel,	1	–
Worksheds,	21	–	Capstan Mill,	1	–
			Tell-tale Clocks,	2	–

Stock at the time of Inspection.

	In Use.	In Store.
Blankets, pairs of,	150	22
Sheets, pairs of,	93	13
Bed-ticks,	103	32
Bedsteads,	128	60

Male Clothing.

	In Use.	In Store.
Shirts,	48	20
Jackets,	19	18
Vests,	16	3
Trowsers,	19	31
Caps,	19	10
Shoes, slippers, & clogs, pairs of,	17	12

Female Clothing.

	In Use.	In Store.
Shifts,	5	35
Jackets,	4	20
Petticoats,	8	21
Aprons,	6	14
Neckerchiefs,	5	5
Caps,	4	41
Shoes, slippers, & clogs, pairs of,	4	9

I found on my inspection of this gaol in July, 1869, a great improvement in the cleanliness and order of the gaol, and the manner in which it is kept, as compared with its condition when my colleague made his inspection in December, 1868. The buildings, however, are structurally so defective, and the Board so unwilling to spend money on even slight improvements, that it is quite impossible that the prison can

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Kerry Gaol.

be in a satisfactory state. There is, however, an ample supply of water in every yard; tanks have been erected over the privies in them, which are thus thoroughly flushed; and sashes have been put to the solitary cells, but the cells are not heated, are flagged, and without means for the inmate to communicate with an officer of the gaol. Gas has been introduced into the premises, and the outside of the buildings is lighted by it, and also the central hall and the office, but not the corridors or day-rooms for prisoners. Neither has it been introduced into the turnkeys' apartments. It is however now proposed to improve these apartments on a plan suggested by the Local Inspector, which I think will be satisfactory, and suitable reception wards for both males and females will be fitted up. The door in the outside boundary wall of the prison, objected to by my colleague in his report, has been built up, but few of the other suggestions in that report have been adopted, except those which mere administration can remedy. The prisoners are now suitably drest in prison clothing, and the private clothing of the prisoners, as well as that for prison use, is now properly kept; but no fumigating apparatus has been put up. (See 20th rule of 109th section of the Act 7 Geo. IV., cap. 74, which directs that "the wearing apparel of every prisoner shall be fumigated, or purified if requisite.")

The different compartments of the prison were clean when I visited, and the ventilation of the buildings good. The Deputy Governor suggests that the lock used in revenue stores should be adopted to secure the tell-tale clocks from being tampered with. Each lock would cost 6*s.*; and I believe it would answer the purpose intended. The markings of these clocks should be regularly entered in the State of the Prison at Lockings Book, so as to record the neglect of the night watchman, should any exist—without these checks tell-tale clocks are of little use. There is no bath in the prison except one in the hospital and at the entrance next the cook-house; but not in the classes, in direct contravention of the 9th rule of the 109th section of the Prison Act, which directs that all prisoners shall have free access to the bath in their respective parts of the prison at all reasonable hours.

I found a sufficient supply of bedding for the number of prisoners in custody; but the stock of prison clothing quite inadequate for the requirements of the gaol. Some additional should be procured, especially for males.

As has been observed in former reports of Inspectors-General, the female prison of this gaol is particularly defective. It is overlooked by the day-room of one class of male prisoners, and some of the cells. The laundry is altogether outside the female quarters, and the classification in it is nugatory.

No change has been made in the buildings since last inspection by my colleague, and all the structural defects which he then pointed out still exist. The classification of the male criminal prisoners consists of five divisions; this arrangement, however, is disturbed by circumstances, as was the case at the time of my visit. The classification of the females is supposed to consist of two divisions, known prostitutes in one, and all others, including debtors, in the second; but, as I have already observed, even this limited classification cannot be carried out. All prisoners, however, take their meals and sleep separately in their respective cells, as far as the accommodation will permit. The tread-wheel, the stone sheds, the laundry, and the school-room are stalled, but as the prisoners are at other times in association, such separation at work is nugatory.

Unlock is held at 6.30, A.M., and at 7, A.M., in winter; the prisoners

are locked for the night at 6, P.M., in summer, and at 4.30 in winter. The Governor or his Deputy accompanied by the turnkey of the ward takes part in the locking in of each prisoner in his cell for the night. A further examination of the cells and locks is made afterwards, when the Governor or in his absence his Deputy ascertains by personal inspection, through the inspection holes in the doors, that each prisoner is in his cell. At 8 o'clock in winter, and 9 in summer, a superior officer goes his rounds, and they occasionally visit the wards at unexpected hours.

Two turnkeys, one on patrol armed, the other in guard-room, alternately keep watch round the boundary wall for two hours at a time, during the night, but there is no patrol for the interior of the prison.

In order to insure the vigilance of the watch, there are two tell-tale clocks on the premises but as has already been observed, not sufficiently protected against tampering.

At 8, P.M., in winter, and at 9, P.M., in summer; the keys of the prison are given up to the Governor (or in his absence to his Deputy), by whom they are counted and are kept by him in a basket in his bedroom.

No escape was effected from the gaol or the bridewells of the county during the past or present year. The prison keys are repaired within the prison by a smith from outside, according to contract.

Punishments for Prison Offences.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1868.	M.	F.
Dark or Refractory Cells,	17	21
Other Punishments,	2	–
Total,	19	21

From 1st January, 1869, to day of Inspection.	M.	F.
Dark or Refractory Cells,	8	10
Other Punishments,	–	–
Total,	8	10

I observe from the prison books that prisoners of different sexes are sometimes punished for communicating with each other from the windows, showing how completely the structural defects of this prison prevent discipline from being observed. This could never occur in a properly constructed gaol. All the punishments were inflicted by the sole authority of the Governor. The Chairman of the Board does not regularly sign the Punishment Book. No signature by him appears in it since July, 1868.

Employment on day of Inspection.

Punitive Labour.

	M.	F.
Stone-breaking,	8	–
Laundry,	–	3
Pumping water and issuing coal,	4	–
Prison duties,	3	–
Unemployed,	5	1
Debtors,	3	1
Sick,	2	–
Total,	25	5

Industrial Labour.

	M.	F.
Matmaking,	2	–
Baking and Cooking,	2	–
Tailoring,	1	–
Shoemaking,	2	–
Painting,	1	–
Spinning,	–	1
Needlework,	–	1
Total,	8	2

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Kerry Gaol.

Summary.

	M.	F.
Punitive labour,	15	3
Industrial labour,	8	2
Sick,	2	–
Unemployed,	5	1
Debtors (unemployed),	3	1
Total in custody,	33	7

Net profit—the produce of prisoners' labour disposed of outside the gaol—for the last three years :—

1866, £19 8*s.* 4*d.* | 1867, £23 11*s.* 8*d.* | 1868, £35 18*s.* 0*d.*

The males are employed in making mats, picking oakum, stone-breaking, baking, pumping, weaving, and when artisans are in custody they work at their respective trades; corn is ground in the mill, and good and wholesome bread made from it. The females wash, spin, and work at the needle.

Schools.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1868. M.	F.	From 1st Jan., 1869, to day of Inspection. M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners who attended school,	43	8	17	6
Average daily number of pupils,	3·0	1·6	2·2	1·1
Number of days on which school was held,	234	177	121	91

School-hours.—Males—From 1 to 3 P.M. Females—From 1 to 2½ P.M.

None but juveniles, and prisoners not exceeding eighteen or twenty years of age, attend school, hence the attendance is very small, averaging 3 in 1868 for males, and 2 in 1869; and for females only 1 in each year. A turnkey teaches the school, under the superintendence of the Deputy Governor, who keeps the various books and registries. It is in connexion with the Commissioners of National Education, and is visited by their Inspector who reports thereon.

Dietary and Contracts.

I. *Dietary for Prisoners whose term of Imprisonment shall not exceed One Week.*

Class 1, Males.—Breakfast—8 oz. meal, in stirabout, ½ pint new milk. Dinner—14 oz. bread, 1 pint vegetable soup.

Class 2, Females.—Breakfast—7 oz. meal, in stirabout, ½ pint new milk. Dinner—12 oz. bread, ¾ pint vegetable soup.

Class 3, Males and Females under 15 years of age.—Breakfast—5 oz. meal, in stirabout, ½ pint new milk. Dinner—8 oz. bread, and 1 pint vegetable soup. Supper—4 oz. bread.

II. *Dietary for Prisoners whose term of Imprisonment shall exceed One Week, for Untried Prisoners who do not maintain themselves, and for Pauper Debtors.*

Class 1, Males.—Breakfast—8 oz. meal, in stirabout, ½ pint new milk. Dinner—14 oz. bread, 1 pint milk. Supper—6 oz. bread, ½ pint milk.

Class 2, Females.—Breakfast—7 oz. meal, in stirabout, ½ pint milk. Dinner—12 oz. bread, ¾ pint milk. Supper—5 oz. bread, ½ pint milk.

Class 3, Males and Females under 15 years of age.—Breakfast—5 oz. oatmeal, ½ pint milk. Dinner—8 oz. bread, 1 pint vegetable soup. Supper—5 oz. bread, ½ pint milk.

N.B.—Potatoes are substituted for bread at dinner on Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, in each week, in the following proportions:—Class 1, 3 lbs.; Class 2, 2½ lbs.; Class 3, 2½ lbs.; and the meal used for the stirabout is composed of equal parts of oatmeal and Indian meal.

Contracts.—Skimmed milk, per gallon, 6*d.* for year 1869; coal, per ton, £1 1*s.* 9*d.* for year 1869; gas, per 1,000 cubic feet, 8*s.*

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years :—

1866, . 2·01*d.* | 1867, . 2·39*d.* | 1868, . 3·65*d.*

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Kerry Gaol.

The food provided for the prisoners on the day of inspection, which I tasted, was of a good description, and the provisions are generally approved of by the Chaplains when submitted for inspection, except that the potatoes were objected to by them on several occasions during 1869. The bread, made from flour ground by the prisoners in the capstan mill, is wholesome and well suited for prisoners.

Extra diet for prisoners for the most part consists of white bread and milk, and is given as a change of diet when required. Meat is now only given to patients in hospital.

The new dietary table is found satisfactory, and, although extra diet is seldom given, the prisoners remain in health, and their constitutions are not injured, as formerly.

I questioned all the prisoners in custody: one man lodged a complaint against some of the officers, but as well as I could judge without reason; several others stated that they were compelled to pump water on Sundays, which I find is the case. The Governor states that it is absolutely necessary as the lavatories and water-closets must be supplied; but work on Sundays should be avoided if possible.

Books and Accounts.

Net cost of gaol, including diet and salaries, for the three preceding years:—

1866, . £2,256 10*s.* 11*d.* | 1867, . £2,435 14*s.* 11*d.* | 1868, . £2,381 13*s.* 2*d.*

Average cost of each prisoner per annum, for the last three years:—

1866, . £41 19*s.* 11·49*d.* | 1867, . £42 5*s.* 7·17*d.* | 1868, . £48 11*s.* 1·37*d.*

Amounts repaid out of the Consolidated Fund for the maintenance, &c., of certain classes of prisoners:—

1866, . — | 1867, . £220 1*s.* 1*d.* | 1868, . £180 1*s.* 9*d.*

Mr. Harris, the Deputy Governor, who is also clerk, keeps the registries of discipline and finance in a satisfactory manner; they are now written up daily. The Local Inspector and Governor both have journals; the Deputy Governor also by order of the Board keeps a journal in which the markings of the tell-tale clock are entered. The Chaplains enter the duties discharged by them in their journals, and the Medical Officer his prescriptions, as also the observations he makes on the cases in hospital.

Officers and Salaries.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Non-Resident.			
Ven. Archdeacon Denny, Local Inspector, . . .	180	0	0
Very Rev. J. G. Day, Protestant Chaplain, . .	50	0	0
Very Rev. J. Mawe, Roman Catholic Chaplain, . .	50	0	0
Francis Crumpe, Physician,		—	
Michael Lawlor, Apothecary,	30	0	0
Anne Murphy, Assist. Matron,	20	0	0
Resident.			
Christr. Gallwey, Governor,	200	0	0
Robert Harris, Deputy-Governor, &c., . . .	100	0	0

		£	*s.*	*d.*
Turnkeys.	Garrett Cotter, *Baker*, .	41	0	0
	Edward Meara, *Shoemaker*,	40	0	0
	Patrick Lenihan, *Tailor*,	35	0	0
	Thomas Hines, . .	40	0	0
	Robert Farmer, . .	40	0	0
	Thomas Brien, . .	40	0	0
	Sylvester Murphy, .	40	0	0
	Thomas Chute, . .	35	0	0
Patrick Kane, Hatchman, .		30	0	0
Jeremiah Howe, Porter, .		15	0	0
Ellen Riordan, Matron, &c.,		45	0	0
Mary Quinnell, Nursetender,		20	0	0
Ellen Hayes, Assistant Nursetender, ...		12	0	0

Vacancies.

Eugene Luoney, turnkey and tailor, went to America.

Patrick Lenihan, turnkey and tailor, superintends the tailoring department; no appointment of turnkey yet, in place of Luoney.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Kerry Gaol

Officers on Gaol Allowance.

Jeremiah Howe, porter; Ellen Hayes, assistant nursetender.

Officers' Visits.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1868.	From 1st Jan., 1869, to day of Inspection.
Local Inspector,	120	60
Chaplain, Established Church,	166	87
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	194	109
Physician,	222	130
Apothecary,	324	191

Hospital.

	1866.		1867.		1868.		1869 (To day of Inspection).	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Prisoners in hospital,	71	23	71	22	51	21	36	11
No. of days therein,	821	300	713	526	575	308	360	142
Average daily number,	2·25	0·82	1·95	1·44	1·57	0·84	1·82	0·72
No. of deaths,	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Cost of medicine,	£19 6*s.* 7*d.*		£20 8*s.* 0*d.*		£20 9*s.* 7*d.*		—	

Although no death had taken place in the prison previously to my visit in 1869, a prisoner (male) then in hospital under sentence of eighteen months' imprisonment for picking pockets died in the prison on the September following. I found him labouring under diarrhœa and an enlarged liver, under which he succumbed. Another prisoner was in hospital with a sore leg. The hospital accommodation is sufficient for the number of prisoners in charge; it consists of one building for patients of both sexes, the wards on the ground floor being allotted for males, those above for females; the latter have water-closets off each. There is a good bath in the hospital, with hot and cold water; a boiler behind the kitchen fire heats water for the purpose. There are no exercising yards attached to the hospital of this prison.

Board of Superintendence.

Wilson Gun, esq.	Maurice F. Sandes, esq.	Lieut.-Col. Blennerhassett.
Nicholas Donovan, esq.	Robert C. Hurly, esq.	John F. Godfrey, esq.
Maurice Jas. O'Connell, esq.	Francis B. Chute, esq.	Samuel M. Hussey, esq.
D. D. C. M'Gillycuddy, esq.	Major Crosbie.	George R. Browne, esq.

The Board meets on the last Thursday of each month for the discharge of business, when liabilities are discharged and the salaries of inferior officers are paid. The superior officers receive their salaries half-yearly at assizes.

General Observations.

The following memorandum on the subject of the Superannuation of Prison Officers, under the Acts:—4 & 5 Wm. IV., cap. 24, secs. 9 and 10; 6 & 7 Wm. IV., cap. 116, sec. 125; 3 & 4 Vic., cap. 44, sec. 5; and 19 & 20 Vic., cap. 68, secs. 23 and 54, has been forwarded to me by the Rev. Anthony Denny, Local Inspector of Tralee gaol:—

"According to the present practice an officer does not cease to hold office until the Grand Jury (supported by a certificate of one of the Inspectors-General of Prisons) shall have passed a presentment authorizing the superannuation of such officer—say at Spring Assizes the officer ceases to hold his office and retires, no provision is made for his subsistence from the period of his ceasing to hold office, until the date at which his superannuation becomes payable. At Presentment Sessions in May, application is made for the first half-year's salary—it is passed; then at Summer Assizes the Grand Jury approves this presentment, which is paid at Spring Assizes following, *i.e.*, at the end of twelve months after an officer ceases to hold his office, he receives but one half-year's pension, and so on at every subsequent

assizes, leaving one half-year's pension still due to him, which becomes payable only after his death. If this officer has not saved (during his tenure of office) the means of enabling himself and his family to support, during the first year after he ceases to hold office, he is completely at the mercy of shopkeepers, &c., whereas, if the Grand Jury were empowered to pass a presentment, without going before Presentment Sessions, as in other excepted cases, the officer would receive his half-year's superannuation at the end of the first six months, instead of waiting a whole year as at present, to receive only a like sum. Again, if Boards of Superintendence, or County Treasurers, were empowered to pay monthly in advance, inferior officers becoming unnecessary, a proportion of their superannuation allowance, and apply, in the first instance, for twelve months superannuation, instead of six months as at present, the year's pension would then be payable at the end of the year, and the proportion so advanced by the Board, or County Treasurer, could be deducted, leaving the superannuated officer a balance to maintain himself until the next half-year's pension becomes payable at the following assizes, when the advance might cease.

"The proportions referred to in the 10th section of 4 & 5 Wm. IV., are quite inadequate to the support of a man who has spent the best part of his life in the public service, for after twenty-one years service he is entitled to only one-third of his salary, &c.; while an officer superannuated under the 9th section of the same Act, having served twenty-one years, would be entitled to half his salary as retiring allowance. The advantages of this latter section should be extended to all officers of gaols on account of their very confined lives, and the arduous and responsible duties they are called upon to discharge, frequently exposed to danger at night as well as by day; and in every instance where it is made compulsory upon an officer to retire, he should be enabled to do so on very liberal terms, especially in cases where the term of service exceeds twenty years.

"(Signed), Anthony Denny, *Local Inspector.*"

Bridewells.

I consider it to be my duty to again repeat the observations made in former reports of the Inspectors-General on the circumstances and constitution of the bridewells of this county. The salaries which the keepers of these minor prisons receive are quite insufficient for their maintenance; six receive only £10 yearly as salary to support themselves and families. The keeper of a bridewell must be married or have a female relative with him to attend to female prisoners when committed, yet the Grand Jury of this county only allow £10 a year for the support of officers who hold so responsible a position.

A wretched building in the town of Tralee is used by the police for a lock-up and for drunkards; it consists of two small cells for prisoners of both sexes, without ventilation except from holes in the doors. In these cells 493 males and 104 females were locked up waiting to be committed by a magistrate during 1868; of these 366 males and 55 females were drunkards. The state of these cells is frequently such, that an active and painstaking magistrate who resides in the neighbourhood is often compelled to let the prisoners free during the night to prevent their being suffocated, and the constabulary officer on duty informs me that he is frequently made sick from the effluvia from them. The county gaol is too far from the town for prisoners to be removed to it by the police when any disturbance exists, and it only remains for the Town Commissioners to build a proper police barrack with lock-up in the town. The following is the cost of this building:—

	£	s.	d.
Straw, candles, fuel, &c.,	26	0	0
Incidental expenses,	9	2	4
Salary of keeper,	20	0	0
	£55	2	4

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Kerry.

Bridewells.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS.

	Killarney.		Dingle.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year, .	160	27	42	3
Of whom were Drunkards, .	81	12	30	–
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding inspection,	34	5	13	–
Of whom were Drunkards, .	15	–	9	–
Petty Sessions and transmittals, how often.	Weekly, on Wednesdays.		Fortnightly; on Fridays at Dingle; on every third Thursday at Augherick.	
Committals, whether regular.	Correct.		Lunatics are frequently committed to this Bridewell until removed to the district asylum at Killarney.	
Registry, . .	Correctly kept.		Correctly kept.	
Repairs and Order,	Some painting and other repairs ordered, but not yet executed.		Front door frame-rotten, but a new one ordered; painting required; chimney-piece in day-room broken; yards should be gravelled.	
Security, . .	Sufficient, with care.		The yards are very insecure, for although the walls are of sufficient height the ground at the back rises very high, and, assisted by a low wall which runs to wall of Bridewell, a person could, without difficulty, throw a rope into the yard of Bridewell and enable a prisoner to escape.	
Accommodation, .	Males: one day-room and three sleeping cells, a fourth with straw for drunkards—a guard-bed should be put up in it. Females, one day-room and two cells.		Males: day-room and two cells below; two cells above not used, one on each side of keeper's bed-room. Females: day-room and two cells below.	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils.	Good and sufficient.		I found only one sheet on each bed in the lower cells for males; the bed ticks have not sufficient straw. Furniture good and sufficient.	
Water, how supplied	A good pump on premises in front yard.		None on premises, but a stream runs on the opposite side of road	
Sewerage, . .	Sufficient.		Stated to be sufficient if properly flushed.	
Cleanliness, Dryness and Ventilation.	Very clean and well kept; ventilation sufficient.		In tolerable order, and ventilation sufficient.	
Cost of Dietary, per head per day.	Males, 5*d.*; females, 4½*d.*		Males, 5*d.*; females, 4½*d.*	
Salary of Keeper, .	£20.		£10.	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment.	Weighmaster, salary £31; court-keeper, salary £8.		Is a carpenter, by which trade he supports himself.	
Official inspection,	12th July, 1869.		13th July, 1869.	
Remarks, . . .	No prisoner in custody at the time of inspection. This Bridewell has been regularly inspected by the Local Inspector every quarter in 1868, and up to time of inspection.		No prisoner in custody at the time of my visit. This Bridewell has been visited by the Local Inspector in every quarter in 1868, and up to my inspection in 1869.	

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS—*continued.*

——	Tarbert.		Caherciveen.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year, .	16	4	110	12
Of whom were Drunkards, .	9	2	68	4
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding inspection,	6	–	23	5
Of whom were Drunkards, .	6	–	14	–
Petty Sessions and Transmittals, how often.	Fortnightly, on Tuesdays.		Fortnightly; on every second Saturday. In other parts of the district monthly.	
Committals, whether regular.	Prisoners are remanded for 8 days by order signed by one justice.		Lunatics are frequently committed to this bridewell previously to being sent to the District Lunatic Asylum.	
Registry, . .	Correctly kept.		Correctly kept.	
Repairs and Order,	A leakage from roof; outer door unsound.		Now in good repair, and lately painted; gravel required for yards.	
Security, . .	Sufficient, with care.		Sufficient, with care; a saw-pit at back should be removed and ivy cut away.	
Accommodation, .	Males: day-room and two cells off it on ground-floor. Females: same accommodation.		Males: one day-room and two cells below, two above. Females, one day-room and two cells below.	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils.	Sufficient, and of fair description.		Sufficient, unless sheets, only one on one bed in male cell; the other in the wash.	
Water, how supplied,	None on premises.		None on premises; a quarter of a mile distant.	
Sewerage, . .	None.		Stated to be sufficient.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	Clean and orderly; ventilation sufficient.		Clean and dry; ventilation sufficient.	
Cost of Dietary, per head per day.	Males, 5*d.*; females, 4½*d.*		Males, 5*d.*; females, 4½*d.*	
Salary of Keeper, .	£10.		£10.	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment.	None, except occasionally employed in a store adjoining.		Has a pension from the Royal Irish Constabulary of £27 a year.	
Official Inspection,	18th September, 1869.		13th July, 1869.	
Remarks, . .	No prisoner in charge.		One male prisoner in custody for drunkenness.	

South District.

County of Kerry.

Bridewells.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS—*continued.*

—	Listowel.		Castleisland.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year, .	449	54	20	3
Of whom were Drunkards, .	390	25	5	–
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding inspection,	97	5	8	2
Of whom were Drunkards, .	82	2	4	–
Petty Sessions and Transmittals, how often.	Weekly, on Saturdays.		Fortnightly; on Thursdays.	
Committals, whether regular.	Prisoners are remanded for eight days by order signed by one justice.		Some illegal and irregular. Prisoner sent to bridewell on verbal order on 8th July, 1869, and afterwards discharged without committal signed. Lunatics are committed to this bridewell.	
Registry, . . .	Correctly kept.		Correctly kept.	
Repairs and Order,	In fair repair, except the outer door of building.		Building in fair repair, except outside doors, the lower part of which are unsound; the yards should be gravelled.	
Security, . .	Sufficient, with care.		Sufficient, with care.	
Accommodation, .	Males: day-room and two cells off it on ground-floor. Females: same accommodation.		Males: day-room and four cells, two below and two above, off keeper's room. Females: day-room and two cells.	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils.	Sufficient, and of a fair description.		Good and sufficient.	
Water, how supplied,	None on premises.		None on premises, but near.	
Sewerage, . .	Stated to be sufficient.		Stated to be sufficient.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	Clean and orderly; ventilation sufficient.		Clean and orderly; ventilation sufficient.	
Cost of Dietary, per head, per day.	Males, 5*d.*; females, 4½*d.*		Males, 5*d.*; females, 4½*d.*	
Salary of Keeper, .	£20.		£10.	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment.	Court-keeper, salary £8.		Is Petty Sessions Clerk, salary £100 a year; holds four acres of land.	
Official Inspection,	19th September, 1869.		14th July, 1869.	
Remarks, . .	Three females in custody for trespass on land.		No prisoner in custody.	

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS—*continued.*

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Kerry.

Bridewells.

	Kenmare.		Milltown.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year, .	43	9	59	17
Of whom were Drunkards, .	19	4	7	–
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding inspection,	10	2	16	1
Of whom were Drunkards, .	5	1	1	–
Petty Sessions and Transmittals, how often.	Fortnightly, on Mondays.		Monthly, on Mondays.	
Committals, whether regular.	Some: illegal remands for more than three days, signed by one Justice; lunatics are committed to this Bridewell.		Some illegal: prisoners remanded for more than three days, by one Justice.	
Registry, . .	Correctly kept.		Correctly kept.	
Repairs and Order,	Roof in bad repair; woodwork should be painted; one window-sash rotten.		The two outside doors in bad repair; new ones should replace them; roof should be put in order before winter.	
Security, . .	Down-pipes from roof in both yards afford facilities for escape; they could easily be altered.		Sufficient, with care, except shed outside against boundary wall on female side.	
Accommodation, .	Males: day-room and three cells below, two above. Females: day-room and three cells.		Males: day-room, two cells below and two above. Females: day-room and two cells.	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils.	Good and sufficient.		Good and sufficient.	
Water, how supplied	None on premises; a quarter of a mile distant.		None on premises; a quarter of a mile distant.	
Sewerage, . .	Stated to be sufficient.		A cess-pool, cleanable from outside.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	Clean and orderly; ventilation sufficient.		Clean and orderly; ventilation sufficient, but damp in winter.	
Cost of Dietary, per head per day.	Males, 5*d.*; females, 4¼*d.*		Males, 5*d.*; females, 4¼*d.*	
Salary of Keeper, .	£10.		£10.	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment.	Holds some land.		None.	
Official inspection,	15th July, 1869.		14th July, 1869.	
Remarks, . .	No prisoner in custody.		No prisoner in custody.	

JOHN LENTAIGNE, *Inspector-General.*

South District.

County of Kildare Gaol.

County of Kildare Gaol, at Naas.—Statutable Inspection, December 28th, 1869.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
Untried.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
For Felony,	3	–	–	–	–	–
,, Larceny,	5	1	–	–	–	–
,, Misdemeanors,	2	–	–	–	–	–
For further Examination,	3	–	–	–	–	–
Tried.						
Cases disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.						
Of Felony or Larceny—						
To Imprisonment,	10	4	–	–	–	–
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	4	1	–	–	–	–
By Courts-Martial.						
Military Offenders,	33	–	–	–	–	–
Disposed of Summarily.						
Offences under Larceny Act,	2	1	–	–	–	–
In default of bail,	2	–	–	–	–	–
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties,	–	3	–	–	–	–
Vagrants,	1	–	–	–	–	–
Drunkards,	–	1	–	–	–	–
Total in Custody,	65	11	–	–	–	–

No juvenile under sixteen years of age was in custody on day of inspection; but one boy who had reached the age of sixteen years, convicted of the larceny of a pair of boots, was an inmate of the gaol under a sentence of imprisonment for six months. A female also, seventeen years of age, was in custody, sentenced to imprisonment for twelve months.

Number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years :—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1866,	52	24	1868,	53	11
1867,	55	30	1869 (day of Inspection),	65	11

One male, committed as a vagrant, was in charge.

Number of returned convicts in gaol on the day of inspection, and during each of the three preceding years, and the expired portion of 1869 :—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1866,	5	3	1869 (up to and including day of inspection),	5	2
1867,	1	1	Day of inspection,	1	1
1868,	6	4			

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Kildare Gaol.

Number of Committals, specifying the Offences, during the years 1867, 1868, *and* 1869 (*up to and including day of Inspection*); *also the Offences of all Prisoners in Custody on the day of Inspection.*

Offences.	1867.		1868.		1869 (including day of Inspection).		In Custody on day of Inspection	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Murder (exclusive of infanticide),	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–
Shooting at, stabbing, conspiring, &c., to take life,	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Offences connected with Fenianism,	8	–	2	–	1	–	–	–
Unlawful possession of arms,	8	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
Manslaughter,	1	–	1	–	2	–	1	–
Concealing birth of infants,	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
Exposing or abandoning children,	–	3	–	2	–	–	–	–
Rape, and other carnal offences,	2	–	2	–	2	–	2	–
Bigamy,	–	1	2	–	–	–	–	–
Common assaults,	37	24	31	12	21	7	1	–
Assaults occasioning bodily harm,	3	–	5	–	10	–	1	–
Assaults on peace, &c., officers on duty,	8	1	5	–	10	–	1	–
Other assaults,	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–
Burglary, housebreaking, &c.,	4	2	3	–	8	1	2	–
Robbery,	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–
Stealing horses, cattle, and other live stock,	1	–	2	–	1	–	–	–
Larceny,	37	42	55	37	54	26	14	4
Receiving stolen goods,	–	3	–	–	1	2	–	–
Embezzlement,	2	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
Obtaining money and goods by false pretences,	1	–	1	–	2	2	–	2
Fraud, and attempts to defraud,	5	–	1	6	1	1	–	–
Arson, & attempts to commit arson,	1	–	–	3	2	1	–	–
Other malicious offences against property,	–	–	3	–	4	1	–	–
Conspiring to defeat the ends of justice,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Forgery,	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Offences against the currency,	–	1	1	1	1	1	–	1
Perjury, & subornation of perjury,	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Riot, rescue, &c.,	–	–	2	–	3	–	–	–
Military offences,	35	–	31	–	60	–	34	–
Breach of Ticket-of-Leave,	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
Under Poor Law Act,	2	4	8	6	20	2	–	–
Attempt to commit suicide,	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
Absconding from Reformatory,	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
Other offences—								
Against the person,	–	–	5	3	1	–	–	–
Cruelty to animals,	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Against property, with violence,	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Conveying liquor into the prison,	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Against property, without violence,	1	–	6	1	–	–	–	–
Driving cars without licence,	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Affecting the public peace,	2	–	–	–	5	–	2	–
Leaving employment,	2	1	4	2	9	–	–	–
Trespass,	6	382	14	423	10	292	–	–
Having soldiers' necessaries in possession,	4	3	1	3	1	4	–	–
Breach of Fishery and Game Laws,	3	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Disorderly, loitering, indecent behaviour, &c.,	42	80	40	49	50	114	–	3
Careless and furious driving,	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–
Total criminal class,	223	551	233	548	286	456	61	10
Vagrancy,	7	5	7	2	5	3	1	–
Drunkenness,	88	126	76	166	111	164	–	1
Lunacy (under 1 & 2 Vic., c. 27),	9	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Debt,	8	2	8	–	6	–	–	–
Remanded for further examination,	42	11	55	15	48	14	3	–
Total,	377	697	379	731	456	637	65	11

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Kildare Gaol.

Committals.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1868.	M.	F.	*From 1st Jan., 1869, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Debtors,	8	–	Debtors,	6	–
Criminals,	288	563	Criminals,	334	470
Vagrants,	7	2	Vagrants,	5	3
Drunkards,	76	166	Drunkards,	111	164
Total,	379	731	Total,	456	637

Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors).

		From 1st January to 31st Dec., 1868. M.	F.	From 1st Jan. to day of inspection, 28th Dec., 1869. M.	F.	Committals to 28th Dec., 1869. M.	F.
Committed	Once within the year,	271	95	325	86	325	86
	Twice ,,	23	22	31	16	62	32
	Thrice ,,	7	15	5	13	15	39
	Four times ,,	4	4	5	11	20	44
	Five times ,,	1	7	3	4	15	20
	Six times ,,	–	7	1	2	6	12
	Seven times ,,	–	9	1	2	7	14
	Eight times ,,	–	2	–	6	–	48
	Nine times ,,	–	3	–	1	–	9
	Ten times ,,	–	2	–	12	–	120
	Eleven times ,,	–	2	–	4	–	44
	Twelve times ,,	1	2	–	–	–	–
	Thirteen times ,,	–	3	–	2	–	26
	Fourteen times ,,	–	–	–	2	–	28
	Fifteen times ,,	–	–	–	1	–	15
	Sixteen times ,,	–	2	–	–	–	–
	Seventeen times ,,	–	2	–	1	–	17
	Nineteen times ,,	–	1	–	2	–	38
	Twenty times ,,	–	2	–	–	–	–
	Twenty-one times ,,	–	1	–	1	–	21
	Twenty-three times ,,	–	2	–	–	–	–
	Twenty-four times ,,	–	1	–	1	–	24
	Twenty-seven times ,,	–	1	–	–	–	–
	Total,	307	185	371	167	450	637

Averages, &c. (exclusive of Debtors).

—	From 1st January to 31st December, 1868. M.	F.	Date.	From 1st January, 1869, to day of Inspection. M.	F.	Date.
Average daily number of prisoners in custody,	50·8	22·4	—	57·1	21·4	—
Highest number of prisoners at any one time,	104		1st March.	101		3rd Oct.
Lowest ditto,	46		18th June.	50		30th March.
Highest number of males at any one time,	69		12th March.	78		3rd Dec.
Ditto, of females,	41		1st March.	40		17th Feb.
Lowest number of males at any one time,	29		14th June.	37		2nd April.
Ditto, of females,	10		27th Dec.	10		18th May.

Highest number of prisoners (exclusive of debtors) in gaol during each of the last seven years, and up to day of inspection in 1869 :—

6th December, 1862,	80	29th June, 1866,	120
3rd June, 1863,	96	28th April, 1867,	119
27th May, 1864,	108	1st March, 1868,	104
27th Sept. and 16th Dec., 1865,	101	3rd October, 1869,	101

The population of the county of Kildare consists of 90,946 inhabitants. The area—418,436 acres ; but as the prison district, contains within its boundaries the large cavalry barracks at Newbridge and the camp at the

Curragh, the gaol is in a great measure peopled by military offenders and camp followers who are strangers to the county Kildare.

Acquittals and convictions at assizes and quarter sessions last seven years :—

	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.
Convictions, . .	65	73	74	64	67	74	65
Acquittals, . . .	54	48	38	36	50	32	55
Total, . . .	119	121	112	100	117	106	120

Committals of drunkards :—

1863.		1864.		1865.		1866.		1867.		1868.		1869.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
49	193	56	182	64	150	80	20	88	126	76	166	111	164

Daily averages of inmates of the gaol (fractions omitted) during last seven years :—

	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.
Males, . . .	49	55	55	59	61	50	57
Females, . . .	25	34	25	30	2	22	21

Prisoners sentenced to whipping by order of the Court :—

Number of Prisoners sentenced to Whipping.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1868.	M.	F.	*From 1st Jan.,* 1869, *to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Whipping, . . .	1	–	Whipping, . . .	–	–

I found on my inspection the large number of 65 male criminal prisoners inmates of this gaol, besides 11 females. No debtor was in custody.

Thirty-two military offenders were in charge ; 3 sentenced to imprisonment with hard labour for two years, 10 for twenty-two months, 7 for eleven, and 11 for five and a half months, besides 1 for eighty-four days. The male convicted prisoners sentenced in civil courts of justice were 2 for robbery and 1 for a grievous assault, sentenced for two years ; 3 others for larceny, and 1 for assault, for twelve months each ; 1 for robbery and another for throwing stones at the railway, sentenced for nine months ; 2 for robbery, and 4 for manslaughter and assaults, for six months ; 1 for three and 1 for two months for robbery ; and a vagrant for one month. There were besides in custody 11 males for trial—7 for larceny and robbery, 3 for assault and maiming, and 1 for murder, besides three on remand for assault, threatening, and Fenianism.

The female inmates of the gaol were a dressmaker and her little sister, who was just past the age to be sent to a reformatory, each sentenced for twelve calendar months for obtaining goods under false pretences ; 2 habitual offenders, who make thieving a profession—1 sentenced for twelve months for uttering base coin, the other for twenty-one days for larceny ; 8 prostitutes were in charge, committed from the Curragh camp and Newbridge military station, for larceny and loitering for prostitution, sentenced for periods of from nine months to seven days. These women are constantly recurrent to the gaol, often with an accumulation of convictions and sentences recorded against them. One was discharged during my inspection, and was re-arrested by the police at the prison gate on another conviction and warrant also for loitering for prostitution. On looking over the records of the prison I find that this woman has already, during the present year (1869) undergone twenty-four terms of imprisonment, varying from one month to two days, and always for the offences of loitering for prostitution, indecency, and stealing from the person. She has been committed in each case with the alternative of paying a fine amounting to from forty shillings to two shillings, according to the grossness of her conduct on the different occasions. She has now been in the gaol since the 2nd October (a period of nearly three months) under six convictions for these offences, having

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Kildare Gaol.

been re-arrested five times at the gate of the prison the instant she was discharged on the expiration of her previous sentence. On examining these committals I observe that the offences were all committed during the months of August and September. I am informed by the Governor that this woman and others of her class are frequently not committed to prison on conviction, but are given a certain length of time to pay the fine imposed as an alternative of imprisonment; and it is only when they cannot obtain the money and the fines have accumulated that the warrants are issued and the offenders sent to the gaol. Prostitutes such as she is have no possible means to earn the amount of the fines imposed except by prostitution or the robbery of those with whom they have intercourse; and it appears an incentive to crime that they should be permitted to leave the court of justice to obtain money for the purpose of paying a fine by the repetition of the offence of which they have just been convicted, with the additional inducement to commit robbery to save themselves from prison.*

One man in the gaol on the day of inspection was for trial for the wilful murder of his step-daughter; another for maiming and wounding; 3 for burglaries and robberies; the others for assaults.

Juveniles.

Eighteen male and 4 female juveniles were committed to this gaol in 1868, of these 11 males were convicted, 7 males and 1 female were acquitted; 1 only (a male) was tried by a jury, the remainder was summarily convicted before magistrates at petty sessions; 1 (male) was sentenced to imprisonment for a term of three months, and 3 for one month; 3 others and 1 female for 14 days and 5 years in a reformatory; no male was sent to a reformatory in 1868. Nineteen juveniles (16 males and 3 females) were committed in 1869, 1, nine years of age for robbing potatoes, 5 others were ten and eleven years of age, 2 of ten and twelve years of age for absconding with clothes from the South Union; 5 (4 males and 1 female) were sent to reformatories at the expiration of their punishment in the gaol. Two boys of eleven and twelve years of age were sentenced to imprisonment for two months for burglary and larceny, and a girl (fifteen years of age) also for larceny, for three months; some of these appeared to me cases which should have also been sent to reformatories.

Debtors.

Eight debtors (males) 5 master debtors, and 3 supported out of the rates on pauper allowance, were in custody in 1868, and 6 in 1869; no female debtor was an inmate of the gaol since 1867, when 2 were committed.

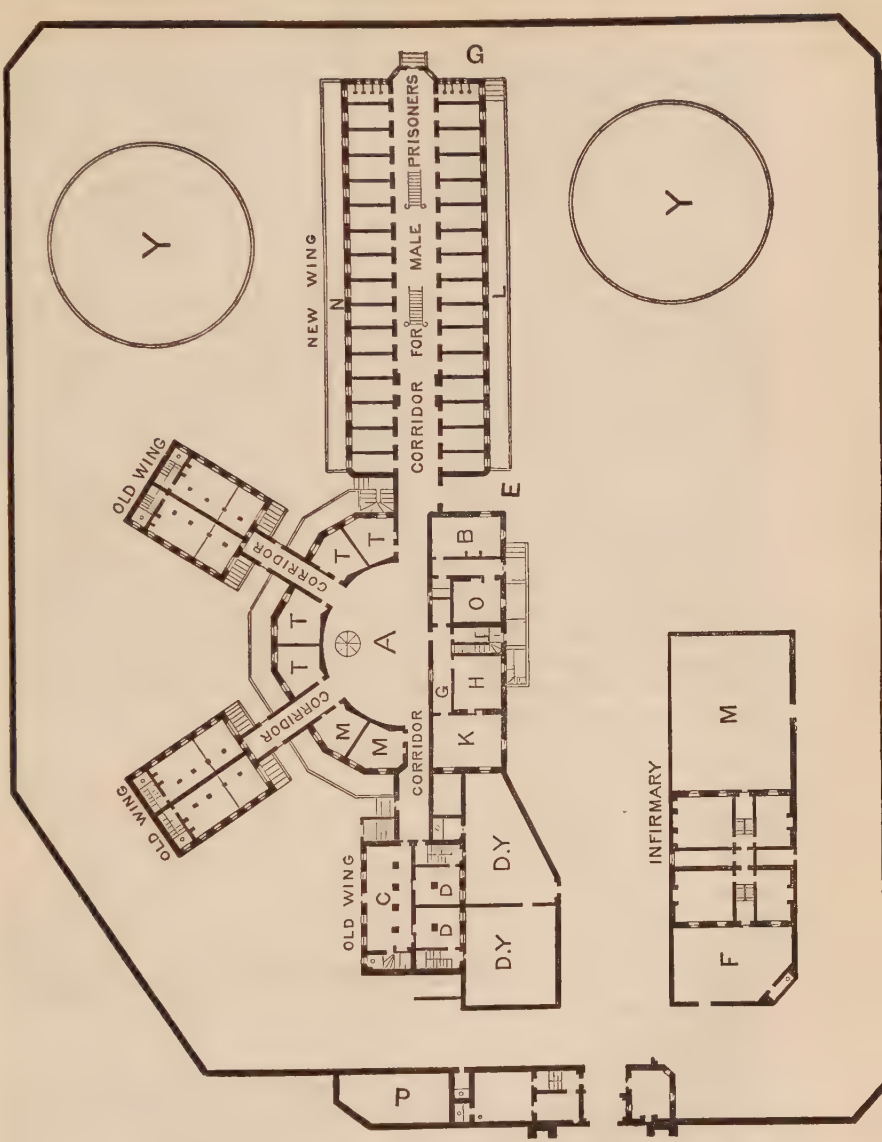
No offender against the revenue laws was in charge in 1868 or 1869, but 20 males and 2 females for offences under the Poor Law Act in 1869, and 14 (8 males and 6 females) in 1868.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Yards,	4	2	Workshop,	1	–
Day Rooms,	1	2	Kitchen,	1	–
Solitary Cells,	3	2	Store Rooms,	3	1
Single Cells, 9 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet high, or which contain 432 cubic feet,	60	24	Laundries,	1	1
			Drying Rooms,	1	1
			Lavatories,	3	1
Single cells of smaller size,	16	16	Baths,	4	4
Cells to contain three persons,	2	4	Water-closets,	13	8
Sleeping Rooms,	5	–	Fumigating Apparatus,	1	1
No. of beds in such Rooms,	5	–	Pump, 1; Crank Pump, 1,	Two.	
Hospital Rooms,	2	2	Other machines for hard labour—Shot drill.		
Chapels,	Two.				
School-room (a Day-Room used).			Tell-tale Clocks,	3	–

* See page 367.

Plan.



A, central inspection hall; B, board-room; C, chapel; DD, marshalsea for debtors; DY, exercising yard for debtors; GKH, Governor's apartments; O, office; MM, Head Warder's apartments, Matron's rooms over head; TT, prison officers and turnkeys' rooms; P, apartment for Head Warder; L, entrance to kitchen and other offices for males in the basement; N, entrance to laundry and other offices for females in the basement. In the infirmary the males are placed on the side marked M on the plan; the females on the side marked F; E, entrance to the prison; G, shed in which the crank pump is placed, so that supervision can be exercised over the prisoners from the hall of the prison.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

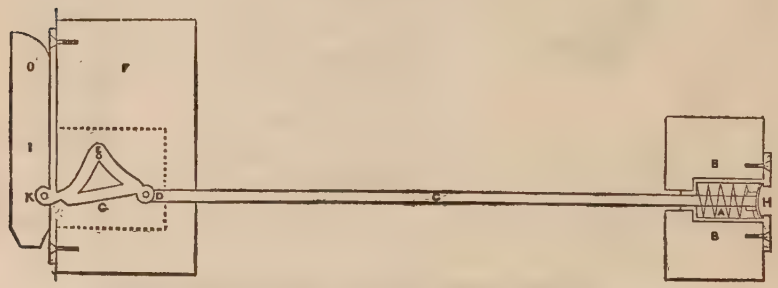
County of Kildare Gaol.

Stock at the time of Inspection.

	In Use.	In Store.		In Use.	In Store.		In Use.	In Store.
	Male Clothing.					*Female Clothing.*		
Blankets, pairs of,	172½	10	Shirts,	134	42	Shifts,	47	42
Sheets, pairs of,	205½	61½	Jackets,	111	24	Jackets,	52	37
Rugs,	167	19	Vests,	96	15	Petticoats,	74	81
Hammocks or Cots,	87	11	Trowsers,	84	99	Aprons,	44	22
Bedticks,	83	7	Caps,	85	10	Neckerchiefs,	28	32
Bedsteads,	36	–	Stockings or Socks, pairs of,	133	143½	Caps,	55	78
			Shoes, slippers, and clogs, pairs of,	99	49	Stockings, pairs of,	67	127½
						Shoes, slippers, and clogs, pairs of,	53	24

I found the gaol when I made my inspection very clean and orderly, the buildings in sound repair and well kept, the ventilation of the cells sufficient, and the cell-fixtures and bells in good order. The heating apparatus is improved, but scarcely keeps up sufficient heat in some of the cells in very cold weather; the sewerage is stated to be effective; water for the use of the prison is supplied in unlimited quantity from the canal which adjoins the gaol, and is raised by the power of the crank pump into the cistern on the roof. There are good baths with hot and cold water for prisoners of both sexes, two next the punishment cells for male prisoners, and two next the laundry for females. The laundry is divided into eight stalls, with lattice doors, and there is a good drying closet, and every necessary appliance has been provided. The punishment cells for males are in the basement of the prison, and are properly heated, but the bells are not on the best principle for punishment cells, and I annex a diagram taken from a former report of the bells most suited for the purpose, at the same time I do not suggest that any expense be now incurred in altering them.

Diagram.



A, iron box with spiral spring; B B, wood block let into the wall to make fast box with spring; C, iron rod ¼ inch diameter, tapped into bell crank at D, and also at the opposite end, H; E, pivot upon crank moves when the rod is pushed at H, the spring forces the rod back into its place, when the thumb is removed from pressing at H; F, is also a block of wood let into the wall to carry crank and tell-tale, the square dotted in, marked G, is cut out of the wood block for the crank to work in. Push with the thumb at H, which forces down the spiral spring in box A, moves the crank by force at D, and arm I, which is at the same time touched by the crank at K, falls down.

Latterly many useless doorways have been built up, and outside doors protected by iron-check gates, which are rendered more secure by Chubbs' locks.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Kildare Gaol.

The bars of the window sills which were of cast-iron, and not properly fastened, have been replaced by others of the best wrought-iron, which are leaded four inches deep into granite stone jambs. Thirty-six cells are furnished with special bolts and Chubbs' locks, intended for the safe keeping of important prisoners when committed.

The crank pump which formerly was inconveniently placed in the basement of the prison, near the kitchen, and where ventilation was imperfect, has been removed to G on the plan, at the end of the wing for male prisoners, and great advantages have resulted from the change. The prisoners for hard labour no longer pass near the kitchen or stores; there is perfect supervision from within the prison over both the warders in charge and the men when at work at the crank, and the pumping apparatus can be so arranged as to answer also as a fire-engine, with brass cocks on each landing to which a hose can be screwed should a fire occur; the crank working as a fire-engine is capable of pumping an unlimited supply of water to any part of the building. Besides the well-ventilated and lightsome shed in which the prisoners now work tells favourably on their health. In the place where the crank pump formerly stood, a washing machine on a very ingenious principle, with wringing apparatus, all made by prison labour, has been put up; with this machine the blankets and clothes from the military barracks are washed by contract, by which a considerable profit is derived to the gaol.

Gas is now supplied to every cell and other part of the prison, it is kept burning in the cells until 8, P.M., Sundays excepted, and in the officers' quarters until 11 P.M., but on the outside and in the central hall it remains lighting, as in every well regulated prison, during the night.

Discipline appears to me to be properly maintained in this gaol, at the same time I consider that the inmates are kindly treated, and on each visit since the appointment of the present Governor I see an improvement. I found the supply of prison clothing and bedding according to statute, but some of the blankets were thin, and one old man complained to me that he could not sleep from the cold in his cell at night, a second also complained that the clothing was insufficient. When blankets are thin, additional should be supplied in very cold weather.

The prison cells are unlocked at 6.30, A.M., at all periods of the year, and they are locked for the night at 6 P.M., in summer (from 1st March to 1st October), and at dusk during the winter season. The Governor, or in his absence the head warder, is present with the officers in charge of the classes at lock-up, and the evening guard is also in attendance. The class officers lock each his own division, and hand over the keys with a docket containing the list of prisoners in charge; a superior officer then ascertains by challenge and personal examination that the prisoners are in their cells, and that the locks and fastenings are secure.

The keys are kept during the night in an iron safe, fixed in the wall of the office of the Governor, and secured by Chubbs' patent locks, to which no person but the Governor has access. The keys of the safe, and of the office, as well as those of the entrance gate, are kept by the Governor in his bed-room during the night. The Governor very frequently visits the interior of the prison at uncertain hours after final lock-up.

A superior officer makes his final rounds of the gaol at 10, P.M., when the night guard goes on duty in the interior of the building.

The turnkeys in rotation perform that duty; a watchman patrols externally from 8, P.M. until morning.

It has been suggested to convert the quarters formerly occupied by the clerk into an officers' mess-room, and I think the alteration would be advantageous. No escape from the gaol was attempted in 1868 or 1869.

In October, 1869, a fire broke out in the apartment of the assistant matron, but it was extinguished without having done much damage.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Kildare Gaol.

There are no bridewells in this county, and all prisoners are committed direct to the gaol.

Punishments for Prison Offences.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1868.	M.	F.	*From 1st Jan., 1869, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Dark or Refractory Cells, .	38	35	Dark or Refractory Cells, .	30	27
By Magisterial authority, .	*2	*4	By Magisterial authority, .	–	–
Total, . . .	40	39	Total, . . .	30	27

These were inflicted on the sole authority of the Governor, and the punishment book in which they were recorded was duly submitted to the Board at its meetings, and signed by the Chairman of the Board.

Employment on day of Inspection.

Punitive Labour.

	Males.
Under sentence of hard labour, employed at shot drill,† . .	22
Under sentence of hard labour, but exempt by order of the Medical Officer, ...	28
Total, ...	50

Industrial Labour.

MALES.		FEMALES.	
Pumping and picking oakum, .	20	Washing, ...	4
Picking oakum, ...	26	Cleaning cells, ...	3
Cooking, ...	2	Darning socks, ...	1
Wardsmen, ...	2	Sewing, ...	3
Tailoring, ...	7		
Smith, ...	1		
Masonry, ...	2		
Gardening, ...	1		
Shoemaking, ...	2		
Total, . . .	63	Total, . . .	11

Summary.

	M.	F.
Punitive labour, ...	‡–	–
Industrial labour, ...	63	11
Unemployed, ...	2	–
Total in custody, . . .	65	11

Net profit, the produce of prisoners' labour disposed of outside the gaol, for the last three years :—

1866, . £14 5*s.* 11*d.* | 1867, . £26 19*s.* 10*d.* | 1868, . £11 8*s.* 0½*d.*

Punitive labour in this gaol is maintained by shot-drill and the crank pump for raising water, but prisoners for trial, and not sentenced to hard labour, work the crank also. This I consider objectionable. Industrial labour consists of mat-making, and the manufacture of brushes, sheep-netting, shoes, and such other articles of clothing as are required for prison use. The washing of blankets for the War Department has already been mentioned. The females knit stockings, sew, mend, and wash for the prison. Oakum picking is also largely carried on.

* 1 Male and 1 Female twice.

† No shot drill on day of inspection on account of severe frost. Medical officer's order.

‡ Prisoners under sentence of hard labour were also employed at industrial labour, and are included under that head.

Prisoners sentenced to hard labour work for two hours at the crank pump, for two hours at shot drill, and pick oakum for 5½ hours.

Schools.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1868.		From 1st Jan., 1869, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners who attended school,	33	–	33	–
Average daily number of pupils,	8	–	10·3	–
Number of days on which School was held,	281	–	206	–

School-hours.—Males—3 to 4.30, P.M.

The male school teacher was trained under the Commissioners of National Education, and ranks first of second class. The females receive no educational teaching, but the Sisters of Mercy visit and impart moral and religious instruction to the Roman Catholic female prisoners, and also to the males under certain restrictions.

Dietary and Contracts.

According to scale recommended by the Inspectors-General in Circular 235, dated the 2nd March, 1868.

Contracts.—Bread, white, per 4-lb. loaf, 6¾*d.*; ditto, brown, per 4-lb. loaf, 6¾*d.*; oatmeal, per cwt., 15*s.* 6*d.*; potatoes, per cwt., 4*s.*; new milk, per gallon, 8*d.*; salt, per cwt., 1*s.* 9*d.*; coal, per ton, 18*s.* 10*d.*; gas, per 1,000 cubic feet, 7*s.* 6*d.*; soap, white, per cwt., £1 9*s.*; ditto, brown, per cwt., £1 6*s.*

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years :—

1866, . . 2·88*d.* | 1867, . . 3·48*d.* | 1868, . . 4·487*d.*

The food provided on the day of my visit for the prisoners, and which I tasted, was of good quality, and the Chaplains regularly inspect the provisions when received from the contractor, and their reports, which are in the tabular form prescribed for their use, are almost always favourable. The meal (patent cut meal) of which the stirabout is made, is of a superior description, and a large quantity is kept in one of the cells in store, in order to ensure a sufficient supply of an excellent article. The milk was occasionally found a little sour, and the potatoes faulty, but the contractor makes an allowance for such potatoes as are found to be bad.

I questioned individually all the prisoners in charge, two, as I have already observed, complained of the cold in their cells, and one man brought forward a charge against two of the turnkeys, which I investigated, and consider that it was without foundation. Extra diet ordered is generally only a change to white bread and some milk; meat is seldom given.

Books and Accounts.

Net cost of gaol, including diet and salaries, for the three preceding years :—

1866, . £2,791 11*s.* 2*d.* | 1867, . £2,924 12*s.* 6*d.* | 1868, . £2,659 17*s.* 11½*d.*

Average cost of each prisoner per annum for the last three years :—

1866, . £30 8*s.* 6*d.* | 1867, . £33 18*s.* 6*d.* | 1868, . £35 14*s.* 0·79*d.*

Amounts repaid by the War Department for military prisoners for the last three years :—

1866, . £62 11*s.* 0*d.* | 1867, . £42 17*s.* 0*d.* | 1868, . £159 0*s.* 6*d.*

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Kildare Gaol.

Amounts repaid out of the Consolidated Fund for the maintenance, &c., of certain classes of prisoners :—

1866, . £224 0*s.* 2*d.* | 1867, . £224 11*s.* 9*d.* | 1868, . £284 7*s.* 0*d.*

The various registries of statistics and finance, prescribed by superior authority, are here in use, and some of the forms have been improved. The books are so constructed that they check each other. The markings of the tell-tale clocks, and other matters, are entered in the State of the Prison at Lockings Book, and the reports of officers are countersigned by the Governor. An Officer's Conduct Book is kept. All extern officers, and the Governor, have journals. The Local Inspector, and the Governor, keep theirs with much attention, and they carefully note in them the various occurrences which happen in the gaol. The Medical Officer also makes a full report of the different cases in his journal. The Chaplains record the duty which they perform.

A committee of the Grand Jury visits the gaol at each assizes, and they enter reports of their observations in the Visiters' Book, which are always favourable.

Officers and Salaries.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Non-resident.			
P. C. Cannon, esq., Local Inspector,	100	0	0
Rev. T. M. De Burgh, Protestant Chaplain,	45	0	0
Rev. James Hughes, R. C. Chaplain,	45	0	0
Frederick J. Falkiner, esq., Surgeon,	65	0	0
Resident.			
Edw. J. Gildea, esq., Governor,	250	0	0
Jeremiah M'Kenna, Head Warder,	62	10	0
Edwin Crichton, Clerk,	50	0	0
Wm. Brahan, Schoolmaster,	35	0	0
Wm. Phayer, Gate-warder,	35	0	0
Warders. F. Newton, *Matmaker*,	35	0	0
Warders. R. Campbell, *Shoemaker*,	30	0	0
Warders. Wm. Manders, *Carpenter*,	40	0	0
Warders. Jas. Hempenstall, *Tailor*,	30	0	0
Warders. John Lacey,	30	0	0
Warders. Hugh H. Bigger,	25	0	0
Mrs. Julia Campbell, Matron,	40	0	0
Mrs. Catherine Bigger, Assistant Matron,	15	0	0
Mrs. Sarah Clinging, Assist. Matron,	15	0	0
Mrs. Ellen Stewart, Hospital Matron,	15	0	0

Vacancies.

R. S. Hayes, esq., apothecary, office abolished; Daniel Martin, Warder, resigned; Hugh H. Bigger appointed; John B. North, Clerk, resigned; Edward Kirby appointed; Edward Kirby, resigned; Edwin Crichton appointed: Mrs. Mary Jeffrey, Assistant Matron, resigned; Mrs. Catherine Bigger appointed; Mrs. Mary Fitzpatrick, Assistant Matron, resigned; Mrs. Sarah Clinging appointed; Mrs. Sarah Kennedy, Hospital Assistant Matron, dismissed; Mrs. Ellen Stewart appointed.

Visits paid by Officers.

	From 1st Jan. o 31st Dec., 1868.	From 1st Jan., 1869, to day of Inspection.
Local Inspector,	271	216
Chaplain, Established Church,	229	223
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	296	249
Surgeon,	290	237
Apothecary,	288	146

Hospital.

	1866.		1867.		1868.		1869. (To day of Inspection.)	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of prisoners in hospital,	8	13	5	5	4	15	2	6
Number of days therein,	266	412	66	216	160	457	404	156
Average daily number,	·73	1·13	·18	·6	·44	1·25	1·107	·427
Number of deaths,	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–
Cost of medicine,	£9 15*s.* 8*d.*		£15 13*s.* 9*d.*		£7 3*s.* 2*d.*		—	

Number of coroner's inquests held in the gaol during 1868, and up to day of inspection in 1869, and at what date :— SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Kildare Gaol.

Two in 1868—9th of January and 12th of March.
In 1869, to day of Inspection, none.

The hospitals for each sex are separate, but under the same roof. They were unoccupied, except by the hospital warder and nurse, when I visited.

In no gaol in Ireland is more care and attention bestowed on the prisoners, and the sanitary arrangements of the establishment, than here by the present Medical Officer, Dr. Falkiner, who inquires carefully into the state of every prisoner.

Board of Superintendence.

John La Touche, esq., D.L.	Richard Moore, esq., J.P.	Samuel G. Ireland, esq., J.P.
Major Barton, D.L.	G.P.L.Mansfield, esq., J.P.	P. de Pentheny O'Kelly, esq., J.P.
P. Nolan, esq.	T. Cooke Trench, esq., J.P.	Thos. Hendrick, esq., J.P.
Frederick H. Henry, esq., J.P.	Baron De Robeck, J.P.	
	Major Burrowes, J.P.	

The Board meets on the first Wednesday in each month, unless that day should fall on the first or second of the month, when the meeting is held on the following Wednesday. All salaries of intern officers, and other liabilities, are discharged at the monthly meetings of the Board, by cheques drawn in favour of the Local Inspector, who produces receipts at a subsequent meeting. The extern officers receive their salaries half-yearly at Assizes.

As this report was passing through the press, the Lord Chancellor, having learned from a communication made to him by the Executive, of the practice referred to at page 360 of this report, which has prevailed at Newbridge Petty Sessions of allowing time to prostitutes to pay fines imposed on them, under the Towns Improvement Act, instead of their being at once removed to the gaol, felt it his duty to express, in a communication to the chairman of that body, his *strong disapproval of the practice, as tending to improper and immoral results, and his hope that it may be discontinued.*

JOHN LENTAIGNE, *Inspector-General.*

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County and City of Kilkenny Gaol.

COUNTY AND CITY OF KILKENNY GAOL, AT KILKENNY.—STATUTABLE INSPECTION, 5TH OCTOBER, 1869.

COUNTY PRISONERS.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
UNTRIED.						
For further Examination, . . .	4	–	4	–	–	–
TRIED.						
Cases disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.						
Of Felony or Larceny—						
To Imprisonment, ...	5	2	7	2	–	2
Of Misdemeanors, &c., . . .	3	–	3	1	–	1
Disposed of Summarily.						
Offences under Larceny Act, . .	1	–	1	–	–	–
Other Misdemeanors, ...	5	–	5	–	–	–
Total, ...	18	2	20	3	–	3

No juvenile was in custody on the day of inspection.

Number of prisoners of all classes in County gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years:—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1866, ...	20	4	1868, ...	24	5
1867, ...	15	8	1869 (day of Inspection),	18	2

Number of returned convicts in County gaol on the day of inspection, and during each of the three preceding years, and the expired portion of 1869:—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1866, ...	2	1	1869 (up to and including day of Inspection), .	2	–
1867, ...	2	1			
1868, ...	2	–	Day of Inspection, .	2	–

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County and City of Kilkenny Gaol.

Number of Committals, specifying the Offences, during the years 1867, 1868, *and* 1869 (*up to and including the day of Inspection*); *also the Offences of all Prisoners in Custody on the day of Inspection.*

OFFENCES.	1867.		1868.		1869. (Up to and including day of Inspection.)		In custody on day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Shooting at, stabbing, conspiring, &c., to take life,	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Sending letters threatening life, property, &c.,	–	–	3	1	1	–	1	–
Manslaughter	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Concealing birth of infants,	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Exposing or abandoning children,	2	–	–	1	–	1	–	–
Rape, and other carnal offences,	–	–	1	–	2	–	2	–
Assaults (common),	24	9	34	6	16	1	4	–
Assaults occasioning bodily harm,	11	1	23	5	1	2	–	–
Assaults on Peace, &c., Officers on duty,	14	–	9	1	6	–	2	–
Other assaults,	–	–	2	–	4	–	1	–
Burglary, Housebreaking, &c.,	2	1	1	–	–	–	–	–
Robbery,	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
Taking and holding forcible possession,	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing horses, cattle, and other live stock,	3	1	1	–	2	1	1	–
Larceny,	14	13	22	15	6	7	2	2
Receiving stolen goods,	2	3	4	2	2	–	2	–
Arson, and attempts to commit arson,	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
Perjury and subornation of perjury,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Riot, rescue, &c.,	1	–	8	2	–	–	–	–
Military offences,	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Revenue offences,	1	–	1	1	3	–	–	–
Other offences:								
Against property, with violence,	2	1	6	–	–	–	–	–
Against property, without violence,	–	–	3	1	1	–	–	–
Affecting the public peace,	3	–	2	–	1	–	–	–
Workhouse offences, illegal fishing, leaving service, trespass in pursuit of game, &c.,	27	8	16	3	6	–	–	–
Total criminal class,	108	39	141	38	53	12	15	2
Vagrancy,	4	1	3	–	–	–	–	–
Drunkenness,	17	–	13	1	10	4	–	–
Lunacy (under 1st & 2nd Vic., cap. 27),	10	4	–	–	–	–	–	–
Debt,	7	–	3	1	3	–	–	–
Remanded for further examination,	29	3	18	2	12	1	3	–
Total,	175	47	178	42	78	17	18	2

Commitments.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1868.	M.	F.	*From 1st Jan.*, 1869, *to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Debtors,	3	1	Debtors,	3	–
Criminals,	159	40	Criminals,	65	13
Vagrants,	3	–	Vagrants,	–	–
Drunkards,	13	1	Drunkards,	10	4
Total,	178	42	Total,	78	17

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County and City of Kilkenny Gaol.

Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors).

From 1st January to 31st December, 1868.	M.	F.	*From 1st Jan., 1869, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Committed—			Committed—		
Once within the year,	163	37	Once within the year,	67	15
Twice ,,	6	2	Twice ,,	1	1
Thrice ,,	–	–	Thrice ,,	1	–
Total,	169	39	Total,	69	16

Averages, &c. (exclusive of Debtors).

—	From 1st January to 31st December, 1868.			From 1st January, 1869, to day of Inspection.		
	M.	F.	Date.	M.	F.	Date.
Aggregate No. of prisoners in custody,	6,954	1,474	—	4,447	880	—
Average daily No. of prisoners in custody,	19	4	—	16	$3\frac{1}{6}$	—
Highest No. of prisoners at any one time,	44		12th Oct.	26		6th June.
Lowest ditto,	12		4th Sept.	14		17th Aug.
Highest number of males at any one time,	39		11th Oct.	22		5th June.
Ditto, of females,	8		21st April.	7		4th March.
Lowest number of males at any one time,	11		4th Sept.	12		28th July.
Ditto, of females,	1		4th Sept.	2		4th May.

Highest number of County prisoners (exclusive of debtors,) in gaol during each of the last seven years, and up to day of inspection in 1869:—

13th June, 1862,	58	2nd March, 1866,	39
10th February, 1863,	53	13th April, 1867,	60
5th January, 1864,	51	12th October, 1868,	44
5th October, 1865,	54	6th June, 1869,	26

CITY PRISONERS.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
UNTRIED.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Larceny,	1	1	2	–	–	–
Misdemeanors,	1	–	1	–	–	–
TRIED.						
Cases disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.						
Of Felony or Larceny—						
To Imprisonment,	1	–	1	–	–	–
By Courts-Martial.						
Military Offenders,	7	–	7	–	–	–
Disposed of Summarily.						
Offences under Larceny Act,	–	3	3	–	–	–
Other Misdemeanors,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Drunkards,	–	1	1	–	–	–
Total in custody,	11	5	16	–	–	–

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County and City of Kilkenny Gaol.

Number of prisoners of all classes in City gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years:—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1866,	4	2	1868,	5	–
1867,	9	3	1869 (day of Inspection),	11	5

Number of Committals, specifying the Offences, during the years 1867, 1868, *and* 1869 *(up to and including the day of Inspection); also the Offences of all prisoners in custody on the day of Inspection.*

OFFENCES.	1867.		1868.		1869. (Up to and including day of Inspection.)		In custody on day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Sending letters threatening life, property, &c.,	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Infanticide,	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
Exposing or abandoning children,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rape, and other carnal offences,	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults (common),	8	3	8	2	–	1	–	–
Assaults occasioning bodily harm,	2	4	1	4	12	1	1	–
Assaults on Peace, &c., Officers on duty,	–	–	4	–	2	–	1	–
Other assaults,	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–
Burglary, housebreaking, &c.,	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Robbery,	–	–	5	3	–	–	1	–
Larceny,	7	2	10	1	8	6	–	4
Receiving stolen goods,	4	–	1	–	1	–	1	–
Fraud, and attempts to defraud,	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
Military offences,	3	–	10	–	9	–	7	–
Revenue offences,	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Other offences:								
Against property, without violence,	2	1	1	–	–	–	–	–
Affecting the public peace,	4	9	–	–	2	–	–	–
Leaving service, workhouse offences, disorderly conduct, &c.,	1	15	8	1	3	8	–	–
Total criminal class,	36	35	50	12	41	17	11	4
Vagrancy,	7	2	–	–	3	4	–	–
Drunkenness,	53	105	13	39	13	20	–	1
Debt,	2	–	2	–	2	1	–	–
Remanded for further examination,	16	6	21	2	17	1	–	–
Total,	114	148	86	53	76	43	11	5

Commitments.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1868.	M.	F.	*From 1st January*, 1869, *to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Debtors,	2	–	Debtors,	2	1
Criminals,	71	14	Criminals,	58	18
Vagrants,	–	–	Vagrants,	3	4
Drunkards,	13	39	Drunkards,	13	20
Total,	86	53	Total,	76	43

Highest number of city prisoners (exclusive of debtors) in the gaol at any time during each of the last seven years, and up to day of inspection in 1869:—

9th November, 1862,	26	6th May, 1866,	17
11th March, 1863,	31	12th July, 1867,	24
16th August, 1864,	20	2nd May, 1868,	21
22nd June, 1865,	19	28th August, 1869,	20

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County and City of Kilkenny Gaol.

Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors).

From 1st January to 31st December, 1868.

Committed		M.	F.
	Once within the year,	70	16
	Twice ,,	4	6
	Thrice ,,	2	–
	Four times ,,	–	–
	Five times ,,	–	–
	Six times ,,	–	1
	Seven times ,,	–	1
	Twelve times ,,	–	1
	Total,	76	25

From 1st January, 1869, to day of Inspection.

Committed		M.	F.
	Once within the year,	67	15
	Twice ,,	2	4
	Thrice ,,	1	–
	Four times ,,	–	1
	Five times ,,	–	3
	Six times ,,	–	–
	Seven times ,,	–	–
	Twelve times ,,	–	–
	Total,	70	23

Averages, &c. (exclusive of Debtors).

—	From 1st January to 31st December, 1868.			From 1st January, 1869, to day of Inspection.		
	M.	F.	Date.	M.	F.	Date.
Aggregate number of prisoners in custody,	3,052	636	—	2,641	556	—
Average daily number of prisoners in custody,	8	1	—	9½	2	—
Highest number at any one time,	21		2nd May.	20		28th Aug.
Lowest ditto,	3		6th Oct.	6		14th Jan.
Highest number of males at any one time,	19		3rd May.	15		23rd July.
Ditto, of females,	5		17th Oct.	5		21st Aug.
Lowest number of males at any one time,	2		4th Dec.	4		6th Jan.
Ditto, of females,	–		1st Oct.	–		4th Aug.

Population of County 124,515, and of City 14,174 inhabitants.
Area of County 509,732, and of City 17,012 acres.
Convictions and acquittals at Assizes and Quarter Sessions during last seven years.

	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.
Convictions—							
County,	76	47	50	46	33	29	42
City,	10	20	8	8	6	14	11
Total convicted,	86	67	58	54	39	43	53
Acquittals—							
County,	49	47	29	46	39	8	27
City,	2	6	2	–	–	5	2
Total acquitted,	51	53	31	46	39	13	29
Total tried (County and City),	137	120	89	100	78	56	

Daily average number (omitting fractions) of prisoners in custody last seven years :—

	1863.		1864.		1865.		1866.		1867.		1868.		1869, 9 months.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
County,	29	13	26	10	32	6	23	6	25	7	19	4	16	3
City,	4	8	4	6	4	6	4	2	8	4	8	1	9	2
Total,	33	21	30	16	36	12	27	8	33	11	27	5	25	5

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County and City of Kilkenny Gaol.

The following were the offences and sentences of the convicted prisoners in custody on the day of inspection :—

MALES.

	2 years.	18 months.	1 year.	9 months.	6 months.	112 days.	2 months.	1 month.	48 hours.	Total.
Insubordination, &c.—convicted by courts-martial, . . .	3	–	2	–	1	1	–	–	–	7
Larceny, robbery, receiving stolen goods,	–	1	3	–	–	–	1	–	–	5
Cattle stealing, . .	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1
Assaults, stabbing, threats, rape, . .	–	2	1	–	1	–	3	2	–	9
Drunkenness, . .	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
	3	3	6	1	2	1	4	2	1	23

Two males were in custody charged with assault and stabbing, and 1 for stealing an ass.

Four of the 5 female prisoners in the gaol had been convicted of larceny and were sentenced two to imprisonment for one year, and two for three months. The fifth was a prostitute committed for drunkenness and sentenced for one month ; they were old offenders.

It will be seen from the preceding tables that besides military prisoners, the great majority of male inmates of this gaol have been convicted of offences against the person, and crimes against property are very few, and not of a grave character—crime amongst the female population is almost confined to the prostitutes of the town or strangers.

Juveniles.

Fifteen boys under sixteen years of age were committed from the county, and 7 from the city to this gaol in 1868. One was ordered to be sent to a reformatory, but was discharged by the executive. Two were tried at quarter sessions and 1 sentenced to imprisonment for nine months, 6 of the others received a sentence of one month, 2 of fourteen days, and 3 of seven days each, 6 were not sentenced. Of these 22 boys 9 had both parents living, the others had lost one or both. During the nine months previous to my visit in 1869, 9 male juveniles were committed from the city, and 2 males and 1 female from the county district. One boy from the county was sentenced to one month's imprisonment and five years in a reformatory, for larceny—of these, 5 were totally illiterate, and four had learned to spell.

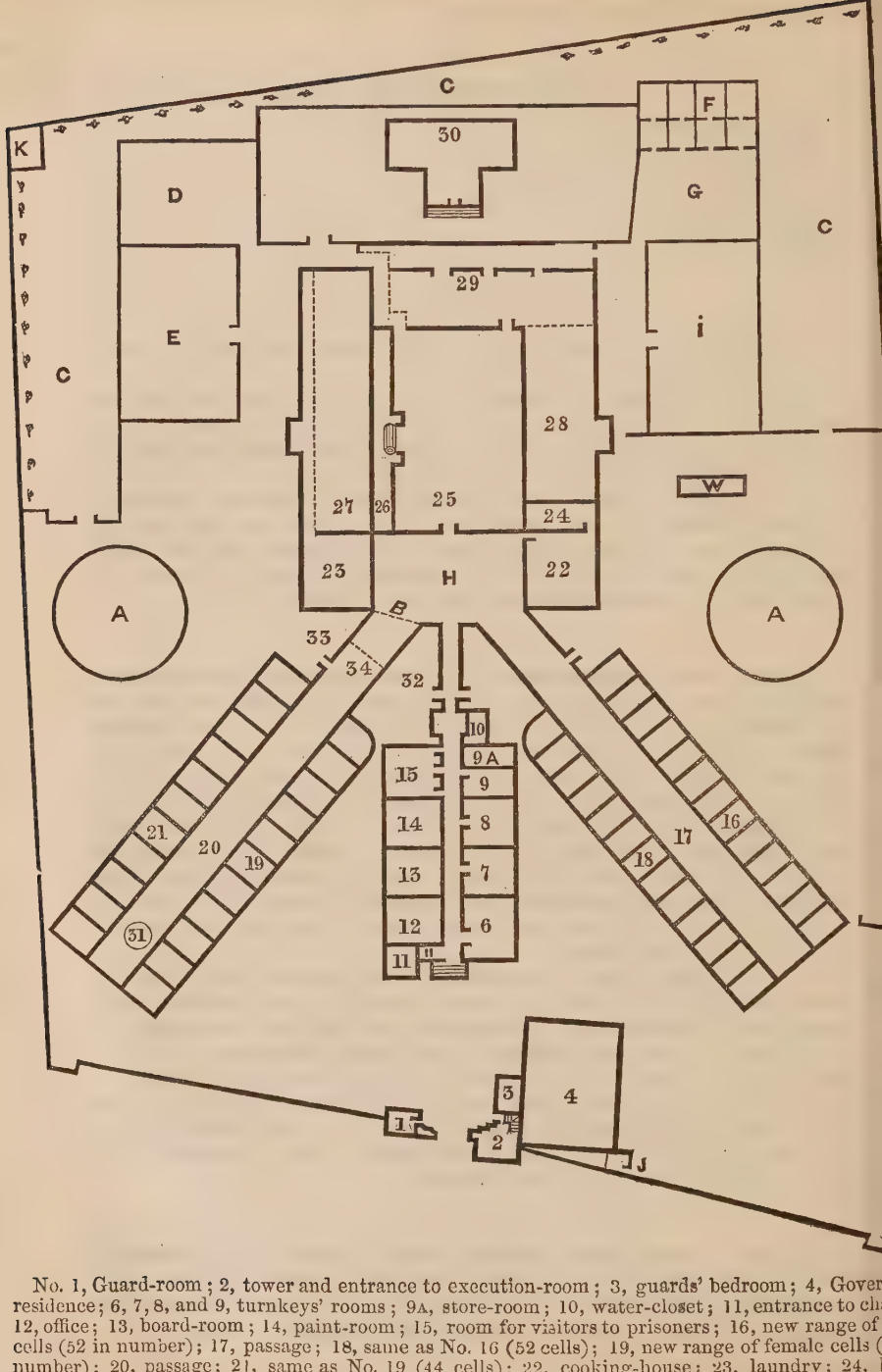
The only female juvenile committed in 1868 or 1869, was a stranger committed with her mother for stealing wearing apparel, who was sentenced to an imprisonment of two months ; the child was discharged.

One male juvenile was sentenced to be flogged in the gaol, in 1868 ; none in 1869. But I find in the journal of the Local Inspector, that in March, 1868, a boy was flogged in Callan Bridewell by order of the magistrates, and imprisoned for twenty-four hours. This is quite illegal, and should not be repeated. The Local Inspector should have called the attention of the Executive to the subject.

Debtors.

Five males (master debtors) and one female, a pauper, were imprisoned for debt in this district in 1868, and 5 males and 1 female in 1869. The accommodation for prisoners of this class is quite sufficient for the few inmates in charge, none were in custody at the time of my visit.

Plan.



No. 1, Guard-room; 2, tower and entrance to execution-room; 3, guards' bedroom; 4, Gover residence; 6, 7, 8, and 9, turnkeys' rooms; 9A, store-room; 10, water-closet; 11, entrance to ch 12, office; 13, board-room; 14, paint-room; 15, room for visitors to prisoners; 16, new range of cells (52 in number); 17, passage; 18, same as No. 16 (52 cells); 19, new range of female cells (number); 20, passage; 21, same as No. 19 (44 cells); 22, cooking-house; 23, laundry; 24, house; 25, shot-drill yard; 26, tread-wheel or mill; 27, old cells; 28, same; 29, debtors' pr 30, prison hospital; 31, entrance to solitary cells; 32, proposed entrance to female prison; 33, posed entrance to the laundry; 34, railing; H, central hall; A, exercising-rings; B, par between male and female prison; C, Governor's garden; D, E, yards; F, cells; G, master de

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County and City of Kilkenny Gaol.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	14	8	Kitchens,	1	1
Yards,	4	3	Store Rooms,	1	1
Day Rooms,	3	2	Laundry,	–	1
Solitary Cells,	5	5	Drying Room,	–	1
Single Cells, not less than 9 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet high=432 cubic feet,	46	–	Lavatories,	4	4
			Baths,	2	1
			Privy,	1	–
Single Cells of larger size,	91	72	Water-closets,	4	4
Sleeping Rooms,	6	1	Reception Rooms,	1	1
No. of Beds in such Rooms,	12	–	Pumps,	2	–
Hospital Rooms,	3	3	Wells,	2	–
Chapel (for Males and Females),	One.		Tread-wheel,	1	–
School Room—instructed in inspection hall.			Other machines for labour. (shot drill,)	1	–
Workshops,	3	–	Tell-tale clock,	1	–
Worksheds,	13	–			

Stock at the time of Inspection.

	In Use.	In Store.
Blankets, pairs of,	93	14
Sheets, pairs of,	93	65
Rugs,	92	–
Hammocks or Cots,	74	30
Bed-ticks,	52	11
Bedsteads,	105	–

Male Clothing.	In Use.	In Store.
Shirts,	61	52
Jackets,	75	21
Vests,	65	14
Trowsers,	36	16
Caps,	49	29
Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	34	19

Female Clothing.	In Use.	In Store.
Shifts,	12	6
Jackets,	19	12
Petticoats,	19	4
Aprons,	9	15
Neckerchiefs,	8	44
Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	7	2

I found this gaol on the day of my inspection very clean and orderly. The prison buildings in sound repair, well ventilated, and the fittings of the cells and the heating apparatus in proper order. There is a sufficient supply of bedding, blankets, and rugs in the prison, but some of the sheets in use are in holes, and the blankets in the female prison are rather worn, and they should be examined before the cold weather sets in.

The cells are now secure and proper locks and fastenings have been provided for them, the supply of water is ample, and the sewerage has been rendered effective, the circular paths on which prisoners take exercise, have been flagged since my last visit, and the passage through the female exercising ground to the hospital has been closed.

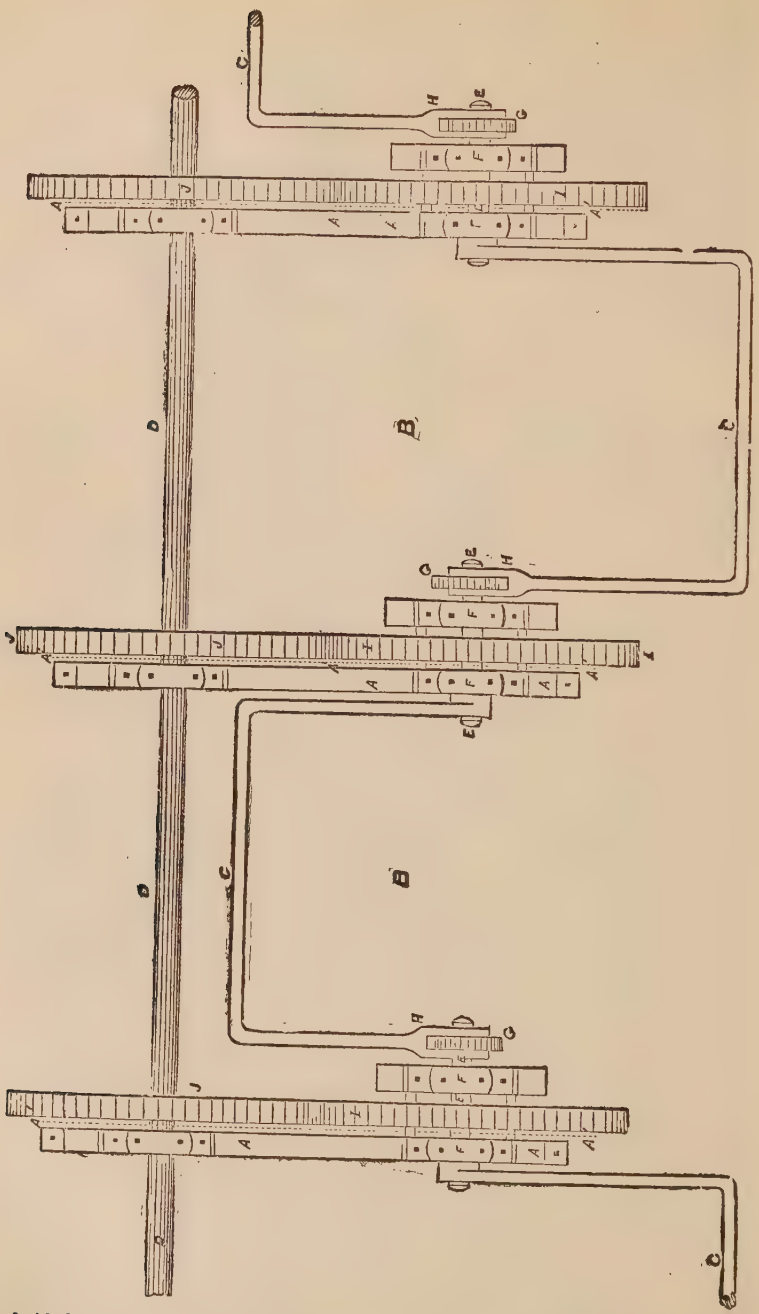
Gas has been introduced into the inspection hall, and the wings of the prison, but not into the cells which are lighted by lamps with parafin oil, a dangerous and dirty practice which should be avoided, at the same time I do not counsel that much expense be incurred in the present uncertain state of legislation with regard to prisons.

There is but one tell-tale clock in the gaol which hangs in the central hall, but the Governor has established checks which insure the vigilance of the watch. He pulls from his bed-room at uncertain hours during the night a small tinkling bell, which the night watchman on duty must at once answer by pulling another which rings in the apartment of the Governor. The markings of the tell-tale clock are entered in the "Lockings Book." There is a good drying closet connected with the laundry. The stone sheds, tread-wheel, washing troughs in the laundry, and the crank pump are partitioned, but some boards are wanted on the tread-wheel, and the crank pump is on a dangerous principle, which has caused the death of four or five prisoners in different gaols, amongst others one last summer in Belfast, see page 82, appendix of last report of the Inspectors-General. I annex a diagram of a crank which is perfectly safe, and has been found to work satisfactorily in the gaols in which it has been erected.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County and City of Kilkenny Gaol.

Diagram of Crank.



A A¹, is a framework forming a series of compartments, **B B B**; **D D**, is a shaft extending the entire length of the apparatus, and receiving motion from cranks **C C C**, which motion it transmits to the machine to be driven; each crank, C, has at one end, H, a pall which works opposite a ratchet wheel, G, fixed at the end of

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County and City of Kilkenny Gaol.

short shaft, E E, passing through the framework of the partition, A, of the compartment B, in which the prisoner is placed. The crank, C, is separate, and the pall at its end (which is kept in its place by a spring) drives the ratchet, and so transmits its motion through the shaft, E, and wheels, I J, to the main shaft, D; but should the prisoner in the compartment cease to work, although the action of the machine will not be interrupted, the ratchet travelling over the inactive pall will produce a clattering noise, which, with the increased labour on the remaining prisoners, must at once notify to the warder in charge when any one man stops work. The main shaft has also a registering apparatus which strikes a bell when a certain quantity of work has been performed, so that each relay of prisoners must accomplish an equal and known amount of labour.

The shaft runs at the back; the crank-handles are independent of each other, with a tell-tale rack connected with each; the movement is continuous; and a bell attached gives notice when the specified amount of labour has been accomplished, and the men are to cease work.

Perhaps if a connecting rod were attached from the tread-wheel to the pumping gear, which is only twenty-five yards distant, the safety of the prisoners when pumping water would be insured at a small cost, and the necessity for altering the crank pump would be avoided; besides it would utilize the power of the tread-wheel, which is now wasted.

The supply of prison clothing is sufficient for the present number of inmates in the gaol, but some additional clothing for females should be provided. There are but seven pairs of shoes for females in use and two in store, and no stockings or caps; the latter, more especially, should form part of the female clothing in every prison. The private clothes of the prisoners are not kept sufficiently separate, and I have suggested some improvement in this matter; a fumigating apparatus should be provided.

Individual cellular separation is enforced with both sexes in this prison, and in consequence of the large number of cells the prisoners do not work in the cells in which they sleep.

The store-rooms are not satisfactory; they should be properly fitted up, and the stores suitably arranged. I hope to see a considerable improvement in them on my next visit.

Photography is not in use here for the identification of habitual offenders; but under the Habitual Criminals Act, passed in the present year, it will become a necessary appliance in every gaol, and arrangements will be adopted for enforcing its use.

The prison cells are unlocked at 6 A.M., in summer, and 7 A.M., in winter; the locking-up of the prisoners is held, from April to October, at 6 P.M., and at 5 P.M. during the winter months. The Governor attends the lock-up both of the male and female prisoners, accompanied by the matron in the latter building. He sees each prisoner in the cell, and the locks are tested by him. A turnkey patrols the interior of the male prison at night, and a watchman the exterior of all the buildings, whose duty it is to challenge the intern guard at intervals. The Governor occasionally visits the prison at unexpected hours during the night.

Convicted prisoners are permitted to see their friends monthly on an order from the Local Inspector or Governor.

No escape from the gaol was attempted in 1868 or 1869.

Prisoners sentenced to Whipping.

COUNTY PRISONERS.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1868.	M.	F.	*From 1st Jan., 1869, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Whipping, ...	1	–	Whipping, ...	–	–

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County and City of Kilkenny Gaol.

Punishments for Prison Offences.

COUNTY PRISONERS.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1868.	M.	F.	*From 1st January, 1869, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Dark or Refractory Cells, .	11	–	Dark or Refractory Cells, .	5	–

CITY PRISONERS.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1868.	M.	F.	*From 1st January, 1869, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Dark or Refractory Cells, .	4	–	Dark or Refractory Cells, .	2	–

These were inflicted by the Governor, and the Punishment Book duly submitted to the Board at its meetings.

Employment on the day of Inspection.

COUNTY PRISONERS.

Punitive Labour.

	M.	F.
At hard labour,	7	2
Locked in cells,	3	–
Cleaning prison,	1	–
Sick in hospital,	3	–
Committed after hour of inspection,	4	–
Total,	18	2

Summary.

	M.	F.
Punitive labour,	7	2
Sick,	3	–
Unemployed,	7	–
Cleansing prison,	1	–
Total in custody,	18	2

CITY PRISONERS.

Punitive Labour.

	M.	F.
At hard labour,	5	3
Cleaning prison,	1	–
Attending furnace,	1	–
Locked in cells,	2	–
Committed after the hour of Inspector's visit,	–	2
Total,	9	5

Industrial Labour.

	M.	F.
Cooking,	1	–
Repairing shoes,	1	–
Total,	2	–

Summary.

	M.	F.
Punitive labour,	5	3
Industrial labour,	2	–
Unemployed,	2	2
Prison duties,	2	–
Total in custody,	11	5

There is no industrial labour for males carried on in this prison, neither stone-breaking nor oakum picking, so that their labour is altogether wasted. The women wash, sew, and mend the prison clothing.

Schools.

SOUTH DISTRICT

County and City of Kilkenny Gaol.

COUNTY PRISONERS.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1868.		From 1st Jan., 1869, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners who attended school,	45	2	16	2
Average daily number of pupils,	5·	0·	4	0·
Number of days on which school was held,	260	208	198	158
Aggregate number of attendances,	1,552	23	785	16

CITY PRISONERS.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1868.		From 1st Jan., 1869, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners who attended school,	17	3	21	2
Average daily number of pupils,	4·	0·	2·	0·
Number of days on which School was held,	260	208	198	158
Aggregate number of attendances,	1,131	23	520	36

School-hours.—From 1 till 2½, P.M., for Males and Females.

The male prisoners are taught in the central hall by the turnkeys in rotation, but, as might be supposed, little or no benefit can be derived by the prisoners from their teaching. Teaching is an art which requires high qualifications which cannot be expected in subordinate discipline officers. The clerk keeps the registry of the schools from returns he receives from the turnkeys and the matrons.

When females capable of instruction are in custody they are taught by the matron or assistant-matron. Males up to the age of twenty-one attend school.

Dietary and Contracts.

I. *Dietary for Prisoners whose term of Imprisonment shall not exceed One Week.*

Class 1.—Males—Breakfast—8 oz. meal in stirabout (4 oz. oatmeal 4 oz. Indian meal) and ½ pint new milk. Dinner.—14 oz. brown bread and 1 pint vegetable soup.

Class 2.—Females—Breakfast—7 oz. meal in stirabout (3½ oz. oatmeal 3½ Indian meal) and½ pint of new milk. Dinner—12 oz. brown bread, ¾ pint vegetable soup.

Class 3.—Males and females under 15 years—Breakfast—5 oz. meal in stirabout and ½ pint new milk. Dinner—8 oz. of brown bread, and 1 pint vegetable soup. Supper—4 oz. brown bread.

II. *Dietary for Prisoners whose term of Imprisonment shall exceed One week, for Untried Prisoners who do not maintain themselves, and for Pauper Debtors.*

Class 1.—Males—Breakfast—8 oz. meal in stirabout (4 oz. oatmeal 4 oz. Indian meal) and ½ pint new milk. Dinner—14 oz. brown bread and 1 pint new milk. Supper—6 oz. brown bread and ½ pint new milk.

Class 2.—Females—Breakfast—7 oz. meal in stirabout (3½ oz. oatmeal 3½ oz. Indian meal) and ½ pint of new milk. Dinner—12 oz. brown bread and ¾ pint new milk. Supper—5 oz. brown bread and ½ pint new milk.

Class 3.—Mails and females under 15 years—Breakfast—5 oz. meal in stirabout (2½ oz. oatmeal 2½ oz. Indian meal) and ½ pint new milk. Dinner—8 oz. brown bread and 1 pint vegetable soup Supper—5 oz. brown bread and ½ pint new milk.

Potatoes are substituted for bread at dinner three days in each week (Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays), in the following proportions:—Class 1, 3 lbs.; Class 2, 2½ lbs.; Class 3, 2½ lbs.

Roman Catholic prisoners, on the first and last Wednesdays in lent, and on Good Friday, receive in place of milk, 2 oz. molasses at breakfast, vegetable soup at dinner, and tea (without milk) at supper, on these days.

Contracts.—Bread, white, per 4 lb. loaf, 5¼*d.*; ditto, brown, per 4 lb. loaf, 4⅞*d.*; oatmeal, per cwt., 14*s.* 3*d.*; Indian meal, per cwt., 8*s.*; rice, per cwt., 3*s.*; potatoes, per cwt., 4*s.*; meat, per lb., 6*d.*; new milk, per gallon, 7½*d.*; buttermilk, per gallon, 2½*d.*; salt, per cwt., 2*s.* 8*d.*; coal, per ton (sea), £1; turf, per box of 20 stone, 1*s.* 8*d.*; gas, per 1,000 cubic feet, 6*s.* 8*d.*; candles, per lb. 6¼*d.*; soap, per cwt., £1 10*s.*

South District.

unty and City of Kilkenny Gaol.

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years :—

County.

1866, . 2·5607*d.* | 1867, . 3·55*d.* | 1868, . 3·6096*d.*

City.

1866, . 2·976*d.* | 1867, . 2·613*d.* | 1868, . 3·589*d.*

I questioned all the prisoners in charge. No complaint was made to me by any. The food which I tasted was good on the day of my visit; and the Chaplains almost uniformly report favourably of the provisions submitted for their inspection. I found one or two objections to the potatoes in their Minutes of Inspection.

Books and Accounts.

The Local Inspector and Governor keep journals, in which they enter the various occurrences in the gaol. The Chaplains and Medical Officer also have journals, in which they record the duty performed. The Medical Officer also enters directions for the diet and treatment of the prisoners in his journal. The extra diet merely consists in change of diet and hospital requirements. The various books and registers recommended by superior authority are here kept apparently with great care and attention; but the Officers' Conduct Book is not in use. In my report for 1867 I called attention to the advantage of having this book, but it has not yet been adopted.

County.

Net cost of gaol, including diet and salaries, for the three preceding years :—

1866, . £1,493 2*s.* 0*d.* | 1867, . £1,579 18*s.* 7*d.* | 1868, . £1,314 4*s.* 3*d.*

Average cost of each prisoner per annum for the last three years :—

1866, . £49 6*s.* 4*d.* | 1867, . £62 6*s.* 3*d.* | 1868, . £56 6*s.* 5*d.*

Amounts repaid by the War Department for military prisoners, for the last three years :—

1866, . 6*s.* | 1867, . — | 1868, . £1 12*s.* 0*d.*

City.

Net cost of gaol, including diet and salaries, for the three preceding years :—

1866, . £385 5*s.* 8*d.* | 1867, . £556 3*s.* 7*d.* | 1868, . £603 1*s.* 5*d.*

Average cost of each prisoner per annum for the last three years :—

1866, . £50 9*s.* 10*d.* | 1867, . £44 11*s.* 11½*d.* | 1868, . £60 0*s.* 6*d.*

Amounts repaid by the War Department for Military prisoners, for the last three years :—

1866, . £4 17*s.* 0*d.* | 1867, . £34 17*s.* 0*d.* | 1868, . £31 7*s.* 0*d.*

Amounts repaid out of the Consolidated Fund for the maintenance, &c., of certain classes of prisoners :—

County.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
1866, . . .	126	7	3
1867, . . .	46	16	10
1868, . . .	86	3	3

City.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
1866, . . .	13	9	7
1867, . . .	12	13	4
1868, . . .	43	7	10

Officers and Salaries.

Non-resident,	£	s.	d.
William Hayden, esq., Local Inspector,	100	0	0
Rev. Walter de Montmorency, Protestant Chaplain,	46	3	0
Rev. Fintan Phelan, Roman Catholic Chaplain,	46	3	0
John James, esq., M.D., Surgeon,	65	0	0
Resident.			
E. H. Robbins, esq., Governor,	300	0	0
Michael Leonard, 1st Turnkey,	44	0	0

Resident.	£	s.	d.
James Leonard, *Clerk and Storekeeper,*	55	0	0
Turnkeys. Michl. Murray, *can instruct in weaving,*	37	0	0
Turnkeys. Thomas M'Cullagh, *can instruct in mat and brush making,*	37	0	0
Turnkeys. Jeffrey Mara, *Gate Porter,*	37	0	0
Turnkeys. John Hoey, *Cabinetmaker,*	37	0	0
Turnkeys. Thos. Molloy, *Shoemaker,*	37	0	0
Turnkeys. William Cole,	37	0	0
Mrs. Jane Hoey, Matron,	55	0	0
Mrs. M. A. M'Cullagh, Assistant Matron,	25	0	0
Eliza Murray, Hospital Nurse,	17	0	0

Vacancies.

Henry Walsh, extern night-watch, discontinued by order of the Board of Superintendence of 12th May, 1869. The Rev. William C. Gorman, Protestant Chaplain, resigned 8th September, 1869, and the Rev. Walter de Montmorency appointed in his stead, on like date.

Visits paid by Officers.

	From 1st Jan., to 31st Dec., 1868.	From 1st Jan., 1869, to day of Inspection.
Local Inspector,	123	68
Chaplain, Established Church,	168	125
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	167	125
Surgeon,	131	95

Hospitals.

COUNTY.

	1866.		1867.		1868.		1869. (To day of Inspection.)	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of prisoners admitted into hospital,	105	24	91	20	32	20	41	11
No. of prisoners in hospital,	14	9	8	5	16	3	8	1
No. of days therein,	438	291	190	138	463	97	700	28
Number of deaths,	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
Cost of medicine,	£31 0s. 9d.		£29 13s. 5d.		£17 1s. 3d.		—	

CITY.

	1866.		1867.		1868.		1869. (To day of Inspection.)	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of prisoners admitted into hospital,	22	9	38	18	21	8	16	3
No. of prisoners in hospital,	1	2	2	1	8	2	4	–
Number of days,	9	77	117	9	315	64	61	–
Cost of medicine,	£6 15s. 8d.		£10 19s. 2d.		£7 16s. 2d.		—	

Number of Coroner's inquests in County gaol up to day of Inspection 1869 :—

One—24th March, 1869.

There are two wards for each sex in the hospital building of this gaol ; they are well ventilated, with water-closets attached. The wards for males are on the ground floor, and are flagged ; those for females above, and boarded. There are baths in the hospital, but not properly supplied. The sanitary state of the prison is satisfactory.

I observe that in June, 1869, one man attempted to commit suicide in the gaol.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

ounty and City of Kilkenny Gaol.

Board of Superintendence.

Maj. Sir James Langrishe, bart., D.L., J.P.	John Walsh, esq., J.P.	F. R. M. Reade, esq., J.P.
Major Howard St. George, D.L., J.P.	Michael Cahill, esq., J.P.	Alex. Hamilton, esq., J.P.
Wm. Hanford Flood, esq., D.L., J.P.	Capt. Thos. P. T. Bookey, J.P.	Thomas Power, esq., J.P.
	Harvey De Montmorency, esq., J.P.	James M. Tidmarsh, esq., J.P.
		Jas. W. Sullivan, esq., J.P.

The Board meets monthly for the discharge of business on the second Wednesday of each month, when the salaries of inferior officers and petty disbursements are paid; the expenses incurred for the maintenance of bridewells are settled quarterly; and the salaries of the Governor and the extern officers, as well as large accounts of contractors are discharged by presentment half-yearly at assizes.

ridewells.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS.

—	Urlingford.	
	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year, .	12	4
Of whom were Drunkards, .	5	2
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding Inspection.	9	3
Of whom were Drunkards, .	4	2
Petty Sessions and Transmittals, .	Petty Sessions held fortnightly.	
Committals, ...	Some illegal committals; prisoners are sentenced to imprisonment for other offences besides drunkenness.	
Registry, ...	Correctly kept.	
Repairs and Order, . . .	In fair repair.	
Security, ...	Yards not secure, the position of privies giving facilities of escape.	
Accommodation, ...	Two cells and a very small day-room for prisoners of each sex; windows very small.	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils,	Good and sufficient.	
Water, how supplied, . . .	A good forcing pump in female yard, which supplies court-house and bridewell.	
Sewerage, ...	None; a cesspool cleanable through house.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	Clean and orderly, but ventilation imperfect.	
Cost of dietary per head per day, .	4*d.*	
Salary of Keeper, ...	£15.	
Whether Keeper follows any other Employment.	Court-keeper; salary £8.	
Official Inspection, . . .	7th August, 1869.	
Remarks, ...	One male drunkard in custody.	

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS—*continued.*

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County and City of Kilkenny.

Bridewells.

—	Callan.		Thomastown.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year.	58	11	55	4
Of whom were Drunkards.	44	7	45	2
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding Inspection.	8	–	17	4
Of whom were Drunkards.	7	–	17	2
Petty Sessions and Transmittals.	First Thursday in the month.		First Tuesday in the month.	
Committals, . . .	Some illegal.		Some illegal.	
Registry, ...	Correctly kept.		Correctly kept.	
Repairs and Order, . .	In good repair.		Roof in good order.	
Security, ...	Yards not secure.		Sufficient, with care.	
Accommodation, . .	Two cells and day-room for prisoners of each sex; one yard not divided for prisoners of the different sexes.		There are twenty-two cells and day-rooms in this bridewell, but no yard for exercise. There are two waterclosets, but no water. The pump has been out of order for the last six months.	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils.	Good and sufficient, except that one bedtick and utensils are required.		Six cells have bedsteads and sufficient bedding; the other cells unoccupied.	
Water, how supplied, .	None on premises.		None; pump out of order.	
Sewerage, . . .	Stated to be sufficient.		Stated to be sufficient.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	Clean and orderly; ventilation imperfect; windows small.		Clean and orderly.	
Cost of dietary per head per day.	4*d.*		4*d.*	
Salary of Keeper, . .	£15.		£30.	
Whether Keeper follows any other Employment.	Court-keeper; salary £		Court-keeper; salary £8.	
Official Inspection, . .	22nd August, 1869.		21st August, 1869.	
Remarks, . . .	No prisoner in custody.		No prisoner in custody. I found some poultry in the yard, stated to have come from next house.	

JOHN LENTAIGNE, *Inspector-General.*

SOUTH DISTRICT.

King's County Gaol.

KING'S COUNTY GAOL, AT TULLAMORE.—STATUTABLE INSPECTION, 15TH AND 16TH NOVEMBER, 1869.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Pauper Debtors,	1	–	1	–	–	–
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	5	–	5	–	–	–
TRIED.						
Cases disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Imprisonment,	10	5	15	–	1	1
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	1	1	2	–	–	–
Disposed of Summarily.						
For Larceny,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Other Misdemeanors,	11	–	11	–	–	–
Drunkards,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Total,	30	6	36	–	1	1

No juvenile was in custody on the day of inspection.

Number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years:—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1866,	15	6	1868,	10	6
1867,	22	5	1869 (day of Inspection),	30	6

Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors).

From 1st January to 31st December, 1868.	M.	F.	*From 1st January, 1869, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Committed—			Committed—		
Once within the year,	130	54	Once within the year,	119	34
Twice ,,	5	5	Twice ,,	1	3
Thrice ,,	1	3	Thrice ,,	1	2
Four times ,,	–	–	Four times ,,	1	1
Five times ,,	1	–	Five times ,,	–	–
Six times ,,	–	1	Six times ,,	1	0
Total,	137	63	Total,	123	4

SOUTH DISTRICT.

King's County Gaol.

Number of Committals, specifying the Offences, during the years 1867, 1868, *and* 1869 (*up to and including the day of Inspection*); *also the Offences of all Prisoners in Custody on the day of Inspection.*

Offences.	1867.		1868.		1869. (Including day of Inspection.)		In Custody on day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Shooting at, stabbing, conspiring, &c., to take life,	–	–	1	–	2	–	2	–
Manslaughter,	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–
Concealing birth of infants,	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Exposing or abandoning children,	–	2	–	2	–	1	–	–
Rape, and other carnal offences,	–	–	2	–	1	–	1	–
Common assaults,	36	6	40	8	41	5	12	1
Assaults occasioning bodily harm,	–	–	3	–	3	1	2	–
Assaults on peace, &c., officers, on duty,	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Other assaults,	16	6	–	–	–	–	–	–
Burglary, housebreaking, &c.,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Robbery,	5	2	–	–	3	–	3	–
Taking and holding forcible possession,	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing horses, cattle, and other live stock,	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Larceny,	20	5	18	14	16	8	5	3
Receiving stolen goods,	–	–	–	–	1	2	–	2
Obtaining money by false pretences,	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–
Fraud, and attempts to defraud,	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Arson, & attempts to commit arson,	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other malicious offences against property,	4	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Offences against the currency,	5	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Perjury and subornation of perjury,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Riot, Rescue, &c.	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Military offences,	3	–	–	–	3	–	–	–
Under Poor Law Act,	1	3	–	1	–	1	–	–
Other offences—								
Against the person, threatening,	–	–	3	2	3	–	–	–
Against property without violence,	3	–	4	3	7	–	–	–
Affecting the public peace,	3	–	3	–	7	5	1	–
Militia absentees,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cursing the Queen,	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Acquitted, no bill, no prosecution,	–	–	6	1	1	–	–	
Total criminal class,	100	26	87	31	91	23	28	6
Vagrancy,	1	4	2	5	–	1	–	–
Drunkenness,	61	20	26	21	24	14	1	–
Lunacy (under 1st & 2nd Vic., c. 27),	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Debt,	4	2	4	1	3	–	1	–
Remanded for further examination,	22	4	22	5	8	2	1	–
Total,	190	57	141	63	126	40	31	6

Committals.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1868.	M.	F.
Debtors,	4	1
Criminals,	109	36
Vagrants,	2	5
Drunkards,	26	21
Total,	141	63

From 1st January, 1869, *to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Debtors,	3	–
Criminals,	99	26
Vagrants,	–	–
Drunkards,	24	14
Total,	126	40

SOUTH DISTRICT.

King's County Gaol.

Averages, &c. (exclusive of Debtors).

—	From 1st January to 31st December, 1868.			From 1st January, 1869, to day of Inspection.		
	M.	F.	Date.	M.	F.	Date.
Aggregate number of prisoners in custody,	6,158	2,196	—	5,673	1,772	—
Average daily number of prisoners in custody,	$16\frac{4}{5}$	6	—	$17\frac{1}{2}$	$5\frac{3}{4}$	—
Highest number of prisoners at any one time,	35		17th Jan.	37		24th Oct.
Lowest ditto, .	11		29th June.	16		22nd May.
Highest number of males at any one time, .	27		9th Oct.	29		14th Nov.
Ditto of females,	10		10th Jan.	10		3rd Oct.
Lowest number of males at any one time, .	7		26th June.	11		11th Aug.
Ditto of females,	2		27th Dec.	2		3rd Jan.

Highest number of prisoners in gaol during each of the last seven years, and up to day of inspection in 1869:—

23rd October, 1862, . .	71	21st March, 1866, . . .	27
10th July, 1863, . . .	64	17th April, 1867, . . .	33
15th December, 1864, . .	60	17th January, 1868, . .	35
6th January, 1865, . .	54	24th October, 1869, . . .	37

Population in 1861—90,043 inhabitants; area, 493,985 acres.

Daily average number (omitting fractions) of prisoners in custody for the last seven years:—

	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869 (10 months).
Males, . .	33	31	26	13	20	16	17
Females . .	8	9	10	6	7	6	5

Convictions and acquittals in King's County, for the last seven years:—

	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.
Convictions, .	47	56	51	40	33	33	29
Acquittals, .	45	63	70	44	41	26	33
Total for trial by Jury, . .	92	119	121	84	74	59	62

Committals of drunkards:—

	1863.		1864.		1865.		1866.		1867.		1868.		1869. (10 months.)	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
To the co. Gaol, .	50	19	64	21	46	24	40	21	61	20	26	21	24	14
To the Bridewell at Parsonstown,	100	15	129	7	90	10	75	9	74	5	58	10	–	–
	150	34	193	28	137	34	115	30	135	25	84	31		
	184		221		171		145		160		115			

SOUTH DISTRICT.

King's County Gaol.

I found when I made my inspection, 30 male and 6 female prisoners of all classes in charge, including 1 debtor, 1 male committed for drunkenness, and 5 for trial or on remand for criminal charges.

The following were the periods of imprisonment of the offenders under sentence in the gaol:—

	18 Months.	12 Months.	9 Months.	6 Months.	3 Months.	2 Months.	1 Month.	Short Periods.	Total.
Larceny and fraud, .	–	5	–	–	1	–	–	–	6
Assault and stabbing,	1	–	2	1	2	–	9	1	16
Having arms in a proclaimed district,	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1

Three youths, 20 years of age, were in custody, charged with robbery, and one old man with an indecent assault.

The females were 5 under sentences of imprisonment—3 of twelve, and 2 of nine months each—for larceny and other offences against property; and 1 sentenced for one month for an assault. Four of these five women were old offenders, belonging to the criminal classes, who when discharged at the completion of their gaol sentences, return to their former career of crime. Under the Habitual Criminals Act, passed in August, 1869, all such will be placed for seven years under supervision of the police, and will be registered in the office of the Register of Habitual Criminals in Dublin; but it is necessary for that purpose that their identification be complete, which can only be accomplished by the use of photography in the gaol; and I would suggest that a photographic apparatus be purchased at a moderate cost, in order that the Deputy Governor of the gaol may with it take the photographs of all criminals of their class, for the purpose of their proper identification, and that their antecedents may be traced, so that they become amenable to the penalties of the Act.

Juveniles.

Four juveniles (males), were convicted in this district in 1868, some had previously been in custody; 2, twelve years of age, were sent to a Reformatory. In 1869, 7 were committed; 1 boy, also twelve years of age, was sent to a Reformatory, after the period of his gaol sentence, as a punishment—his mother is dead, and his father had married again. Under the 13th section of the Industrial Schools Act, children circumstanced as he is, apparently not more than twelve years of age, may be sent to an Industrial school. Two other boys committed were only ten years of age; one was sentenced to imprisonment for two months, the other for three days.

Debtors.

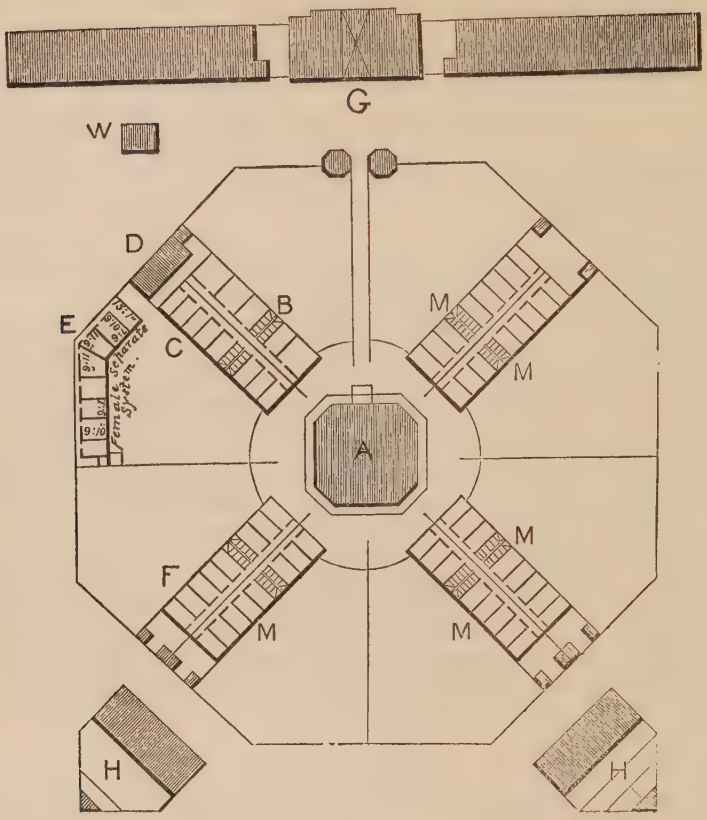
I found in one portion of the debtors' prison of the gaol, a very old man, arrested for the costs of a law-suit, in which he was defeated—he is on pauper allowance, very feeble, and apparently in a dying state. One female and 4 male debtors were committed in 1868, and 3 males in 1867, up to period of inspection.

The accommodation for debtors in the Marshalsea building is of an inferior description; but as it is hoped that imprisonment for debt, which has been removed from the Statute Book of England, will not long continue in force in this part of the United Kingdom, I do not suggest that any expense be incurred in the improvement of the Marshalsea of this gaol.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

King's County Gaol.

Plan of Gaol before alterations.



A, Governor's house; B, debtors' prison; C, wing of old prison, partly used for females; D, laundry for females; E, separate prison for females; F, female prison; M M M, male prison; G, gate and offices; H H, hospitals; W, water engine and tank; L, laundry for males, now used as a kitchen stores, and hand-pump which supplies cisterns in the separate prison.

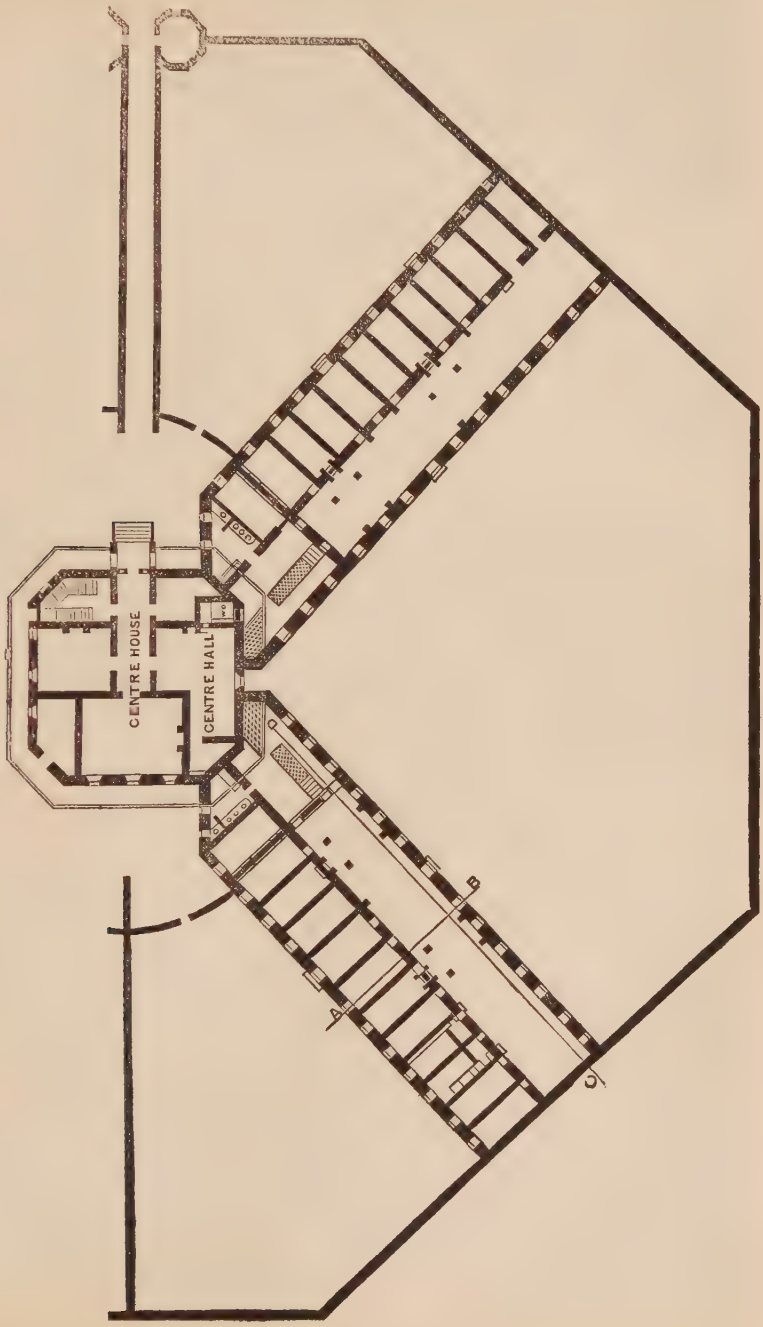
The above ground plan of the old prison at Tullamore, prior to the recent alteration, is taken from a former report on this gaol, and is now given here to show the position of the buildings.

A presentment passed the Grand Jury at Spring Assizes, in 1864, for remodelling the right wing, marked M M, of the prison buildings, and before the close of 1867 the cells for males in the new prison, according to the plan shown in the next page, were occupied by prisoners.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

King's County Gaol.

The following diagram represents the ground plan of the prison for males, as now altered for separation. That for females, marked E F, the laundry marked D, and the marshalsea marked B on the plan on preceding page remain unchanged :—



SOUTH DISTRICT.

King's County Gaol.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	5	2	Bakery,	1	–
Yards,	3	2	Store Rooms,	3	1
Day Rooms,	2	2	Laundries,	1	1
Solitary Cells,	1	1	Lavatories,	6	1
Single Cells, not less than 9 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet high = 432 cubic feet,	87	40	Baths,	7	1
Single Cells of larger size,	10	0	Privies,	3	4
Hospital Rooms,	5	5	Water-closets,	8	–
Chapel,	1	–	Fumigating Rooms,	1	1
School Room,	1	–	Reception Room,	1	–
Workshop,	1	–	Pumps,	2	–
Kitchen,	1	–	Crank-mill,	1	–
			Tell-tale Clocks,	2	–

Stock at the time of Inspection.

	In Use.	In Store.	*Male Clothing.*	In Use.	In Store.	*Female Clothing.*	In Use.	In Store.
Blankets, pairs of,	120	200	Shirts,	56	28	Shifts,	12	21
Sheets, pairs of,	80	30	Jackets,	66	13	Jackets,	6	6
Rugs,	19	1	Vests,	58	11	Gowns,	6	5
Hammocks or Cots,	32	45	Trowsers,	52	3	Petticoats,	6	2
Bed-ticks,	30	120	Caps,	38	10	Aprons,	12	12
Bedsteads,	30	46	Stockings or socks, pairs of,	78	48	Neckerchiefs,	6	18
			Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	46	17	Caps,	12	12
						Stockings, pairs of,	12	21
						Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	6	6

I found the gaol when I made my inspection very clean and orderly; the new prison for males in excellent repair, well ventilated, and the prisoners healthy, and properly cared. The fittings and bells in the separate prison are in good order, and the heating apparatus is satisfactory. The temperature of the cells was 57 degrees at the time of my visit. Eight cells for females are also heated, and properly fitted up for carrying out the separate system, and are well suited to effect the object intended; but the laundry ranks amongst the worst gaol laundries in Ireland. There are good baths in the gaol, but the want of sheds to shelter the prisoners from the weather, when breaking stones, and to insure separation during their work, is a great defect. Prisoners now sit on a straw mat in the open air at work, so long as the weather permits, but when it rains they are marched into their cells, and their labour is thus lost in this variable climate during a large period of the year. I am unwilling to ask the Board of Superintendence to incur expense in the present uncertain state of the law with regard to prisons, but the cost of stone sheds would be very trifling, if run up cheaply and roofed with boards, or felt, pitched—and there are some useless walls on the premises, the materials of which might be used in the erection of the sheds. When it is remembered that rheumatism totally incapacitates persons of the working classes from earning their bread by labour, and that men debilitated by imprisonment, when taken out of heated cells, and put to break stones in the open air, are much more susceptible of cold than under ordinary circumstances, it is evident that in winter some shelter should be provided for them.

The present punishment cells are quite unfit for occupation in winter. They are very damp and open to the weather. There are heated cells, at present never occupied in the prison, which might be used for offenders when under punishment; these cells merely require to be fitted up with shutters, so that they can be darkened when necessary.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

King's County Gaol.

Damp still appears at the east end of the male prison, showing that a drain at that point is required, but I understand that the sewers from the new prison are generally effective, and have stench-traps at their mouths; the sewers in the other parts of the gaol have not those advantages—some are, I understand, connected with cess-pools, and the foul air is permitted to escape from the openings—this defect should be remedied.

There is a plentiful supply of good water to the prison, from a well (marked W on the plan), from which it is raised by the force of a crank-pump, worked by eight men, into a large cistern placed over it; but the water is not distributed by pipes through the establishment, and is taken in buckets to the different parts of the gaol when required. Another well to the left of the entrance (marked L on the plan), is used to supply the tanks over the separate prison, but it is chalybeate, from a spring tapped when deepening the well-hole.

The general locks of the gaol are old, but in good order, and twelve excellent locks of Chubbs' make, are used for the cells of the more important prisoners. There is a large supply of blankets and bedding in the prison of a good description, but no rugs—an additional blanket being used instead. The prison clothing is quite sufficient for the requirements of the gaol, and some is in store.

Since my last visit to this gaol, several important improvements, then suggested, have been made—especially the erection of iron railings at the entrance of the wings; bars have been put to the windows of the halls, and check gates to the doors into the exercising ground. The cook-house under the prison has been isolated, and the windows of the basement secured; bells have likewise been put up from the separate prison, both to the apartment of the Deputy-Governor and that of the gate-porter, to be used in case of fire or accident.

The fittings attached to the bells of the cells in the male prison are on a plan suggested at page 264, in the Report of the Inspectors-General for 1867, and are far preferable to those generally in use. I therefore repeat the diagram given in that Report, in order that this plan of cell fittings may be put up in other gaols, when being altered to suit the separate system.

Diagram.

A, iron box with spiral spring; B B, wood block let into the wall to make fast box with spring; C, iron rod ¼ inch diameter, tapped into bell crank at D, and also at the opposite end, H; E, pivot upon crank moves when the rod is pushed at H, the spring forces the rod back into its place, when the thumb is removed from pressing at H; F, is also a block of wood let into the wall to carry crank and tell-tale, the square dotted in, marked G, is cut out of the wood block for the crank to work in. Push with the thumb at H, which forces down the spiral spring in box A, moves the crank by force at D, and arm I, which is at the same time touched by the crank at K, falls down.

Besides lavatories and water-closets on every landing of this prison, there are brass cocks on the down-pipe to which a hose can at any moment be attached in case of fire. There are also excellent baths so

SOUTH DISTRICT.

King's County Gaol.

as to enable the requirements of the 9th rule of the 109th section of the Prisons Act to be complied with, which enacts "*that all prisoners shall have free access to the bath in their respective parts of the prison, at all reasonable hours*"—a statutable provision often neglected in other prisons.

Gas has been introduced into every cell in the separate prison.

There are 71 cells for males in the new prison, which are fitted up with all the requisite appliances for separation—but only 8 cells are so fitted up in the quarters for females [marked E on the plan of the old gaol].

The prison cells are unlocked at 6.30, A.M., in summer, and at 7.30, A.M., in winter; and are locked for the night at 6, P.M., in summer, and at 4.30, P.M., in winter. There are two tell-tale clocks on the premises, properly protected from being tampered with, and the Governor visits the prison at uncertain hours during the night.

No escape was attempted from this gaol in 1868 or 1869.

Punishments for Prison Offences.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1868.	M.	F.	*From 1st January, 1869, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Dark or Refractory Cells,	15	4	Dark or Refractory Cells,	1	1
Stoppage of diet,	1	1	Stoppage of diet,	23	2
By Magisterial authority,	–	1	By Magisterial authority,	–	–
Total,	16	6	Total,	24	3

All the punishments inflicted in 1869 were by the Governor—one of those in 1868 was by order of a magistrate. The Punishment Book is duly submitted to the Board at its meetings, and signed by the Chairman.

Employment on day of Inspection.

Punitive Labour.

	M.	F.
Stone breaking,	19	–
Barrowing stones,	1	–
Washing in laundry,	–	1
Total,	20	1

Industrial Labour.

	M.	F.
Picking Oakum,	3	–
Cooks,	2	–
Fireman,	1	–
Wardsman,	1	–
Spinning wool,	–	2
Wardswoman,	–	1
Total,	7	3

Summary.

	M.	F.
Punitive labour,	20	1
Industrial labour,	7	3
Sick,	–	1
Discharged (before labour hours),	2	1
Debtors (unemployed),	1	–
Total in custody,	30	6

Net profit, the produce of prisoners' labour disposed of outside the gaol, for the last three years:—

1866, — | 1867, — | 1868, £10 14*s.* 9*d.* | 1869 (up to day of Inspection) £4 9*s.* 3*d.*

The industrial labour in this gaol consists of breaking stones, picking oakum, and occasionally shoemaking, for males; and washing, sewing, spinning, and knitting, for females. This being an inland town, great difficulty is felt in disposing of the oakum, when picked by the prisoners.

Schools.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1868. M.	F.	From 1st Jan., 1869 to day of Inspection. M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners who attended school,	4	–	5	–
Average daily number of pupils,	$1\frac{285}{365}$	–	1	–
Number of days on which school was held,	310	–	161	–
Aggregate number of attendances,	650	–	340	–

School-hours—Males, from 10 o'clock, A.M., to 12 o'clock, noon.

It will be seen by the preceding schedule that the school for males is almost a nullity—but 4 boys attended school in 1868, and 5 in 1869. The Deputy-Governor, who also acts as clerk and schoolmaster, was trained in the schools of the Church Education Society. The average daily number of pupils was 1 in each year. No educational teaching is given to the female prisoners in the gaol.

Dietary and Contracts.

Males—Breakfast—8 oz. oatmeal made into stirabout, with ½ pint of new milk. Dinner—14 oz. brown bread, and 1 pint new milk. Supper—6 oz. brown bread and ½ pint of new milk.

Females—Breakfast—7 oz. oatmeal made into stirabout, and ½ pint of new milk. Dinner—12 oz. brown bread, and 3 naggins new milk. Supper—5 oz. brown bread, and ½ pint of new milk.

Potatoes are substituted for bread at dinner on three days in the week, males, 3 lbs., females, 2½ lbs.

Roman Catholic prisoners, on the first and last Wednesday in Lent, and on Good Friday, get, instead of milk, 2 oz. molasses at breakfast, vegetable soup for dinner, tea without milk for supper.

Prisoners whose term of imprisonment does not exceed one week, get vegetable soup for dinner, and no supper.

Contracts.—Bread, white, per 1 lb. loaf, 1½*d.*; brown, per 1 lb., 1¼*d.*; oatmeal, per cwt., 16*s.* 6*d.*; potatoes, per cwt., 2*s.* 8*d.*; meat, per lb., 7*d.*; new milk, per gallon, 7*d.*; buttermilk, per gallon, 3*d.*; salt, per cwt., 1*s.* 8*d.*; Coal, per ton, £1 0*s.* 9*d.*; turf, per 100 boxes, £3 15*s.*; straw, per cwt., 1*s.* 8*d.*; gas, per 1,000 cubic feet, 8*s.* 4*d.*; candles, per lb., 6*d.*; soap, per cwt., £1 6*s.*

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years:—

1866, . 3¼*d.* | 1867, . 3⅜*d.* | 1868, . 4½*d.*

I questioned all the prisoners in custody. No complaint was made to me by any. I tasted the food prepared for the prisoners on the day of my visit, and found it of good quality; but I observe in the reports of the Chaplains, that they occasionally object to the provisions sent in by the contractors, and submitted for their inspection. The milk and stirabout are sometimes marked thin, and the bread often faulty, inferior, and light.

Since the introduction of the new dietary table, seldom extra diet is ordered for the prisoners, except white bread instead of brown—a change which is often necessary, when prisoners are under long sentences.

Books and Accounts.

The books and registers of discipline and finance of this prison are well and carefully kept. The various forms recommended by superior authority are in use, and some improvements have been introduced. The Governor's journal is regularly entered up. The Local Inspector, Medical Officer, and Chaplains, have journals. The Local Inspector periodically examines all the different accounts and registries in the gaol. A new Dietary Check Ticket Book has been established. The Governor also checks daily, with the clerk, the books and accounts. All orders for officers are entered in a book, and read at parade. The markings of the tell-tale clock are entered in the State of Prison at Lockings Book.

Net cost of gaol, including diet and salaries, for the three preceding years:—

1866, . £1,734 9*s.* 10*d.* | 1867, . £1,574 6*s.* 7*d.* | 1868, . £1,577 1*s.* 2*d.*

SOUTH DISTRICT.

King's County Gaol.

Average cost of each prisoner per annum for the last three years:—
1866, . £85 6*s.* 0*d.* | 1867, . £57 11*s.* 11*d.* | 1868, . £68 2*s.* 0*d.*

Amounts repaid by the War Department for military prisoners for the last three years:—
1866, . — | 1867, . £2 10*s.* 0*d.* | 1868, . —

Amounts repaid out of the Consolidated Fund for the maintenance, &c., of certain classes of prisoners:—
1866, . £87 18*s.* 4*d.* | 1867, . £129 9*s.* 2*d.* | 1868, . £118 17*s.* 2*d.*

Officers and Salaries.

Non-Resident.

Robert Gunning, esq., Local Inspector, ... £70
Rev. Graham Craig, Protestant Chaplain, ... 40
Rev. M. M'Alroy, R. C. Chaplain, 40
John Ridley, esq., Medical Officer and Apothecary, ... 20
Edward Drumm, Watchman and Messenger, ... 15

Resident.

Captain Henry Fetherstonhaugh, Governor, ... 200
William E. Haines, Deputy Governor, Clerk and Schoolmaster, £80
Eliza Cooke, Matron, . . . 40
Catherine Toovey, Female Turnkey, 25
Maria Armstrong, Nurse, . . 20
Jones Commins, 1st Turnkey, . 40
Patk. Cooke, *Weaver*, 2nd Turnkey, 30
Thomas Johnson, *Weaver* and *Shoemaker*, 3rd Turnkey, . . . 30
Joseph Bagnall, 4th Turnkey, . 30
Patrick Flanagan, *Carpenter*, 5th Turnkey, ... 30
Benjamin Kenahan, *Smith*, 6th Turnkey, ... 30

The under officers are allowed £5 yearly in lieu of rations.

Vacancies.

Rev. John S. Joly, resigned; Rev. Graham Craig, appointed. William J. Adams, resigned; William E. Haines, Deputy Governor, appointed Clerk and Schoolmaster.

Officers' Visits.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1868.	From 1st Jan., 1869, to day of Inspection.
Local Inspector, ...	123	112
Chaplain, Established Church, .	164	152
Roman Catholic Chaplain, . .	206	165
Physician, ...	99	84

Hospital.

	1866.		1867.		1868.		1869. (To day of Inspection.)	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of prisoners in hospital,	6	3	13	4	13	4	5	4
No. of days therein, . .	253	75	384	146	330	46	192	33
Average daily number, .	$\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{1}{3}$	1	$\frac{4}{3}$	1	$\frac{4}{3}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{10}$
No. of deaths, . . .	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Cost of medicine, . .	£12 15*s.* 0*d.*		£19 18*s.* 8*d.*		£7 16*s.* 11*d.*		—	

Number of Coroner's inquests held in the gaol during 1868 and up to day of inspection in 1869:—

One—22nd May, 1868.

There are separate hospitals for each sex, which are unnecessary large, having six rooms in each, one occupied by the nurse. The wards are large and well ventilated, but have not water-closets attached. Some of the woodwork in the hospital is not in a good state, but the hospitals are little used; and the sanitary state of the gaol is generally satisfactory. On the day of my visit one female occupied a ward for prisoners of that sex. The male hospital was empty. I find that one prisoner, J. S., became insane, when under sentence in November, 1868, and was removed to the Criminal Lunatic Asylum at Dundrum —he had been sentenced for horse stealing.

Board of Superintendence.

Hon. Alfred Bury, J.P.
Dawson French, esq., J.P.
Marcus Goodbody, esq., J.P.
Henry Manly, esq.
Capt. Thos. A. Peirce, J.P.
Alexander M'Mullen, esq.
Jonathan Goodbody, esq.
Col. T. Bernard, L.L., J.P.
The Earl of Rosse, J.P.
Edward Briscoe, esq.
Captain M. Fox, J.P.
Wm. H. Walsh, esq., J.P.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

King's County Gaol.

The Board meets monthly, on the first Thursday of the month, when the salaries of intern officers are paid, the books are examined, and liabilities discharged by cheque drawn in favour of the Local Inspector, who accounts at the next meeting of the Board. The salaries of extern officers are paid by presentment half-yearly, at assizes.

In 1865, the Board of Superintendence passed a resolution that two members of their body should personally inspect the gaol at uncertain periods in order to ascertain whether any cause of complaint exists, and that the rules are properly carried out. I observe that the visitors regularly report the result of the observations they have made. This is a salutary arrangement, which should be adopted in other gaols, and, besides the return made on oath by the Local Inspector to the Judge at assizes, is an additional check over the administration of the gaol.

STATE OF PARSONSTOWN DISTRICT BRIDEWELL.

	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year,	58	10
Of whom were Drunkards, .	54	10
No. of Committals in quarter preceding Inspection, .	24	12
Of whom were Drunkards, .	11	2

Petty Sessions, when held, .	Weekly, on Saturdays.
Transmittals, . . .	Direct.
Committals, whether regular, .	Regular.
Registry and Books, . .	Correctly and carefully kept; new dietary table hangs up in Bridewell.
Repairs and Order, . .	Roof admits the rain; front door should be repaired; painting generally required; rear-wall of yard for female prisoners should be dashed; eave shoots have lately been put up.
Security, . . .	Very secure. High walls round yards. Cross wall has been raised since last inspection.
Accommodation, . .	For males—On ground floor, a large day-room and three large cells, two with four beds, the third used as a store for straw; one small cell also used as a store; a large exercising yard, with privy in centre. For females—On upper story, large day-room and three cells with three beds in each; a small cell now used as a store; a good exercising yard. Keeper's apartments good and sufficient.
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils,	Good and sufficient.
Water, how supplied, . .	By pump, in order. A pipe with cock should be put through wall into yard for male prisoners to comply with provisions of Prisons Act, which direct that water should be in every yard.
Sewerage, . . .	Good sewerage for surface drainage, but none from privies. Earth closets should be provided for them.
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	Very clean and well kept. Ventilation sufficient.
Cost of Dietary, per head, per day.	3⅞*d.* for both sexes.
Salary of Keeper, . .	£40 per annum.
Whether Keeper follows any other Employment.	None.
Date of Statutable Inspection, .	15th September, 1869.
Escapes, ...	An attempt at escape was made about twelve months since.
Remarks, . . .	No prisoner was in custody at the time of my visit. I approve of the suggestion of the magistrates of this district, to erect a porch at the entrance door of the Bridewell.

JOHN LENTAIGNE, *Inspector-General.*

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Limerick Gaol.

COUNTY OF LIMERICK GAOL, AT LIMERICK.—OFFICIAL INSPECTION, 7TH AND 13TH DECEMBER, 1869.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Master Debtors,	1	–	1	–	–	–
UNTRIED.						
For Larceny,	5	6	11	–	–	–
,, Misdemeanors,	6	–	6	–	–	–
, further examination,	2	–	2	–	–	–
TRIED.						
Cases Disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Imprisonment,	2	3	5	–	–	–
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	18	–	18	–	–	–
By Courts-Martial.						
Military and Naval Offenders,	17	–	17	1	–	1
Disposed of Summarily.						
In default of Bail,	3	–	3	–	–	–
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties,	2	–	2	–	–	–
Other Misdemeanors,	7	–	7	–	–	–
Under Por Law Act,	2	–	2	–	–	–
Dangerous Lunatics,	2	–	2	–	–	–
Total in Custody,	67	9	76	1	–	1

Number of Juveniles in Custody on the day of Inspection.

Above 10 and not exceeding 16 years, { Convicted Summarily, Workhouse Offenders, 3 males. Committed for Trial, 1 male.

Of these, 1 male committed once, 1 twice, and 2 three times.

Number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years:—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1866,	43	11	1868,	27	8
1867,	65	12	1869 (day of Inspection),	67	9

Number of workhouse offenders in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years:—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1866,	1	–	1868,	1	–
1867,	2	–	1869 (day of Inspection),	8*	–

Number of returned convicts in gaol on the day of inspection, and during each of the three preceding years, and the expired portion of 1869:—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1866,	6	1	1869, up to and including		
1867,	3	4	day of Inspection,	4	3
1868,	2	2	Day of Inspection,	1	–

* Two only convicted under Poor Law Act.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Limerick Gaol.

Number of Committals, specifying the Offences, during the years 1867, 1868, *and* 1869 (*up to and including the day of Inspection*); *also the Offences of all Prisoners in custody on the day of Inspection.*

OFFENCES.	1867.		1868.		1869. (Including day of Inspection.)		In custody on day o Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F.
Murder (exclusive of infanticide),	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Shooting at, Stabbing, Conspiring, &c., to take life,	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
Manslaughter,	2	–	2	–	–	–	3	–
Concealing birth of Infants,	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
Exposing or abandoning children,	–	1	–	2	–	–	–	–
Rape, and other carnal offences,	2	–	3	–	3	–	–	–
Common assaults,	50	13	53	15	73	15	9	–
Assaults occasioning bodily harm,	15	1	26	3	37	–	14	–
Assaults on peace, &c., officers on duty,	9	1	17	1	40	1	4	–
Other assaults,	1	–	2	–	1	–	1	–
Burglary, housebreaking, &c.,	1	1	8	1	4	–	1	–
Robbery,	–	–	7	–	5	–	–	–
Taking and holding forcible possession,	1	–	–	–	1	2	–	–
Stealing horses, cattle, and other live stock,	3	–	–	1	4	–	–	–
Larceny,	32	24	21	13	18	23	5	9
Receiving stolen goods,	–	–	1	2	–	–	–	–
Embezzlement,	1	1	2	–	1	–	–	–
Obtaining money by false pretences,	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
Arson, and attempts to commit arson,	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Other malicious offences against property,	3	–	2	4	–	–	–	–
Offences against the currency,	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
Perjury, and subornation of perjury,	1	–	1	–	3	–	1	–
Riot, Rescue, &c.,	11	4	6	1	2	–	–	–
Military offences,	7	–	5	–	39	–	16	–
Naval offences,	1	–	2	–	16	–	2	–
Under Poor Law Act,	23	13	29	4	17	2	2	–
Revenue offences,	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–
Other offences—								
Against the person,	–	–	3	2	3	1	1	–
Against property, with violence,	2	–	–	1	6	1	–	–
Against property, without violence,	12	2	1	4	10	2	–	–
Affecting the public peace,	39	3	38	6	22	1	8	–
Treason-felony,	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Seditious language,	10	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Treason,	55	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Selling spirits without Licence,	–	6	2	3	–	8	–	–
Leaving service,	6	2	4	1	8	2	–	–
Whiteboyism,	17	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total criminal class,	319	72	238	66	310	60	64	9
Vagrancy,	4	3	23	5	11	1	–	–
Drunkenness,	21	–	19	10	30	11	–	–
Lunacy (under 1st & 2nd Vic., cap. 27),	10	10	–	–	–	–	–	–
Debt,	10	–	5	–	7	–	1	–
Habeas Corpus Suspension Act,	19	–	3	–	–	–	–	–
Remanded for further examination,	80	7	37	3	23	4	2	–
Total,	463	92	325	84	381	76	67	9

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Limerick Gaol.

Committals.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1868.	M.	F.	*From 1st January, 1869, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Debtors,	5	–	Debtors,	7	–
Criminals,	278	69	Criminals,	333	64
Vagrants,	23	5	Vagrants,	11	1
Drunkards,	19	10	Drunkards,	30	11
Total,	325	84	Total,	381	76

Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors).

From 1st January to 31st December, 1868. Committed—	M.	F.	*From 1st January, 1869, to day of Inspection.* Committed—	M.	F.
Once within the year,	267	58	Once within the year,	319	60
Twice ,,	18	4	Twice ,,	15	4
Thrice ,,	3	1	Thrice ,,	5	–
Four times, ,,	2	–	Four times ,,	1	–
Five ,, ,,	–	1	Five ,, ,,	–	–
Six ,, ,,	–	–	Six ,, ,,	1	–
Eight ,, ,,	–	–	Eight ,, ,,	–	1
Ten ,, ,,	–	1	Ten ,, ,,	–	–
Total,	290	65	Total,	341	65

Averages, &c. (exclusive of Debtors).

	From 1st January to 31st December, 1868.			From 1st January, 1869, to day of Inspection.		
	M.	F.	Date.	M.	F.	Date.
Average daily number of prisoners in custody,	42·5	9·47	—	57·52	8·27	—
Highest number of prisoners at any one time,	101		22nd Feb.	84		5th Dec.
Lowest ditto,	31		22nd Nov.	43		14th Feb.
Highest number of males at any one time,	86		23rd Jan.	75		5th Dec.
Ditto of females,	16		23rd Feb.	14		24th Jan.
Lowest number of males at any one time,	21		10th Nov.	32		14th Feb.
Ditto of females,	4		17th June.	5		17th March.

Highest number of prisoners (exclusive of debtors,) in gaol during each of the last seven years, and up to day of inspection in 1869:—

18th March, 1862,	94	28th February, 1866,	99
2nd March, 1863,	74	28th April, 1867,	153
3rd June, 1864,	61	22nd February, 1868,	101
25th April, 1865,	63	5th December, 1869,	84

Population, males, 130,711; females, 86,566; total 217,277 inhabitants; area 680,842 acres.

Daily averages (omitting fractions):—

	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869. (11 months.)
Males,	39	37	38	51	82	42	57
Females,	10	13	13	12	11	9	8

Convictions and acquittals at assizes and quarter sessions during last seven years:—

	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.
Convictions,	122	78	92	78	57	108	91
Acquittals,	71	91	58	80	66	67	45
Total,	193	169	150	158	123	175	136

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Limerick Gaol.

Committals of drunkards :—

	1863.		1864.		1865.		1866.		1867.		1868.		1869. (11 months.)	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
To the county gaol,	42	0	30	3	25	0	17	2	21	0	19	10	30	11
To the bridewells of the county, .	116	15	110	23	126	9	113	12	74	8	280	52	–	–
	158	15	140	26	151	9	130	14	95	8	299	62	–	–
	173		166		160		144		103		361			

Number of Prisoners sentenced to Whipping, &c.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1868.	M.	F.	*From 1st January*, 1869, *to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Solitary Confinement, . .	1	–	Solitary Confinement, . .	15	–
Whipping, ...	4	–	Whipping, ...	1	–
Total, . .	5	–	Total, . . .	16	–

I found on the day of inspection 67 male and 9 female prisoners in this prison; 1 (male) was in custody for debt, who has been an inmate of the prison for the last five years. Amongst the criminal prisoners 19 were naval and military offenders tried by courts-martial, and for the most part sentenced to long terms of imprisonment; 14 males and 6 females were for trial or on remand; the remainder had been sentenced to various periods of imprisonment.

OFFENCES and terms of Imprisonment of the Convicted Prisoners in this Gaol on the day of Inspection:—

MALES.

	For Naval and Military offences, by Courts Martial.	For assaults and threatening, including one Lunatic committed as a vagrant.	For Perjury.	For Larceny.	Total.
For two years, . . .	4	–	–	–	4
,, 15 and under 18 months,	1	–	1	–	2
,, 1 year, ...	3	3	–	–	6
,, 15 and under 18 months,	–	3	–	–	3
,, 6 months, . . .	4	7	–	1	12
,, 3 and 4 months, . .	4	6	–	–	10
,, 2 months and above 1, .	2	8	–	–	10
,, 1 month, . . .	1	2	–	–	3
,, short periods, . . .	–	4	–	–	4

It is very remarkable that of the 54 male convicted prisoners in the gaol on the day of inspection, only 1 had been found guilty of larceny, or crime against property; all the other male prisoners under sentence were for assaults, perjury, or military offences—many of the assaults had been committed in the workhouse—some by juveniles, others by adults who had been reared in the workhouse, to which they return during the winter season.

One of these, J. G., now under sentence for twelve months, oscilates between the workhouse and the prison, equally insubordinate in both institutions. There is no hope for such men who have grown up with idle habits, and look on their support in the workhouse as a right, at the same time that they are dissatisfied with their condition when in the institution, hence they are turbulent and disorderly, and will not conform to the rules of the establishment. Persons, whether males or females, who have been in the workhouse from their earliest days, brought up in idle and lazy habits, and never trained to industry or to

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Limerick Gaol.

consider labour as a duty, return to the workhouse as to a home on the slightest reverse.

It is for this reason considered objectionable in many countries of Europe to have pauper children reared in an establishment to which they can return as adults. Such persons believe that they have vested rights in the institution where they were brought up, and that they are entitled to the relief which they receive without gratitude.

Amongst the prisoners for trial I found 1 who had spent many years in the workhouse of the union, and having left it a short time previously to a burglary and robbery which was committed in it, suspicion rested on him, and he is now waiting for trial for the offence. Another man charged with cattle stealing is for trial, and 2 others, stated to be old offenders, with their wives; the son of one of these is also in custody, accused of larceny and receiving stolen goods. All the other male prisoners in the gaol either for examination or for trial were charged with assaults or using threatening language.

Of the 9 female inmates of the gaol on the day of inspection, 3 had been convicted of larceny, and severally sentenced to terms of imprisonment for six, nine, and twelve months; 6 were for trial also for larcenies; 2 of these women were the wives of male prisoners in the gaol, and the son of one was stated to belong to the gang. For such cases the Reformatory and Industrial Schools Acts were passed, being reckoned valuable adjuncts for the repression of crime, by removing young persons from the evil influences of parents who belong to the criminal classes.

When I visited the prison on the 7th December, I found one man, A. C., belonging to a Scotch Highland regiment, under sentence of imprisonment for 330 days, who was stated to have become insane in the gaol; another soldier, R. S., under sentence for 730 days, was in hospital, having cut his throat with a razor, in October, previous to my visit, and had completely severed the windpipe: he is now in charge of 2 other prisoners lest he should again attempt suicide; a third man, J. B., was in his cell in handcuffs when I visited; he has been now in irons for many months. I observe by the journal of the Governor that he was put in handcuffs on the 4th June last, when he attempted to hang himself with his sheet; he has since made other attempts to do so, and is now under a committal for trial at Quarter Sessions in January next, for assaulting the officers of the gaol. Two prisoners remain constantly in his cell to prevent his committing suicide. The man is not as yet insane, but is in a very excited condition, with a desire to do himself or others as much mischief as possible, reckless of the result. When I last inspected this gaol in November, 1867, I found a prisoner, M. M. G., likewise under a sentence of imprisonment for two years, and very much in the same condition as this man. I then agreed with the Governor of the gaol in believing that the man was feigning insanity, and I was strengthened in this opinion by the observations which I found in the journal of the Medical Officer of the prison, who in a minute in his journal, dated July, 1867, observes:—"*I have kept M. M. G. under constant observation, and am of opinion that he is a schemer. I advise his removal to the ordinary prison, and to be placed according to his sentence;*" and in August following I find another minute to the same effect—yet this man was afterwards removed to the district Asylum, where he now remains a confirmed lunatic. I now refer to this case, because it illustrates a class of those sometimes met with in separate cellular prisons, especially among prisoners under long sentences of one and two years. In such prisons sometimes, without the greatest care and judicious treatment, the intellect and reason of the prisoner becomes

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Limerick Gaol.

affected, he loses his power of self-control, and a man is believed to be malingering who is passing through the stages of incipient insanity. J. B., the prisoner now under consideration, was in India with his regiment for some years, where he was injured in the head by the spear of a native, and I wish to point out the necessity of caution with regard to him, that another mistake may not be committed in his case.*

As regards R. S., the man who cut his throat in October last, only for the great care of the medical attendant of the prison, he could not have survived the injury which he had inflicted on himself.

I have received from the office of the Inspectors of Lunatic Asylums the following return of insane prisoners committed to the County Limerick Gaol, for criminal offences, and removed to asylums during the undermentioned years:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
1865,	–	2	2
1866,	2	2	4
1867,	–	2	2
1868,	2	–	2
1869,	1	–	1
Total,	5	6	11

Three persons stated to be insane were in charge in 1869. One of these, a female, C. D., had been twice previously an inmate of the gaol, committed as a dangerous lunatic, in 1864 and 1866, and again, in April, 1869; she was removed to the asylum in the following May. Another man, K., committed in May, 1869, for horse stealing, was found insane by jury, and was discharged in August following. The third, J. G., a discharged soldier, was committed for assaulting a clergyman at Rathkeale †

* On this subject I have received the following report from the Governor of the gaol:—"The military and naval offenders in the gaol have for the last nine months of the year averaged 20·1 daily, and they are chiefly men branded B.C., and sentenced to be discharged as 'incorrigibly bad and worthless characters;' in fact, the weedings of the District Military Prison here, as well as direct committals from different corps. The prisoner, A. C., mentioned as a lunatic in your report, was a drummed-out man of the 72nd; he appeared to be insane, and was so certified; a short time after you saw him, on the 27th December, he was removed to Dundrum Criminal Lunatic Asylum. The officers who took him up state that he appeared quite sane on the journey; and it appears he was found to be sane at the asylum, and was discharged 13th January, when his sentence expired. I think there can be no doubt he was feigning insanity.

"The prisoner, J. B., whom you saw in handcuffs, is also a drummed-out man of the 72nd, and is sentenced to 672 days' imprisonment and hard labour. He was tried for abuse, drunkenness, beating and injuring a civilian, and calling his colonel a 'bloody scoundrel;' he was a terror in his regiment; there were 89 offences against him, including nearly every crime that a soldier or a civilian could commit; his imprisonments were long and numerous, and he was twice sentenced to be flogged; and were it not for the judicious care and restraint exercised here in his case, I believe he would before now have committed murder. On the 13th ultimo he was sentenced at Quarter Sessions to twelve calendar months' imprisonment and hard labour, in addition to his former sentence, for a treacherous assault on one of our warders. The Resident Superintendent of the District Asylum was called on to examine him, and on the 19th ultimo gave a joint certificate with Dr. Gelston that he is *not* a lunatic. A report of his case was made to the Government by order of the Board; soon after it was found necessary to restrain and watch him.

"In the case of R. C., who cut his throat. This young man, who is of decent parentage, was but 21 years of age, when, after a wild career, he found himself badly treated, and deserted by his wife, turned from his regiment with disgrace, and under a long sentence of 730 days and hard labour in this gaol; his conduct here was excellent; but in a moment of sudden depression he committed the act, which he immediately repented of, and aided the Medical Officer of the gaol in the happily successful efforts to save his life. The young man stated that it was thoughts of his wife drove him to the commission of the act, and the Medical Officer finds it safe of late to leave him unwatched at night." This report is signed by Mr. Eagar, the Governor of the gaol.

† Mr. Eagar further observes with regard to insane persons sentenced to imprisonment by Magistrates for assaults:—"First, E. R., committed from Newcastle 24*th December*, 1864, for assault, and sentenced to 2 months' imprisonment; was sent to asylum 6*th January*, 1865; was insane on his reception at this prison. C. D., from same district, for assault, sentenced

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Limerick Gaol.

Juveniles.

Twenty-two male and 2 female juveniles were committed to this gaol in 1868. Of these 3 males and 1 female were convicted by jury at Assizes or Quarter Sessions, and 1 female and 16 males before magistrates at Petty Sessions throughout the country; 3 males were sentenced to imprisonment for one month each, and 7 males and the 2 females for fourteen days. Five males and 1 female were sent to reformatories at the expiration of the periods of their punishments in prison. Eighteen males and 1 female were committed to the gaol previously to inspection in 1869. The female was imprisoned for one week for stealing apples; her father was in gaol. Three males were sent to reformatories during the year. I found 4 juveniles in the gaol when I visited; 1 of these had been twice, and 2 three times in custody; 3, aged respectively 12, 13, and 14 years, were in charge for assaults on the master of the workhouse, and had been sentenced to imprisonment for three months each. Another had been bailed out; he also had been reared in the workhouse of the union. These boys are growing up to become, I fear, like the adults already referred to, constant inmates of the workhouse or gaol. One of them, under sentence for three months, is a fine intelligent boy, M. C., aged 13, an orphan, who is still young enough, and appeared to me to be a fit case to be sent to an industrial school, under the 3rd description in the 11th section of the Act 31 Vic., cap. 25; he is destitute and an orphan, has no friends, is getting into bad company, and if neglected will, I suspect, end by being an inmate of a convict prison. Another boy, previously mentioned, who was for trial, with his father and mother, appeared to me to be a fit case, if convicted, for a reformatory, his parents and relatives are of the class of habitual offenders, and are evidently training him to follow in their career of crime.

Towards the end of last September, I visited Bruff Bridewell late at night, and there found sitting on a bed in a cell a little boy, aged 13, committed 21st September last, at Kilfinane in this county, for an assault on another little boy, and sentenced to pay a fine of 1*s.*, and costs 5*s.*, or to be imprisoned in the county gaol for twenty-four hours. The child was barefoot, cold, and miserably clad; he had been marched in charge of two policemen ten miles, from Kilfinane to Bruff that day. His father, as I am informed, who is very poor, had collected the amount of fine and costs (and had followed his son to Bruff), where he tendered it to the bridewell keeper, but as the warrant was directed to the keeper of the county gaol at Limerick, the money would not, as I am informed, be received, and the man had to return without his son,

to imprisonment for 2 months; committed 17*th February*, 1866; certificate and papers sent up to Lunatic Asylums' Office 20*th February*. J. G., committed from same district, for assault; sentence 2 months; committed 26*th May*, 1866; certificate and papers sent up 28*th May*. C. S., from same district, for assault; sentence 2 months; committed 28*th July*, 1866; certificate and papers sent up 1*st August*. T. M. A., from same district, for assault; sentence 2 months; committed 21*st July*, 1866; certificate and papers sent up 18*th August*. G. H., from Rathkeale, for assault in workhouse, 1 month; committed 7*th December*, 1866; certificate and papers sent up 11*th December*. C. D., whom you refer to in this report, has been a frequent inmate of the asylum for the last 18 or 20 years. M. R., sentenced from Rathkeale, for assault, to 1 month's imprisonment; was committed 5*th July*, 1867; certificate and papers sent up 11*th July*; was insane when committed here. D. C., sentenced from Limerick Quarter Sessions 15*th January*, 1868, to 12 calendar months' imprisonment, was discharged from the District Lunatic Asylum some time before he committed the outrage, but when committed and brought up for trial he could not be found insane; he was closely watched here by the Medical Officer, and after a time relapsed; the fact of previous insanity was duly recorded in the return to the Asylum's Office. M. M'G., certified a lunatic 30th July, 1868. This was the only case in which insanity was developed in the gaol; but it must be considered that he had led a life of crime from his boyhood, and that though only 24 years of age when committed here, he was after spending two sentences of penal servitude."—Signed, J. M'G. EAGAR, Governor.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Limerick Gaol.

who was marched sixteen miles more next day to the county gaol in charge of two policemen. A car runs between Bruff and Limerick, the fare on which is 9*d.*, and a railway by Charleville to Limerick passes near Kilfinane. I therefore beg strongly to urge the Board of Superintendence to make arrangements for the conveyance of prisoners, as much as possible, by rail or public car. I have known death and serious injury to result from the improper mode of removal of prisoners to the county gaol. Four bridewells have lately been closed in this county by the Privy Council, and the county is now saved the cost of maintenance of these bridewells, amounting in 1868 to £167 18*s.* 1*d.*, and arrangements should be made that no injury results to prisoners in conveying them from the place of sentence to the county gaol. Independently of other reasons, it may appear to the disaffected in the disloyal districts through which this child was marched, like a mockery of justice, that a child should be marched twenty-five or twenty-six miles through the country for an offence for which he was fined 1*s.* and costs, or twenty-four hours' imprisonment.

I have referred at length to this case, because it illustrates, first, the necessity to convey prisoners as far as practicable by railway; secondly, that the present system of bridewells in Ireland is imperfect and unsuited, and also that there must always exist in all centres of population, places of minor detention for cases such as this, which, under the existing prison statutes, cannot be dealt with in an ordinary bridewell.

Five debtors (males) were committed to this gaol in 1868, and 7 in 1869; but I found in custody on my inspection in December, an old gentleman who has been an inmate of the marshalsea of this gaol for many years. On this my third biennial inspection of the prison since he was first arrested I observe a great change in his appearance, and his health is now fast failing. It is a subject of regret that the laws with regard to imprisonment for debt in Ireland are not assimilated to those in other parts of the United Kingdom.

Photography is now employed in this prison for the detection of habitual offenders. A photographer in the city has contracted to take such photographs as may be required for a fixed sum—4*s.* for each—and he is employed both in this and in the city prison.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Yards,	4	3	Worksheds,	27	–
Day Rooms,	2	–	Kitchen,	1	–
Single Cells, not less in size than 9 ft. long, 6 ft. wide, 8 ft. high, containing 432 cubic ft.	6	–	Store Rooms,	4	1
			Laundry,	–	1
Single Cells of larger size,	63	38	Drying Room,	–	1
Cells to contain three persons,	3	1	Lavatories,	9	4
Sleeping rooms,	7	–	Baths,	2	1
Number of beds in such rooms,	7	–	Water-closets,	20	9
Hospital Rooms,	2	2	Fumigating Room,	1	–
Chapel,	1	–	Pumps,	4	–
School Rooms,	1	1	Tread-wheel,	1	–
			Tell-tale Clocks,	2	–

Stock at the time of Inspection.

	In Use.	In Store.
Blankets, pairs of,	99	61
Sheets, pairs of,	125	91
Rugs,	124	–
Hammocks or Cots,	26	67
Bed-ticks,	119	101
Bedsteads,	121	–

Male Clothing.

	In Use.	In Store.
Shirts,	124	–
Jackets,	54	101
Vests,	54	80
Trowsers,	54	114
Caps,	54	32
Stockings or socks, pairs of,	115	–
Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	53	91

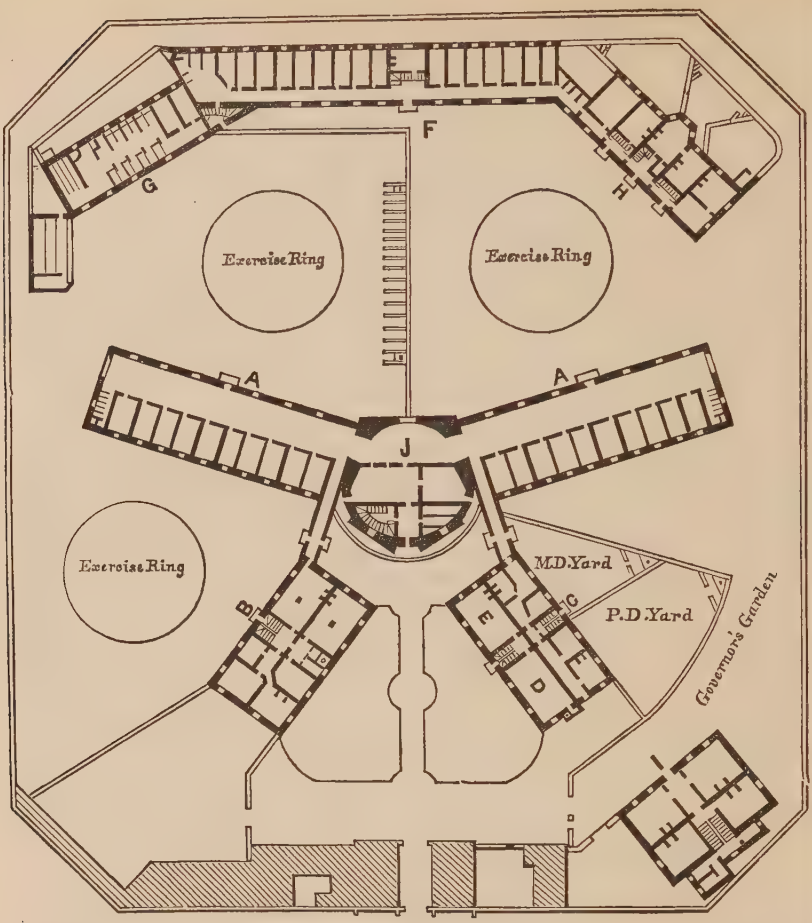
Female Clothing.

	In Use.	In Store.
Shifts,	18	12
Gowns,	18	10
Petticoats,	18	18
Aprons,	18	6
Stockings, pairs of,	18	2
Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	9	5

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Limerick Gaol.

Plan.



I found this gaol, when I made my inspection, in a creditable condition of order and cleanliness, the buildings all in sound repair, very clean and well kept, the cells, which are boarded over flags, are properly ventilated, and their fittings and bells in perfect order. The heating apparatus works satisfactorily, and the bedding, sheets, blankets, rugs, and prison clothing, which include stockings, of good quality, and ample for the requirements of the prison. There is a proper fumigating apparatus for purifying prisoners' clothing in the gaol. During the present year eave spouts have been put round the roof of the female prison, new stone sheds erected, the old ones altered, and other improvements effected. Doors leading from the prison into the quarters of the head warder, which I had formerly objected to, have now been built up, and the crank pump has been improved. There is a tread-wheel in the gaol, but it has not been used for many years, since, as I am informed, a prisoner broke his leg when at work on it. The baths for the use of the prisoners are in the basement next the kitchen for males, and next the laundry for females. Protestant service for prisoners is held in the board-room of the prison, but no

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Limerick Gaol.

arrangement for separation between the sexes is made. A screen should be provided which could be used during service on Sundays, when male and female prisoners of that persuasion are in the gaol together.

The supply of water for the requirements of the prison is ample for all purposes, a well having been sunk outside the prison wall adjoining a large quarry, where water can always be obtained; and there are in every yard water-fountains and water-closets, but the latter are with elastic springs, and not on a good principle. They are constantly going out of order. Since last inspection, arrangements have been made to convey the rain-water to the laundry in the female prison, and to flush the sewerage, which is effective, a new main sewer from the prison having been constructed within the last few years. The stalls in the laundry have now been fitted with latticed doors, and a mangle made by prison labour has been put up. All the stone steps have been re-chiselled and picked; baths have also been put in the hospital and marshalsea, in accordance with the 9th rule of the 109th section of the Prisons Act.

The locks are of a good description, and there is gas in every cell, which is kept lighting in the male prison in winter until 8.30 P.M., when it is extinguished for the night. There are two tell-tale clocks, which are properly protected from being tampered with. After the night lockings, when each prisoner is ascertained to be in his cell, Chubbs' locks are put on, and the night guard set.

A superior officer makes his final rounds at 10 P.M., when the night guard goes on duty until unlock in the morning.

The keys are properly secured at night; the markings of the tell-tale clocks are recorded in the State of the Prison at Lockings Book. The Governor visits the gaol at uncertain hours during the night; sometimes for two or three nights in succession.

Punishments for Prison Offences.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1868.	M.	F.	*From 1st January, 1869, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Dark or Refractory Cells,	55	2	Dark or Refractory Cells,	40	–
Stoppage of Diet,	5	–	Stoppage of Diet,	2	2
By Magisterial authority,	–	–	By Magisterial authority,	2	–
Other punishments,	3	–	Other punishments,	5	–
Total,	63	2	Total,	49	2

As I have already observed, some of these punishments were the placing of the prisoner in handcuffs; one man was kept in handcuffs for many months. I do not approve of a man being so continually in handcuffs if it could be avoided; a canvas jacket, with long sleeves, would, in my opinion, answer all the purpose, and a padded cell would save much irritation to the prisoner. The only 2 females punished in 1869, belong, as I am informed, to the turbulent class reared in work-houses. The record of the punishments inflicted are duly signed by the chairman at the meetings of the Board.

Employment on day of Inspection.

Industrial Labour.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Stone-breaking,	27	–	Cooking,	2	–
Picking oakum,	20	–	Washing,	–	5
Prison duties,	6	1	Sewing,	–	1
Carpentry,	1	–	Knitting,	–	1
Shoemaking,	1	–			
Tailoring,	1	–	Total,	58	8

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Limerick Gaol.

Summary.

	M.	F.
Industrial labour,	58	8
Sick,	1	1
Unemployed,	3	–
Discharged (before labour hours),	2	–
Debtors (unemployed),	1	–
Lunatics,	2	–
Total in custody,	67	9

Net profit, the produce of prisoners' labour disposed of outside the gaol, for the last three years :—

1866, . £51 14*s.* 10*d.* | 1867, . £71 14*s.* 4*d.* | 1868, . £69 4*s.* 8*d.*

Since last inspection, besides the work already mentioned to have been executed by prison labour, the entire woodwork of the gaol has been painted by the prisoners, by which a considerable saving has been effected to the gaol. The skill of artisans has been turned to useful account, and much furniture and clothing made by tradesmen who were prisoners.

Schools.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1868. M.	F.	From 1st Jan., 1869, to day of Inspection. M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners who attended school,	96	–	207	–
Average daily number of pupils,	11	–	15·3	–
Number of days on which school was held,	160	–	216	–

School-hours—Males, 3 to 5 o'clock.

The school for males is regularly held. The teacher, who is well qualified, was twelve years in the employment of the Board of National Education, and ranks third of second class. All classes who are willing to receive instruction attend school, unless they are far advanced in learning, when they are provided with books in their cells. The prisoners in school are in association, a discipline officer being present; the school-room is faulty in many particulars.

The school has not been placed in connexion with the Commissioners of National Education. The approved forms of registry is kept, and the Chaplains occasionally visit the schools. No school is held for females.

Dietary and Contracts.

Breakfast.—Stirabout.—Males—4 oz. oatmeal and 4 oz. Indian meal. Females—3½ oz. oatmeal and 3½ oz. Indian meal. Third Class—2½ oz. oatmeal and 2½ oz. Indian meal. With ½ pint of new milk each.

Dinner.—Males—14 oz. bread and 1 pint of new milk. Females—12 oz. bread and ¾ pint of new milk. Third Class—8 oz. bread and 1 pint of vegetable soup. On three days of week—Males—3 lbs. of potatoes. Females—2½ lbs. of potatoes. Third Class—2½ lbs. of potatoes. With same quantity of milk, &c.

Supper.—Males—6 oz. bread. Females—5 oz. bread. Third Class—5 oz. or 4 oz. bread. With ½ pint of new milk each.

Adult Prisoners whose sentence does not exceed one week get vegetable soup for dinner, and no supper. Third Class, no milk for supper.

Contracts.—Bread, brown, per 4 lb. loaf, 5½*d.*; oatmeal, per cwt., 14*s.* 6*d.*; Indian meal, per cwt., 7*s.* 6*d.*; potatoes, per cwt., 4*s.*; meat, per lb., 7*d.*; new milk, per gallon, 7½*d.*; salt, per cwt., 1*s.* 10*d.*; coal, per ton, 18*s.* 2*d*; straw, per cwt., market price; gas, per 1,000 cubic feet, 5*s.*; candles, per lb., 5¾*d.*; soap, per cwt., £1 11*s.*

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years :—

1866, . 3*d.* | 1867, . 3¾*d.* | 1868, . 4⅙*d.*

The food, which I tasted when I made my inspection, was of a good description, and I find that the Chaplains almost uniformly report

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Limerick Gaol.

favourably of the quality of the provisions submitted to them for inspection; I observe that the Governor exercises a careful supervision over the provisions when brought into the gaol, and it appears from his journal that when the contractor supplies an inferior article it is at once returned to him, and a proper description of provisions is obtained in its stead, without waiting for the Chaplains to inspect. I questioned individually all the prisoners in custody, and found no just cause of complaint. The prisoner J. B., already referred to, made loud complaints against two of the officers, but the man was confessedly very outrageous, and I could not ascertain that any unnecessary violence was used with him; his is certainly a very painful case.

The new dietary table is here in use, and found to be satisfactory.

Books and Accounts.

Net cost of gaol, including diet and salaries, for the three preceding years :—

1866, . £2,362 7*s.* 7*d.* | 1867, . £2,855 14*s.* 11*d.* | 1868, . £2,397 4*s.* 4*d.*

Average cost of each prisoner per annum for the last three years:—

1866, . £35 15*s.* 10½*d.* | 1867, . £29 6*s.* 10*d.* | 1868, . £43 5*s.* 9¾*d.*

Amounts repaid by the War Department for military prisoners, for the last three years :—

1866, . £18 9*s.* 0*d.* | 1867, . £54 13*s.* 0*d.* | 1868, . £66 14*s.* 9*d.*

Amounts repaid by the Admiralty Department for naval prisoners, for the last three years :—

1866, . £9 2*s.* 0*d.* | 1867, . £1 6*s.* 0*d.* | 1868, . £2 14*s.* 3*d.*

Amounts repaid out of the Consolidated Fund for the maintenance, &c., of certain classes of prisoners :—

1866, . £188 4*s.* 7*d.* | 1867, . £234 16*s.* 8*d.* | 1868, . £67 2*s.* 6*d.*

The various registries of discipline and finance in this prison appear to be well and carefully kept; the Local Inspector now has a journal; that of the Governor is very full and satisfactory. Stock is stated to be taken monthly, when the Governor checks the Dietary Book, and balances accounts; but I could not ascertain that the Local Inspector checks the books, or discharges any of the duties which belong to this branch of his office. I did not see him on either of the days when I made my statutable inspection, nor his signature checking the different books and accounts. From bad health he is very incompetent.

The Chaplains have journals in which they enter their visits. No Surgeon's Journal is kept, but the Medical Officer enters his observations in the Extern Officers' Visiting Book.

Instead of a Daily Employment Book the officers keep Work Books, from which the clerk enters the work done by prisoners in the Work Ledger.

All petty disbursements are paid by the Board in favour of the Governor in one cheque, but accounts of £1 and upwards are paid by a separate cheque to each creditor.

The Extra Diet Book is kept by the clerk, but is initialed by the Medical Officers.

An Officers' Conduct Book is kept.

Pass checks are issued to intern officers when they leave the gaol.

The new rules are now in force.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Limerick Gaol.

Officers and Salaries.

Non-resident.	£	s.
John Russell, esq., M.B., Local Inspector,	120	0
Rev. James F. Gregg, Protestant Chaplain,	50	0
Rev. Michael Fitzgerald, Roman Catholic Chaplain,	50	0
R. R. Gelston, esq., M.D., Surgeon,	44	0
Samuel Hunt, esq., Apothecary,	30	0
Resident.		
Fras. M'G. Eagar, esq., Governor,	300	0
James W. Hogan, Clerk and Schoolmaster,	55	0
Bernard O'Loughlin, Head Warder (*Cabinetmaker, instructs in Carpentry*),	60	0

		£	s.
Turnkeys.	Thomas Harwood (*instructs in Shoemaking*),	40	0
	John Sharpley,	40	0
	Thomas Weeks,	40	0
	Samuel O'Neill,	40	0
	John Dolan,	35	0
	Richard Halloran (*Cooper, can paint and glaze*),	35	0
	Robert Wade,	35	0
	Robert Johnston,	35	0
Aphra Griffin, Matron,		55	0
Margaret Gabbett, Assistant-Matron,		36	0
Anne Spillane, Hospital Assistant, Matron,		30	0
Edward Doyle, Night Watchman,		32	10

Vacancies.

Thomas Morrow, Deputy Governor and Clerk, resigned, vacancy not filled up; John M'Raun, Warder, appointed Bridewell keeper at Rathkeale; Joseph Reidy, Bridewell keeper at Rathkeale, appointed Warder; Adam Baker, Warder, resigned; Robert Reed appointed night watchman; Joseph Reidy, Warder, discharged; Robert Johnstone appointed Warder; Robert Reid, night watchman, dismissed; Simon Roche appointed night watchman; Simon Roche, night watchman, dismissed; Edward Doyle appointed night watchman.

Visits paid by Officers.

	From 1st January to 31st December, 1868.	From 1st January, 1869. to day of Inspection.
Local Inspector,	104	100
Chaplain, Established Church,	172	167
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	149	137
Surgeon,	193	169
Apothecary,	242	172

Hospitals.

	1866.		1867.		1868.		1869. (To day of Inspection.)	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of prisoners in hospital,	35	7	10	6	15	4	12	1
No. of days therein,	730	66	181	75	192	69	400	9
Average daily number,	2	$\frac{66}{365}$	$\frac{181}{365}$	$\frac{75}{365}$	·52	·18	$1\frac{3}{17}$	$\frac{9}{340}$
No. of deaths,	1	1	–		1	–	–	–
Cost of medicine,	£18 13*s.* 11*d.*		£43 9*s.* 5*d.*		£19 5*s.* 3*d.*		—	

The only prisoner in hospital was the man who had attempted to cut his throat; he had two other prisoners in attendance on him.

The hospital arrangements are sufficient for the requirements of the gaol. There are water-closets and baths attached to both hospitals. The sanitary condition of the prison is satisfactory.

Board of Superintendence.

The Right Hon. William Monsell, M.P.	George Fosbery, esq., J.P.	John White, esq., J.P.
Henry Maunsell, esq., J.P.	Sir William H. Barrington, bart.	Edward Croker, esq., J.P.
The Rt. Hon. Lord Clarina.	The Hon. J. T. W. Massy.	John Franks, esq., J.P.
Eyre Lloyd, esq., J.P.	Joseph Gubbins, esq., J.P.	Sir D. V. Roche, bart.

The Board meets on the last Saturday of each month for the discharge of business, when accounts are paid, for which the Governor produces vouchers at the next meeting of the Board. A committee is appointed at each assize to audit the accounts.

Escapes from Gaol and Bridewells during 1868, and up to day of inspection in 1869 :— SOUTH DISTRICT.

From Rathkeale Bridewell, John Sheehy, aged 14, 8th November, 1868, charged with larceny; untried. *County of Limerick Gaol.*

According to instructions from the Executive, I held an inquiry into the circumstances of this escape, which was the third that had occurred since the appointment of the then bridewell keeper. From the facts elicited I felt it my duty to lay a report before the Board of Superintendence; and after further inquiry by them they decided to place a competent prison officer in charge of the bridewell, and to transfer the keeper of the bridewell to the county gaol as warder, where he was placed in charge of a class, but notwithstanding that the Governor took much trouble to instruct him in the duties of the office, his inefficiency and want of the qualifications of a prison officer becoming apparent he was removed by the Board.

The prisoner was retaken by the police.

The incapacity from disease of the Local Inspector for the last six years to discharge the duties of Inspector of Bridewells, and the want of supervision over them by him, may, I consider, have tended to produce the unsatisfactory condition in which I have on my inspections found this and the other bridewells of the county. The Executive have now closed four of these minor prisons, but it is most earnestly to be desired that those which remain shall be placed on a proper footing; and also that the transmission of prisoners in future may be by railway.

Escape from Limerick County Gaol, Denis Hourigan, aged 34, 24th February, 1869, charged with larceny: untried; confined separately.

On the 27th February, 1869, the Board of Superintendence of the gaol held an inquiry into the circumstances of the escape of this prisoner, and they examined witnesses in reference thereto. The minutes of proceedings of the Board and copies of the evidence were duly transmitted to the Lord Lieutenant; but not appearing to him to be satisfactory, an inquiry by the Inspectors-General was ordered to be held under the 59th section of the Act 7 Geo. IV., cap. 74, when my colleague proceeded to Limerick, and on the 11th March evidence was taken by him on oath, and a lengthened and painstaking inquiry instituted. His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant having then had all the facts laid before him, decided that the Local Inspector and night watchman were severally to blame, the former being physically unable to fulfil the functions of his office, and the latter having neglected his duty, he was accordingly dismissed by the Board of Superintendence. His Excellency and the Inspectors-General were also of opinion that the Governor was not free from a portion of the blame in the matter of the escape.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Limerick.

Bridewells.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS.

—	Glin.		Croom.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year, . .	37	11	15	4
Of whom were Drunkards, . . .	18	2	–	–
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding Inspection,	6	1	3	–
Of whom were Drunkards, . . .	6	1	1	–
Petty Sessions and Transmittals.	Held on alternate Thursdays.		Fortnightly, on Mondays.	
Committals, . .	Regular.		Regular.	
Registry, . . .	Correctly kept.		Correctly kept.	
Repairs and Order, .	Roof now in pretty good repair, but the front door is unsound, and the woodwork has not been painted for the last seven or eight years; walls want painting.		Not in good repair; front door unsound; woodwork has not been painted for many years.	
Security, . .	Sufficient, with care, except that the walls of the yards are too low.		Sufficient, with care.	
Accommodation, .	One day-room, and two cells off it, for each sex; and one cell upstairs off Petty Sessions' room, but very damp.		This Bridewell, which is under the Courthouse, is very damp, and unsuited. The only accommodation for females is one cell, very damp, with two beds in it. For males, a day-room, and two cells, each with one bed. A third cell has no sash or shutter to window, and no bed of any description. Prisoners must lie on the damp flags, without even straw. There is but one small exercising yard and one privy for prisoners of both sexes	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils.	Blankets bad and full of holes; bed-ticks and sheets sufficient; tins, buckets, and other utensils required.		Some of the blankets and one of the ticks old and worn; some utensils required.	
Water, . . .	No water on premises; it is brought from a distance.		None on premises; brought from a distance.	
Sewerage, . .	None; a cesspool cleanable through building.		Stated to be sufficient from the only privy on the premises.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	Clean and orderly, but very damp.		Clean and orderly, but very damp.	
Cost of Dietary per head per day.	4½*d.* per day.		4½*d.* per day.	
Salary of Keeper, .	£15 a-year.		£15 a-year.	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment.	Receives £4 a-year for cleaning the Petty Sessions' room, which is held in the bridewell; has a pension from Royal Irish Constabulary of £33 a-year.		Receives £4 a-year for cleaning Courthouse and supplying fires for magistrates.	
Official Inspection, .	5th August, 1869.		6th August, 1869.	
Remarks, . .	No prisoner in custody. This Bridewell has now been closed by order of Council.		No prisoner in custody. This Bridewell has now been closed by order of Council.	

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS—*continued.*

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Limerick.

Bridewells.

—	Rathkeale.		Bruff.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year,	46	11	79	6
Of whom were Drunkards,	18	6	28	1
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding Inspection,	18	6	18	2
Of whom were Drunkards,	5	–	9	–
Petty Sessions and Transmittals.	Fortnightly, on Thursdays.		Fortnightly at Bruff hospital, Bruree, and New Pallas.	
Committals,	Regular.		Apparently regular.	
Registry,	Now correctly kept.		Appears to be regularly kept; but as many of the committals are forwarded with prisoners to the County Gaol, I did not see them.	
Repairs and Order,	In bad repair; wood-work rotten; eleven locks and bolts required.		A leakage from roof; front door rotten; has not been painted for many years, although the Inspectors-General have called attention to its state in their reports. The front hall is merely paved; it should be flagged or boarded.	
Security,	Imperfect, but can be made secure.		Fair, except that the rope lines in the yards might assist a prisoner to escape.	
Accommodation,	This Bridewell, which is under Courthouse, is damp and inconvenient, but can be improved. It has two day-rooms and nine cells.		Males day-room and two cells; females day-room and two cells, but one without a bed. Rope lines to dry clothes in both yards.	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils.	All the bedding and blankets bad; utensils of every description required.		Sufficient, but some of the blankets worn.	
Water,	No water on premises, but rain-water saved.		None.	
Sewerage,	Imperfect; privies in a bad state; earth closets should be put into them		None; cesspool cleanable through building.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	Now clean and orderly as far as the state of disrepair will permit, and it is hoped it will be put in a proper state.		Clean and orderly, but damp in winter.	
Cost of Dietary per head per day.	4½*d.*		4½*d.*	
Salary of Keeper,	£35 a-year.		£30.	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment.	Is paid £14 a-year for Courthouse.		None.	
Official Inspection,	6th August, 1869.		20th September, 1869.	
Remarks,	No prisoner in custody. A prisoner escaped from this Bridewell on 8th November, 1868. Was retaken.		A small boy, 13 years of age, in charge for the night on his way to the County Gaol at Limerick. He had been sentenced by the Magistrates at Kilfinane to pay a fine of 1*s.* and costs, or be imprisoned in the County Gaol for 24 hours, for tearing the hair and assaulting another boy. He had walked in charge of the police from Kilfinane, a distance of 10 Irish miles, and had to walk 15 Irish miles more to Limerick, before the sentence of imprisonment for 24 hours would begin. The Bridewell was in charge of women, the Keeper being absent on leave at the sea. He was also absent at the sea when I made my last inspection in 1867.	

SOUTH DISTRICT.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS—*continued.*

County of Limerick.

Bridewells.

—	Newcastle.		Kilfinane.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year,	64	17	39	3
Of whom were Drunkards,	23	3	25	11
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding Inspection,	27	6	12	2
Of whom were Drunkards,	7	1	7	–
Petty Sessions and Transmittals,	—		Petty Sessions on alternate Fridays.	
Committals,	Remands for eight days are signed by one Justice only. Lunatics are committed to this Bridewell on charge of assault.		Some illegal.	
Registry,	Correctly kept.		Correctly kept.	
Repairs and Order,	In fair repair.		In very bad repair. The daylight could be seen through the roof on the day when I visited it. Some doors are rotten, and they have not been painted for the last nine years. The key of lock of one of the male cells broken, so that it could not be opened. Altogether the condition of the building most unsatisfactory.	
Security,	Yards insecure.		With care fair, except a shed in yard for males.	
Accommodation,	Males day-room, with two cells off it; females small day-room, and two cells, but one of them is used as a store for straw. The yard for females has the window of the next house looking into it.		Males day-room and two cells, each with one bed; females same accommodation; turf shed in yard.	
Furniture, Beddiug, and Utensils.	Sufficient sheets, but blankets and ticks worn and in holes, except one pair of blankets. If the Local Inspector does not at once supply proper bedding, I shall order it under the section of the Act.		Enough of blankets, if of good quality, but some thin and full of holes. I found only one sheet on one bed.	
Water,	None on premises; a pump in front, on a bad construction, and useless.		No water on premises.	
Sewerage,	None.		None.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	Clean and orderly, but ventilation bad.		Building clean, but very damp, and privies filthy. The Keeper is not given means to keep the Bridewell in a proper state.	
Cost of Dietary per head per day.	4½*d.*		4½*d.* for prisoners of both sexes.	
Salary of Keeper,	£30		£15 a-year.	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment.	Court-keeper, salary £10.		Rents two acres of land.	
Official Inspection,	18th September, 1869.		19th July, 1869.	
Remarks,	Male prisoner in custody, committed by one Justice, on 16th September, for Petty Sessions at Abbeyfeale, on the 22nd instant. For the last three years the Local Inspector never visited the Bridewell more than twice in the year. This Bridewell has been closed by order of Council.		No prisoner in custody. This Bridewell was, according to the books, only twice inspected by the Local Inspector in 1866, not at all in 1867, and twice in 1868. This Bridewell has been closed by order of Council.	

JOHN LENTAIGNE, *Inspector-General.*

CITY OF LIMERICK GAOL, AT LIMERICK.—STATUTABLE INSPECTIONS, 7TH AND 8TH APRIL AND 9TH AND 14TH DECEMBER, 1869.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Master Debtors,	2	–	2	–	–	–
UNTRIED.						
For Larceny,	1	–	1	–	–	–
For further examination,	1	–	1	–	–	–
TRIED.						
Cases disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.						
Of Felony or Larceny—						
To Imprisonment,	8	3	11	–	–	–
By Courts-Martial.						
Military Offenders,	2	–	2	–	–	–
Disposed of Summarily.						
Offences under Larceny Act,	6	1	7	–	–	–
In default of Bail,	2	5	7	–	–	–
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties,	–	2	2	–	–	–
Other Misdemeanors,	4	5	9	–	–	–
Total,	26	16	42	–	–	–

Juveniles in custody on the day of inspection, in December:—

Two males, both 14 years of age, 1 under a sentence of imprisonment for three months for larceny, the other for trial for a like offence.

Number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years:—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1866,	26	10	1868,	29	11
1867,	31	9	1869 (day of Inspection),	26	16

Number of returned convicts in gaol on the day of inspection, and during each of the three preceding years, and the expired portion of 1869:—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1866,	1	1	1869 (up to and including day of Inspection),	1	–
1867,	3	2	Day of Inspection,	–	–
1868,	–	2			

SOUTH DISTRICT.

City of Limerick Gaol.

Number of Committals, specifying the Offences, during the years 1867, 1868, *and* 1869 (*up to and including the day of Inspection*); *also the Offences of all Prisoners in custody on the day of Inspection.*

OFFENCES.	1867.		1868.		1869. (Up to and including day of Inspection.)		In Custody on day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Manslaughter,	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Exposing or abandoning children,	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
Rape, and other carnal offences,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bigamy	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Common assaults,	1	–	8	–	16	9	–	–
Assaults occasioning bodily harm,	5	–	6	2	9	–	–	–
Assaults on peace, &c., officers on duty,	28	6	23	1	32	2	2	–
Other assaults,	66	28	72	35	76	32	4	4
Burglary, housebreaking, &c.,	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
Robbery,	4	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Larceny,	44	31	36	15	41	29	10	3
Receiving stolen goods,	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–
Embezzlement,	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–
Obtaining money by false pretences,	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–
Fraud, and attempts to defraud,	–	1	1	1	5	–	–	–
Arson, and attempts to commit arson,	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Forgery,	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Offences against the currency,	2	1	1	–	–	1	–	1
Perjury and subornation of Perjury	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Riot, rescue, &c.,	–	1	–	–	8	–	2	–
Military offences,	6	–	4	–	4	–	2	–
Naval offences,	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Revenue offences,	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other offences—								
Against property with violence,	8	3	1	–	–	–	–	–
Affecting the public peace,	168	106	125	137	145	119	1	3
Breach of Fishery Laws,	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	–
Obstructing public passage,	1	–	5	2	–	3	–	–
Absenting from employment,	2	–	1	–	3	–	–	–
Total criminal class,	340	179	285	196	346	197	22	12
Vagrancy,	6	8	5	2	4	7	–	–
Drunkenness,	205	65	248	78	242	93	–	4
Lunacy under (1st & 2nd Vic., cap. 27),	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Debt,	22	4	18	2	17	4	2	–
Remanded for further examination,	75	34	78	26	85	32	2	–
Total,	648	291	634	304	694	333	26	16

Committals.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1868.

	M.	F.
Debtors,	18	2
Criminals,	363	222
Vagrants,	5	2
Drunkards,	248	78
Total,	634	304

From 1st Jan., 1869, *to day of Inspection.*

	M.	F.
Debtors,	77	4
Criminals,	431	229
Vagrants,	4	7
Drunkards,	242	93
Total,	694	333

SOUTH DISTRICT

City of Limerick Gaol.

Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors).

From 1st January to 31st December, 1868. Committed—	M.	F.	*From 1st Jan., 1869, to day of Inspection.* Committed—	M.	F.
Once within the year,	540	225	Once within the year,	482	139
Twice ,,	18	9	Twice ,,	27	19
Thrice ,,	8	4	Thrice ,,	19	9
Four times ,,	4	6	Four times ,,	12	8
Five times ,,	–	2	Five times ,,	3	2
Six times ,,	–	1	Six times ,,	–	–
Seven times ,,	–	1	Seven times ,,	3	5
Ten times ,,	–	–	Ten times ,,	–	2
Thirteen times ,,	–	–	Thirteen times ,,	–	1
Fifteen times ,,	–	–	Fifteen times ,,	–	1
Total,	570	248	Total,	546	186

Averages, &c. (exclusive of Debtors).

—	From 1st January to 31st December, 1868.			From 1st January, 1869, to day of Inspection.		
	M.	F.	Date.	M.	F.	Date.
Average daily number in custody,	23·60	12·40	—	31	15·16	—
Highest number at any one time,	63		16th Oct.	67		15th Oct.
Lowest ditto,	21		3rd Nov.	28		11th Jan.
Highest number of males at any one time,	44		16th Oct.	56		15th Oct.
Ditto, of females,	20		9th Jan.	28		17th June.
Lowest number of males at any one time,	12		7th Feb.	17		10th Jan.
Ditto, of females,	3		19th Nov.	5		31st Aug.

Highest number of prisoners in gaol during each of the last seven years, and up to day of inspection in 1869 :—

5th January, 1862,	89	29th October, 1866,	59
2nd July, 1863,	69	22nd September, 1867,	76
5th July, 1864,	86	7th May, 1868,	56
28th September, 1865,	60	15th October, 1869,	67

Convictions and acquittals at Assizes and Quarter Sessions last seven years:—

	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867	1868.
Convictions,	34	20	35	34	24	38	18
Acquittals,	17	8	18	8	4	8	9
Total,	51	28	53	42	28	46	27

Committals of drunkards :—

1861.		1862.		1863.		1864.		1865.		1866.		1867.		1868.		1869.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
206	70	108	43	84	32	109	63	153	41	205	49	205	65	248	78	248	9
276		151		116		172		194		254		270		326		341	

I found in the gaol on the day of inspection besides 2 debtors (males) and 3 criminal prisoners for trial, 21 male and 15 female offenders under sentences for various terms of imprisonment.

The following were the sentences of the male prisoners in the gaol :—

	12 Months.	9 Months.	6 Months.	3 Months.	1 Month.	1 Month & under.	Total.
For larceny, passing base coin, &c.,	2	–	4	2	1	2	11
Military offenders,	–	–	2	–	–	–	2
Assaults, riot, and disorder,	1	2	–	1	–	5	9
	3	2	6	3	1	7	22

SOUTH DISTRICT.

City of Limerick Gaol.

The periods of sentences of the female convicted prisoners were:—

For larceny, ...	Two for twelve and two for two months.
For forgery, ...	One for three months.
For assaults, riot, and loitering for prostitution, . .	One for four months, two for two, and seven for one month and under.

From the preceding tables it appears that 11 males and 4 females were in charge on the day of my statutable inspection committed for larceny or passing base coin; and 9 males and 10 females for riot, disorder, and assaults in the streets of the city. Six were under sentences of six months each, and 7 for periods of nine and twelve months. Several of the latter were habitual criminals, and it is the opinion of those best conversant with prison management in this country, that all such should be transferred to a central depot, as in Scotland, under Government control and management, instead of being as at present, scattered over 38 gaols throughout the country. This principle has been recognised in two successive prison bills drawn up by the order of different Governments, and I consider that it must form the basis on which prison legislation for Ireland should be founded.

Many of the habitual offenders in the gaol on the day of my inspection would, I believe, come under the provisions of the 5th and 6th sections of the Act 32 and 33 Vic., cap. 99, but under the present system their identification is difficult.

The following were the average numbers (omitting fractions) of prisoners in charge during the last seven years:—

1863.		1864.		1865.		1866.		1867.		1868.		1869 (11 mont).	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
26	19	33	16	30	11	30	14	36	14	23	12	31	15
45		49		41		44		50		35		46	

Five hundred and seventy males, and 248 females were committed here in 1868, of these 497 males and 207 females had previously been inmates of the gaol; it thus appears that only 73 males and 41 females, who were not previous offenders were in custody in 1868, showing how completely crime in this city is confined to a comparatively few individuals. The total number of committals and recommittals was 918 (616 of males and 302 of females), and the constant recommittals of the same persons, especially of females, shows how perfectly useless is the present system of imprisonment for certain offences, especially of prostitutes, who are again and again arrested for loitering in the streets, and yet on discharge from the prison have no refuge or possible means of support, except to return to their former course of life.

Juveniles.

Eighteen male and 5 female juveniles were committed to this gaol in 1868, and 16 males, no female, during the eleven months which had elapsed previously to inspection in 1869. Six males and 3 females were sent to reformatories at the expiration of their gaol sentences in 1868; and 4 males in 1869. One male and two female juveniles had been tried by jury at Quarter Sessions in 1868, and 2 (males) in 1869. All the others were summarily convicted before magistrates sitting in the police courts of the city. The boys whom I found in custody when I visited were, 1 sentenced to three months imprisonment for obtaining money under false pretences, who, according to his statement to me, was reared in the workhouse, which he had left about three months previously. The other charged with the larceny of boots, had lost his father, and was destitute. Both appeared to me to be fit subjects for reformatory schools.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

City of Limerick Gaol.

The following were the ages and sentences of the juveniles committed during the present year (1869):—Three, 10 years of age, sentenced for three months, one month, and seven days respectively; 3 others were 11 years of age. One juvenile was sentenced to imprisonment for four months by magistrates at petty sessions, and another for three months by the Chairman of Quarter Sessions.

It is always with regret that I find young children sent to gaol for long periods; it habituates them to prison life, and is contrary to the present spirit of English legislation.

Debtors.

Seventeen males and 4 females had been committed for debt to this gaol previously to my inspection in December, 1869, and 18 males and 2 females during 1868. The numbers in 1867 were 22 males and 4 females; 6 males and 1 female were supported on pauper allowance at the cost of the rates in 1868, and 8 males and 1 female in 1867.

No prisoner was committed here for an offence against the revenue laws in 1868 or 1869.

The following is the order I made, under the 87th section of the Prisons Act, on the 26th April, 1869:—

COMPLEMENT of PRISON DRESSES to be PRESERVED in the STORES of this PRISON, and issued to such prisoners as shall be entitled thereto.

44 for males, to consist of a cap, a jacket, a shirt, waistcoat, trowsers, and shoes.
20 for females, to consist of a cap, a bedgown, a jacket of linsey-woolsey or other warm material, a petticoat, a flannel petticoat, an apron, neckerchief, shift, and shoes.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	3	3	Kitchen,	1	–
Yards,	6	3	Store Rooms,	6	1
Day Rooms,	1	1	Laundries,	–	1
Solitary Cells,	3	2	Drying Rooms,	–	1
Single Cells, not less in size than 9 ft. long, 6 ft. wide, 8 ft. high=432 cubic ft.,	63	32	Lavatories,	15	6
			Baths,	2	1
			Privies,	3	3
Single Cells of larger size,	7	–	Water-closets,	11	3
Sleeping Rooms,	10	3	Fumigating Rooms,	1	–
No. of Beds in such Rooms,	3	–	Reception Rooms or Cells,	1	–
Hospital Rooms,	4	1	Pumps,	3	–
Chapels,	1	1	Tread-wheel,	1	–
Workshop,	1	–	Tell-tale Clock,	1	–

Stock at the time of Inspection.

	In Use.	In Store.
Blankets, pairs of,	93	26
Sheets, pairs of,	93	54
Rugs,	93	43
Hammocks or Cots,	3	–
Bedticks,	96	–
Bedsteads,	120	–

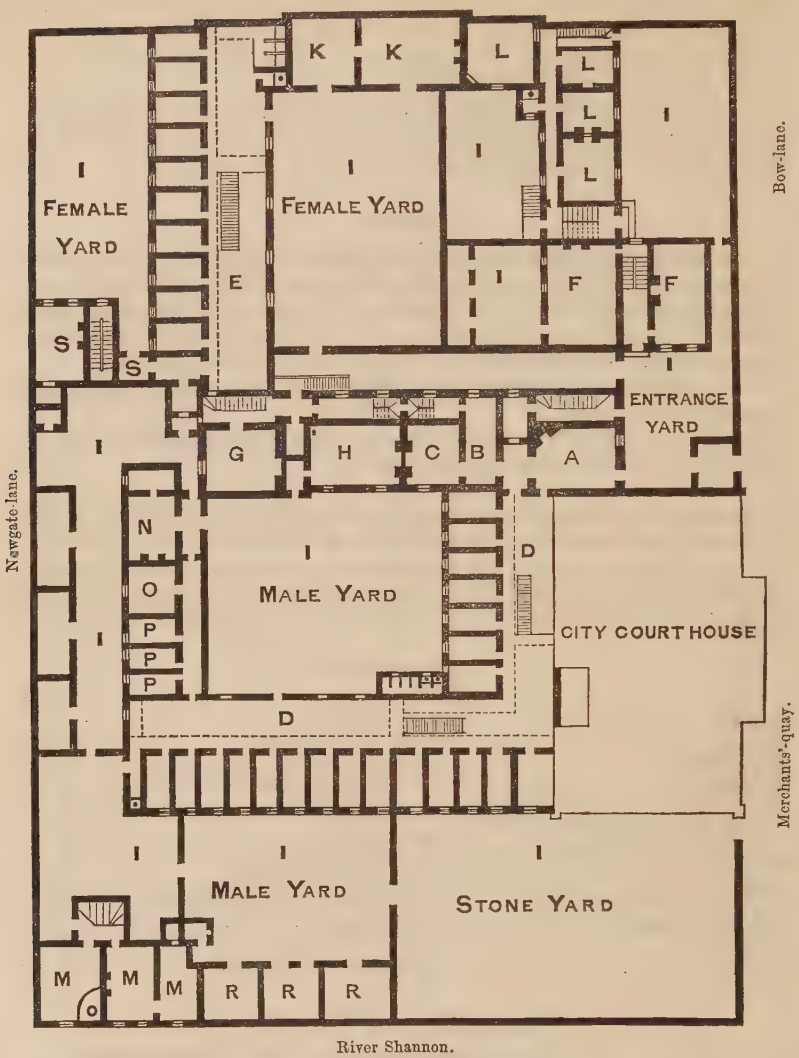
Male Clothing.	In Use.	In Store.
Shirts,	19	70
Jackets,	19	50
Vests,	19	30
Trowsers,	19	71
Caps,	19	27
Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	18	36

Female Clothing.	In Use.	In Store
Shifts,	16	52
Jackets,	16	39
Petticoats,	32	18
Aprons,	16	42
Neckerchiefs,	16	80
Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	16	10

SOUTH DISTRICT.

City of Limerick Gaol.

Plan of Limerick City Gaol.



A, inspection-hall; B, bath-room; C, clothes-store; D, male wing; E, female wing; F, Governor's house; G, Matron's house; H, male school-room; I, yards; K, wash-house and drying-closet—infirmary for females overhead; L, male debtors' apartments; M, hospital for males; N, cook-house; O, heating apparatus; P, punishment cells; R, tread-wheel, pumps, &c.

It became my duty frequently during the course of the past year, 1869, to visit this gaol in consequence of irregularities proved to have existed in its management, and on several occasions investigations were held in which I took a part, which resulted in the resignation or removal of some of the officers from the service. Not only was the management proved to be very lax, but likewise the clothing of the prisoners was found to be so defective, that having been informed that the Board would not supply funds for the purchase of the necessary clothing for the

SOUTH DISTRICT.

City of Limerick Gaol.

prisoners, I was compelled when making a statutable inspection of the gaol on the 7th and 8th of April last, to regulate under the 87th section of the Act 7 Geo. IV., cap. 74, the complement of prison clothing which should be preserved in it, and I gave an order requiring the then Local Inspector to at once purchase dresses for the inmates, to be issued to all those entitled thereto, and to procure the amount requisite to cover the expense from the Collector of Excise of the district. In that order I enumerated the different articles of dress which should be provided; yet in the following August when my colleague and I visited the prison, we found that the order had been neglected, the clothing had never been purchased, and the provisions of the prison statutes were still totally disregarded. In fact it was not until I visited the gaol in December, eight months after I gave the order, that I found the inmates of the prison clothed as the Act directs. In August we found on our inspection that neither caps nor vests had been provided for the prisoners; those under long sentences were wearing their own clothes. Two boys at work in the stone yard were without shoes—one of them was a mass of rags.

On that occasion the prison was in a very unsatisfactory condition, and much disorganized; even in our presence a prisoner was detected handing a pipe to his companion, and a second pipe was found on his person when searched. We had occasion to examine another prisoner whom we found chewing tobacco. Discipline was then so little observed in the gaol, that when we were in the stone yard a number of prisoners left their places to complain of the stirabout, which they said made them ill. Some were sitting at their work close together, so as to have every facility to communicate with each other. Again, prohibited articles found free admission into the prison; tea, sugar, and tobacco were sent to one of the prisoners, who acted as cook, in sacks with potatoes from the contractor; and it would appear that these sacks were not examined at the gate, but passed direct into the kitchen. This gross violation of the statute by the contractor or his servants, was not punished, nor, as far as I was informed, were arrangements made to exclude persons who acted in this manner from having any intercourse with the prison.

Having regard to these facts, my colleague and I addressed a letter to the Board of Superintendence, in which we expressed our opinion that the Governor deserved grave censure for his neglect and want of vigilance in not preserving proper discipline in the gaol placed in his charge. We also called the attention of the Board to the inefficiency of his subordinates, amongst others the gate-porter is old, his sight is much impaired, and frequently prohibited articles were permitted to pass into the prison in consequence of the search at the gate being insufficient.

On my inspection, however, in December, I found a change; the bedding and prison clothing were then for the first time on any inspection which I made in 1869, sufficient for the requirements of the gaol; both were of proper materials, and of good quality. Convicted prisoners who were not entitled to wear their own clothes wore the prison dress, except that caps for females had not been provided, new beds stuffed with cocoa fibre had been furnished to the cells in the male prison, and the female inmates were employed in making and stuffing beds for the females. The gaol was on that occasion in a satisfactory state of order and cleanliness, the prison buildings in sound condition, except some doors of out-buildings and the hospital, which required to be repaired, and painted when the weather permits.

South District. *City of Limerick Gaol.*

The cells were properly heated and ventilated, the bell fittings in good order, and the water-closets and lavatories sufficiently supplied with water; one bath had been placed in the male, and one in the female prison.

Suitable gratings through which prisoners can see their friends have now been put up, instead of the unrestricted intercourse which was formerly permitted. By-laws must, however, be at once framed, one by-law especially which permits convicted offenders to see their friends on every alternate Thursday should be repealed; such frequent communications between convicts and their friends is never permitted in a well-regulated prison.

The tell-tale clock is protected by Chubbs' lock.

The Governor now at last appears to attend to the discipline of his prison, and to enforce the searching of prisoners. I find by his journal that in October a warder who had neglected to search prisoners on whom tobacco and matches were afterwards found, was permitted to resign his office. It is stated that this officer had on former occasions frequently been charged with neglect in the search of prisoners, which it was his special duty to perform. I find also from the Governor's Journal that the prisoner who was detected by the Inspectors-General with pipes and tobacco on their visit in August, has again been discovered in an attempt to introduce such prohibited articles into the prison. I regret that this man was not brought before a magistrate for his second breach of the 34th section of the Act 19 & 20 Vict., cap. 68. Discipline cannot be strictly upheld in the gaol if habitual offenders are permitted to escape with impunity as in this instance.

I observe it stated in the journal of the Governor that he visits the gaol frequently at uncertain hours during the night. These visits he marks in red ink in his journal. On one occasion in October, it is stated in it, that he found all the doors of the hospital open at half-past twelve o'clock at night, the nurse fast asleep, and two criminal prisoners in one of the wards in charge of a third labouring under delirium tremens, so that they could have walked out of the building into the yard of the prison if they had desired to do so. For this neglect of duty the nurse was permitted to resign.

In the month of May, 1867, it was my duty, by order of the Executive, to be present at an investigation then held into certain abuses which had existed in the prison. I then pointed out in my report (page 401, Appendix) "*that it was of paramount importance that the female prison of the gaol should be placed on a proper footing, and officered by efficient matrons properly trained to discipline; that a properly trained staff was equally demanded in the male prison, as none of the officers possessed the knowledge necessary for an effective prison system.*" I then urged the Board to appoint *a properly qualified and intelligent chief warder, and to enforce a rigid discipline without favour to any person.* Two years have since passed away, during which the Board have neglected to adopt the suggestions I then made. My former and my present colleague have each endeavoured to have the gaol put on a proper footing, but without effect, and the Executive for the first time since the passing of the Act 18 and 19 Vic., cap. 68, has been compelled to exercise the powers vested in it under the 18th sec. of that Act, and to appoint a matron who is trained to discipline to have charge of the gaol, and she has made a decided improvement in her section of the prison; but as I observed in my report in 1867, a trained staff is equally demanded for the male prison. Hitherto the warnings of the Inspectors-General have been neglected, and much trouble and annoyance to all parties concerned has been the result.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

City of Limerick Gaol.

It has been the unpleasant duty of the Executive to withhold the Treasury payment for prisoners until the gaol is reported to be in a satisfactory condition, and I could not recommend that it be paid until a properly trained staff for the male prison is appointed. The gate porter has not yet been superannuated, although the Inspectors-General were informed several months ago that there would be no delay in doing so. I now again urge the Board to no longer postpone the appointment of an efficient disciplined officer in his place, and according as vacancies occur in the subordinate staff, to carefully select trained prison warders, competent to instruct in trades, to fill the places.

Sufficient sheds for prisoners when breaking stones are not provided in this gaol—new ones should be at once put up, so that every prisoner should be separate. I trust that the Board will not postpone this very necessary and inexpensive improvement. A cheap clock is required for the female prison to preserve order and regularity, both chapels require to be heated, perhaps a gas stove in each might be sufficient, and a strip of carpet under the clergyman's feet. The Protestant Chapel requires to be painted and improved; the Rev. Mr. Meredyth, at my request, has written a letter on the subject, which I submitted to the Board, and which I trust will be favourably considered by them.

The sewerage is effective, and flushed twice a day by the tide in the river.

The 20th rule of the Prison Act directs that "*wearing apparel of every prisoner shall be fumigated and purified if requisite.* This rule is obligatory on the Board, and must be verified on oath by the Local Inspector before the Judge at Assize. Now, for the first time, a proper fumigatory apparatus has been fitted up, and proper stores provided for the private clothing of the prisoners, which are made up in bundles, and labelled: but they should be separate from prison property, and the stores should have sufficient shelves.

One part of the separate prison is set apart as an admission ward; this must be strictly adhered to, as if prisoners were passed into their classes without medical supervision, contagious diseases might be introduced into the gaol.

Gas has now been introduced into every cell, and is kept lighting during the winter months until 7 P.M., when lock-up is held.

The prison is unlocked at 6 A.M. in summer, and in winter at 7.30 A.M.

The Governor, unless when unwell, attends the lock-up, and sees each male prisoner in his cell; the prisoners are locked in their cells by the class turnkey. Keys are kept at night by the Governor in his bed-room.

Punishments for Prison Offences.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1868.	M.	F.	*From 1st Jan., 1869, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Dark or Refractory Cells,	25	6	Dark or Refractory Cells,	46	20
By Magisterial authority,	–	–	By Magisterial authority,	2	2
Other Punishments,	–	–	Other Punishments,	–	–

The record of punishments is duly submitted to the Board at its meetings.

Schools.

No secular instruction is afforded to the prisoners in this gaol.

The Sisters of Mercy give religious and moral instruction to the Roman Catholic females on one day in the week, and to both male and female patients of that creed in the hospital.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

City of Limerick Gaol.

Employment on day of Inspection.

Punitive Labour.

Tread-wheel for two hours, ... 11 males.

Industrial Labour.

MALES.		FEMALES.	
Breaking stones,	16	Picking fibre,	12
Carpentry work,	1	Sewing,	1
Picking fibre,	3		
Total,	20	Total,	13

Summary.

	M.	F.
Industrial labour,	20	13
Sick,	–	2
Debtors (unemployed),	2	–
Prison duties,	4	1
Total in custody,	26	16

Net profit, the produce of prisoners' labour disposed of outside the gaol, for the last three years :—

1866, . £20 7*s.* 0*d.* | 1867, . £25 16*s.* 6*d.* | 1868, . £35 1*s.* 6*d.*

Hard labour is enforced by the tread-wheel. Stone breaking and picking oakum are the sole occupation of the males, unless when an artisan is in the gaol. Eight hours in summer and 4 in winter are occupied in industrial labour, and 2 hours at punitive labour, with a relaxation of about forty minutes. The females wash, sew, and pick oakum. Under a new system, with competent and skilled officers, mat-making and trades by prisoners might be successfully carried on, bringing a profit of 8*d.* to 12*d.* per day on the labour of each prisoner.

Dietary and Contracts.

Dietary for prisoners whose term of imprisonment shall not exceed one week.

Class 1. Males.—Breakfast—4 oz. of oatmeal and 4 oz. of Indian meal in stirabout, and ½ pint of new milk.

Class 2. Females.—Breakfast—3½ oz. of oatmeal and 3½ oz. of Indian meal, and ½ pint new milk.

Class 1. Males.—Dinner—14 oz. of brown bread, and 1 pint vegetable soup.

Class 2. Females.—Dinner—12 oz. of brown bread, and ¾ pint of vegetable soup.

Class 3 (males and females under 15 years of age). Breakfast—2½ oz. of oatmeal and 2½ oz. of Indian meal, and ½ pint new milk. Dinner—8 oz. brown bread, and 1 pint of vegetable soup. Supper.—4 oz. brown bread.

Dietary for prisoners whose term of imprisonment shall exceed one week; for untried prisoners and pauper debtors.

Class 1. Males.—Breakfast—4 oz. of oatmeal and 4 oz. Indian meal in stirabout, and ½ pint new milk. Dinner—14 oz. brown bread, and 1 pint new milk. Supper—6 oz. brown bread, and ½ pint new milk.

Class 2. Females—Breakfast, 3½ oz. of oatmeal and 3½ oz. Indian meal, and ½ pint new milk. Dinner—12 oz. brown bread, and ¾ pint new milk. Supper—5 oz. brown bread, and ½ pint new milk.

All prisoners get potatoes for dinner on three days of the week.

Contracts.—Brown bread, per 4 lb. loaf, 5*d.*; oatmeal, per cwt., 15*s.*; Indian meal, per cwt., 8*s.* 3*d.*; new milk, per gallon, 8*d.*; salt, per cwt., 3*s.*; coals, per ton, 18*s.* 3*d.*; gas, per 1,000 cubic feet, 5*s.*; candles, per lb., 6*d.*; soap, per cwt., £1 12*s.*

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years :—

1866, . 2·81*d.* | 1867, . 3·08*d.* | 1868, . 3·93*d.* | 1869, . 4·02*d.*

The Chaplains regularly report on the provisions submitted for their inspection, in the tabular form prescribed for their use, and with few exceptions they state that they are good, or very good. On a few occasions I find the stirabout described as watery, the bread "a little sour," or

SOUTH DISTRICT.

City of Limerick Gaol.

"dark coloured." I generally found the provisions good when I inspected, but in August when my colleague and I visited the gaol, the prisoners complained to us that the stirabout had given them diarrhœa; and we found whole oats in the oatmeal which had made the stirabout. It was sweet, but badly ground, and we brought a sample to Dublin, which we showed to an experienced corn factor, by whom this opinion was corroborated. The Protestant Chaplain, who had inspected the provisions on that day, reported it to be very good; and both Chaplains complained in a letter to the Inspectors-General of the observations which we felt it our duty to make, but they might not have perceived the whole oats in the stirabout which made the prisoners ill. I observe by the Governor's Journal that he occasionally returns the food furnished by the contractor, without waiting for the Chaplains to inspect, if he finds it faulty. The Local Inspector checks the Dietary Book.

On my visit in December no complaint was made to me by any prisoner.

Net cost of gaol, including diet and salaries, for the three preceding years:—

1866, . £1,444 14*s.* 5*d.* | 1867, . £1,472 15*s.* 1*d.* | 1868, . £1,510 4*s.* 9*d.*

Average cost of each prisoner per annum for the last three years:—

1866, . £31 18*s.* 9*d.* | 1867, . £28 9*s.* 8*d.* | 1868, . £39 16*s.* 11*d.*

Amounts repaid by the War Department for military prisoners, for the last three years:—

1866, . £1 12*s.* 0*d.* | 1867, . £5 0*s.* 0*d.* | 1868, . £3 8*s.* 0*d.*

Amounts repaid by the Inland Revenue Department for exercise prisoners, for the last three years:—

1866, . £1 15*s.* 7*d.* | 1867, . — | 1868, . —

Amounts repaid out of Consolidated Fund for the maintenance, &c., of certain classes of prisoners:—

1866, . £156 18*s.* 3*d.* | 1867, . £117 4*s.* 3*d.* | 1868, . £172 0*s.* 6*d.*

Books and Accounts.

On my visit in December I found the books properly kept. The Governor and Local Inspector both keep journals in which the different occurrences are entered; the Chaplains have journals in which they enter the duty performed. The Daily Employment Book for the women is now duly kept by the matron on the same plan as in the male prison.

The clerk enters the names of prisoners in the Extra Diet Book, which is initialed by the Governor.

No general register is kept, but three books in its place—a Remand Book, a Summary Conviction Book, and one for full committals.

Officers and Salaries.

Non-Resident.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Wm. M'Donnell, esq., Local Inspector,	60	0	0
Rev. Francis Meredyth, Protestant Chaplain,	40	0	0
Rev. Richard Scott, Roman Catholic Chaplain,	40	0	0
Robert R. Gelston, M.D., Surgeon,	40	0	0
John B. Bouchier, Apothecary,	16	0	0
William Canter, Clerk,	50	0	0

		£	*s.*	*d.*
Turnkeys.	Patrick Walsh,	39	0	0
	John Molony,	39	0	0
	Thomas Kilbridge,	39	0	0
	Denis O'Carroll,	39	0	0
	Thomas Ryan,	39	0	0

Resident.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
John O'Farrell, Governor,	180	0	0
Edward Ryan, Head Turnkey,	43	4	4
Maria Brice, Matron,	45	0	0
Mary Morony, Assistant Matron and Hospital Nurse,	35	0	0

SOUTH DISTRICT.

City of Limerick Gaol.

Vacancies.

Local Inspector dismissed; matron and clerk superannuated; three turnkeys, two clerks, the assistant matron, and the hospital nurse, permitted to resign; one clerk not certified for.

The vacancies were filled up by appointments made by the Board of Superintendence, except the matron, who was appointed by the Lord Lieutenant.

Officers on Gaol Allowance.

The governor, head turnkey, matron, and assistant-matron, are supplied with fuel and gas-light.

Officers' Visits.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1868.	From 1st Jan., 1869, to day of Inspection.
Local Inspector,	233	258
Chaplain, Established Church,	174	167
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	268	250
Surgeon,	146	150
Apothecary,	108	101

Hospitals.

In my report for 1867, I remarked that the situation of the prison hospital was a fertile source of disorder. Placed on the only passage from the male prison to the tread-wheel and the stone sheds. Then also the male and female prisoners were lodged in the same building without proper separation of the sexes who occupied different wards, but with a common staircase. Now, however, the room in the female prison intended for a school has been fitted up for an infirmary, the ventilation has been improved, and it is found sufficient for the hospital requirements of the female prison, but a bell is required from it to the matron's room. At present there is no nurse in the gaol—the assistant matron is supposed to do the duty, but should any case occur requiring treatment, I would suggest that a respectable monthly nurse be employed by the week to attend, as is done in Wicklow gaol and elsewhere. From the position of the male hospital, the males must be attended by a male officer; a bell is also required from it to the hall of the male prison. The water-closets in the hospital were in good order when I visited.

Board of Superintendence.

Thos. Boyse, esq., Mayor.	Robt. M'Mahon, esq., J.P.	John Barry, esq., T.C.
Alderman M'Donnell, J.P.	Robert Rodger, esq., J.P.	Patrick Synan, esq., T.C.
Alderman Quinlivan, J.P.	Wm. Phayer, esq., J.P.	Zachary Myles, esq., T.C.
Alderman Carte.	M. Lenihan, esq., J.P.	Laurence Kelly, esq., T.C.

The Board meets fortnightly, on every second Friday, in the court-house adjoining the gaol, for the discharge of business. The liabilities are then discharged by cheques drawn in favour of each creditor; small accounts are paid by the Local Inspector out of a sum of £50 which remains in his hands for contingencies, and the receipts are produced and examined at the next meeting of the Board.

General Observations.

Various matters connected with the discipline and management of this gaol came under the notice of the Inspectors-General during the past year, and were the subject of protracted investigations and a voluminous correspondence. Much angry feeling has been excited between the parties concerned and litigation has been threatened.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

City of Limerick Gaol.

As the subjects to which I refer have been fully discussed in the local newspapers, and the evidence given before my colleague and myself has been printed in full by order of Government, it is unnecessary for me further to refer to the subject than to observe that facts were brought to light which compelled the Executive to take special action in two instances. Owing to the result of the inquiry, at which both the Inspectors-General were present, the Lord Lieutenant directed that the assistant matron, Miss Anne Gaynor, should be dismissed, but the Board of Superintendence permitted her to resign; she did not, however, receive any superannuation allowance on her removal from the gaol.

Irregularities which had existed for many years in the prison, even prior to the appointment of any of the officers who were in it at the time to which I refer, but which no person acquainted with an effective prison system would have tolerated for one hour, were first brought under the cognizance of the Inspectors-General and the Executive, through the report of a subordinate officer (Miss Brice), when sent by order of the Lord Lieutenant to take charge of the female prison, as matron.

Having regard to these facts, and the unsatisfactory condition of this prison, the Executive felt called on to delay the payment of the usual grant for maintenance of certain classes of convicted prisoners in the gaol, and a sum of £324 6*s.* 5*d.*, which under ordinary circumstances would have been lodged to the credit of the treasurer of the borough, has been withheld until the Inspectors-General report that the establishment is in a satisfactory condition—as has already been observed in consequence of an improvement which I found in its state when I visited in December 1869. His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant was pleased to appoint that when the Board of Superintendence had elected a well qualified chief warder in the place of Edward Ryan, the present holder of that office, who will be now superannuated, and the Inspectors-General have reported that a proper discipline has been established in the subordinate staff, and that they are satisfied with the condition of the prison, the sum claimed for maintenance would be paid.

By direction of His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant I visited the prison in February, 1870, and had an interview with the Board, who then decided to appoint Mr. James Maguire to the vacant office. Mr. Maguire is a prison officer of considerable experience, and was for some years principal warder of Mountjoy Convict Depot. This appointment is the more necessary, because not only has discipline been neglected, but industrial pursuits have not been properly carried on, and it will now be the duty of one of the Inspectors-General to report on the condition of the prison when the staff is properly trained under his management. Hitherto not a single officer of the subordinate staff has been elected from his knowledge of a trade or occupation suitable for prisoners. The warders were neither discipline officers nor trades instructors, hence the inmates of the gaol were employed, the males in breaking stones and picking oakum, the females in picking oakum, with a few exceptions of women who had already learned to sew.

In some gaols useful industrial works are carried on which lighten the burden on the rates for the maintenance of the establishment. In England, America, and on the Continent of Europe, prisons are in some instances almost self-supporting; even in India, I am informed, one large gaol pays the cost of maintenance by the work of the prisoners. I dwell on this point in order to explain to the Board the necessity to select in future men for the duties in the prison not alone on account of their characters but also with reference to their capacity for the particular employment in which they are to be engaged.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

City of Limerick Gaol.

Some of the suggestions made by me on my visit in December have been carried out, others are still neglected, and I would urge the Board to no longer postpone the necessary works, to have their prison in a satisfactory condition; amongst others the erection of sheds for prisoners when employed in breaking stones, also the fixing a bell in the hospital; the appointment of suitable refractory cells for females, the improvements in the chapels, especially the raising of a seat for the matron, and other matters which I have pointed out in a memorandum in the books of the prison.

JOHN LENTAIGNE, *Inspector-General.*

NOTE.—As this report was being printed, the Board of Superintendence appointed, on the recommendation of the Inspector-General, Mr. James Maguire to be chief warder of the prison at a salary of £50 a-year, and I have every reason to hope that the prison will now be put in a satisfactory condition.

Queen's County Gaol.

QUEEN'S COUNTY GAOL, AT MARYBOROUGH.—STATUTABLE INSPECTION, 6TH OCTOBER, 1869.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	3	2	5	–	–	–
For further Examination,	1	1	2	–	–	–
TRIED.						
Cases Disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Imprisonment,	5	1	6	–	–	–
Disposed of Summarily.						
Offences under Larceny Act,	1	1	2	–	–	–
In default of Bail,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Under Poor Law Act,	2	–	2	–	–	
Drunkards,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Total in Custody,	14	5	19	–	–	–

No juveniles were in custody at the time of inspection.

Number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years:—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1866,	18	12	1868,	13	2
1867,	16	4	1869 (day of Inspection),	14	5

Two offenders against the Poor Laws, and 1 returned convict (a female) were in charge.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

Queen's County Gaol.

Number of Committals, specifying the Offences, during the years 1867, 1868, *and* 1869 (*up to and including the day of Inspection*); *also the Offences of all Prisoners in Custody on the day of Inspection.*

Offences.	1867.		1868.		1869. (Including day of Inspection.)		In custody on day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Murder (exclusive of infanticide),	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Shooting at, stabbing, conspiring, &c., to take life,	3	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
Manslaughter,	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Concealing birth of infants,	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
Exposing or abandoning children,	–	2	–	–	–	2	–	1
Rape, and other carnal offences,	1	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
Common Assaults,	37	7	29	6	20	8	–	–
Assaults occasioning bodily harm,	9	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults on peace, &c., officers on duty,	14	1	18	1	6	–	1	–
Other assaults,	3	–	6	4	3	1	–	–
Burglary, housebreaking, &c.,	–	1	–	–	1	–	1	–
Taking and holding forcible possession,	1	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
Stealing horses, cattle, and other live stock,	1	–	6	–	1	–	4	–
Larceny,	19	19	23	19	19	15	3	3
Receiving stolen goods,	–	–	–	–	1	2	–	–
Embezzlement,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Obtaining money by false pretences,	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Fraud, and attempts to defraud,	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Arson, and attempts to commit arson,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Offences against the currency (passing base coin),	3	–	5	–	1	–	1	–
Riot, rescue, &c.	1	2	3	–	–	–	–	–
Military offences,	5	–	2	–	1	–	–	–
Under Poor Law Act,	3	1	2	1	3	–	2	–
Assembled armed unlawfully,	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–
Other offences:								
Against the person (using threats),	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Against property with violence,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Affecting the public peace (breach of peace),	12	8	10	7	8	7	–	–
Breach of service, trespass,	16	4	10	6	3	–	–	–
Having unregistered arms,	18	–	10	1	2	–	–	–
Fenianism & treasonable practices,	21	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Crown witnesses,	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total criminal class,	180	45	134	46	74	35	12	4
Vagrancy,	2	–	–	–	3	3	–	–
Drunkenness,	42	23	35	8	41	10	1	–
Lunacy (under 1st & 2nd Vic., c. 27),	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Debt,	6	2	4	–	2	–	–	–
Remanded for further examination,	14	4	13	4	20	3	1	1
Total,	246	76	186	58	140	51	14	5

SOUTH DISTRICT.

Queen's County Gaol.

Committals.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1868.	M.	F.	*From 1st January, 1869, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Debtors,	4	–	Debtors,	2	–
Criminals,	147	50	Criminals,	94	38
Vagrants,	–	–	Vagrants,	3	3
Drunkards,	35	8	Drunkards,	41	10
Total	186	58	Total,	140	51

Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors).

From 1st January to 31st December, 1868.		M.	F.	*From 1st January, 1869, to day of Inspection.*		M.	F.
Committed	Once within the year,	142	42	Committed	Once within the year,	131	44
	Twice ,,	5	2		Twice ,,	6	5
	Thrice ,,	2	1		Thrice ,,	1	1
	Four times ,,	1	1		Four times ,,	–	–
	Five times ,,	1	1		Five times ,,	–	1
	Six times ,,	1	–		Six times ,,	–	–
	Seven times ,,	1	–		Seven times ,,	–	–
Total,		153	47	Total,		138	51

Averages, &c. (exclusive of Debtors).

—	From 1st January to 31st December, 1868.			From 1st January, 1869, to day of Inspection.		
	M.	F.	Date.	M.	F.	Date.
Average daily number of prisoners in custody,	17·39	4·74	—	18·27	6·91	—
Highest number of prisoners at any one time,	33		8th Jan.	33		21st Jan.
Lowest ditto,	14		13th Oct.	13		17th July.
Highest number of males at any one time,	25		24th Mar.	24		8th Jan.
Ditto of females,	11		7th Jan.	11		16th Jan.
Lowest number of males at any one time,	11		5th June.	9		18th July
Ditto of females,	2		16th May.	2		29th May.

Highest number of prisoners (exclusive of Debtors) in gaol during each of the last seven years, and up to day of inspection in 1869 :—

1st April, 1862,	68	21st April, 1866,	65
28th April, 1863,	67	26th July, 1867,	41
11th August, 1864,	64	8th January, 1868,	33
24th April, 1865,	64	20th January, 1869,	32

Population, 90,650 inhabitants; area, 124,854 acres.

Convictions and acquittals at assizes and quarter sessions for the last seven years :—

	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.
Convictions,	133	75	100	70	65	65	39
Acquittals,	64	48	50	45	50	46	23
Total,	197	123	150	115	113	111	62

Committals of drunkards :—

	1863.		1864.		1865.		1866.		1867.		1868.		1869 (10 months).	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
To the gaol,	122	10	152	16	123	3	108	22	42	23	35	8	41	10
To the bridewells of the county,	43	1	56	2	17	1	16	1	22	2	35	4	–	–
	165	11	208	18	140	4	124	23	64	25	70	12		
	176		226		144		147		89		82			

SOUTH DISTRICT.

Queen's County Gaol.

Daily averages (omitting fractions) exclusive of debtors, for the last six years:—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1864, . . .	37	13	1867, ...	18	4
1865, ...	34	11	1868, ...	17	4
1866, ...	26	10	1869 (10 months), . .	18	6

The preceding tables would appear to show a considerable reduction in the amount of crime, and of drunkenness, in this county, but a late attempt at agrarian murder, which remains undetected, proves that a spirit of revenge and outrage is still paramount in the district, and that the county is not in a satisfactory condition.

I found, when I made my inspection, 14 male, and 5 female prisoners in charge, 12 of whom had been convicted, and were under the following sentences:—

Males (10 *convicted*).

For cattle and sheep stealing.—Two sentenced to imprisonment for two years each, and two for fifteen months.

Larceny.—One sentenced for eighteen and one for three months.

Assault and Poor Law offences.—One sentenced for three months, two for one month, and one for seven days.

Females (2 *convicted*).

One sentenced to imprisonment for two years for attempting to steal fowl, and one for six weeks for larceny of Bibles.

The untried prisoners in custody were one habitual offender (male) for passing base coin; two lads, of 17 and 18 years of age, for larceny, and a third, apparently an habitual offender, but whose antecedents are unknown, for attempt at burglary. The females—2 for larceny, one known to be an habitual offender—and 1 woman for child desertion.

It thus appears that of the 12 convicted prisoners in charge on the day of my inspection, 6 were under sentences of imprisonment of twelve months each and upwards; none of the others were for terms exceeding three months.

The average cost of each prisoner during the past year was £62 7*s.* 9*d.*; and from the small number of prisoners in charge, the produce of their labour amounted to only 10*s.* 4*d.* during the year. The number of females in custody, during 1867 and 1868, averaged only 4, and the males, 17 and 18—hence their labour is absorbed in cleaning the buildings, and other prison duties, and little opportunity is afforded for remunerative industrial employment.

Had the proposed Prison Bill, laid on the table of the House of Commons in 1868, the principle of which was affirmed in the Bill of 1869, become law, and all offenders, sentenced for periods of more than six months, been removed to a central depot in Dublin, only 4 male, and 1 female prisoner under sentence, would have been in custody in this gaol on the day of my visit, besides 4 males, and 2 females for trial.

Photography had not, previously to my visit, been applied in this prison for the detection of offenders, and, for that reason, the antecedents of several, now in the gaol, who appear to belong to the class of habitual offenders, have not been traced; but several are known to be such, including a female, a noted stealer of fowl, now under sentence of two years' imprisonment, and a man for trial for passing base coin.

Under the Habitual Criminals Act, these offenders will be under the supervision of the police for seven years, and, being duly registered in Dublin, their movements will be watched, and they will be liable to heavy penalties if found offending, or under suspicious circumstances in a house or place, without being able to account to the satisfaction of the magistrates for being on such premises.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

Queen's County Gaol.

Although I do not recommend that in the present uncertain state of the law, with regard to prisons, any avoidable expense be incurred, yet I believe it would be a saving to the county to have the antecedents of offenders, strangers to the district, fully inquired into, which can best be accomplished by photography; the Governor would then be enabled, by communicating with the Registrar of Habitual Criminals in Dublin, to obtain evidence to apply the provisions of the Act to such cases, and for that, amongst other reasons, I consider it desirable that a photographic apparatus be purchased.

Juveniles.

One female and six male juveniles, were committed to this gaol in 1868, 1 was under ten years of age. This child might, at the discretion of the magistrates, have been sent to an industrial school, instead of to a prison. One male was sentenced to imprisonment for twelve months; none of the others were for a longer period than fourteen days—the female was only sentenced to imprisonment for forty-eight hours—none were sent to a reformatory. Nine juveniles—seven males and two females—were committed in 1869, previously to inspection; one male was sentenced to receive twelve lashes of a rod, and one week's imprisonment, for larceny; two others were sentenced to one month's imprisonment, one, 11 years of age, for stabbing—the other, for larceny of bog-stuff; a third, aged 14 years, was sentenced to two months' imprisonment for stealing a birch tree. Two boys were sent to a reformatory, after the periods of their punishment in the gaol; the father of one was dead, the other had lost both parents. One of the females, aged 13 years, whose father was in gaol, was sent to a Reformatory, the other was sentenced to one month's imprisonment, and discharged.

Debtors.

Four debtors were in custody in this gaol in 1868, and none previously to my inspection in 1869.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	6	2	Bakery,	1	–
Yards,	13	5	Store Rooms,	2	1
Day Rooms,	8	4	Laundry,	–	1
Solitary Cells,	4	4	Drying Room,	–	1
Single Cells not less in size than 9 feet long by 6 feet wide, and 8 feet high = 432 cubic feet,	91	20	Lavatories,	12	10
			Baths,	2	1
			Privies,	4	4
			Water-closets,	4	3
Cells to contain three persons,	7	–	Fumigating Rooms,	1	1
Hospital Rooms,	2	2	Reception Rooms,	2	2
Chapel,	1	–	Pump,	1	–
School Rooms,	1	1	Well,	1	–
Workshops,	10	4	Tread-wheel,	1	–
Worksheds,	12	–	Tell-tale Clocks,	2	–
Kitchens,	2	–			

Stock at the time of Inspection.

	In use.	In store.
Blankets, pairs of,	76	70
Sheets, pairs of,	60	13
Rugs,	76	100
Hammocks or Cots,	–	24
Bed-ticks,	77	45
Bedsteads,	96	–

Male Clothing.

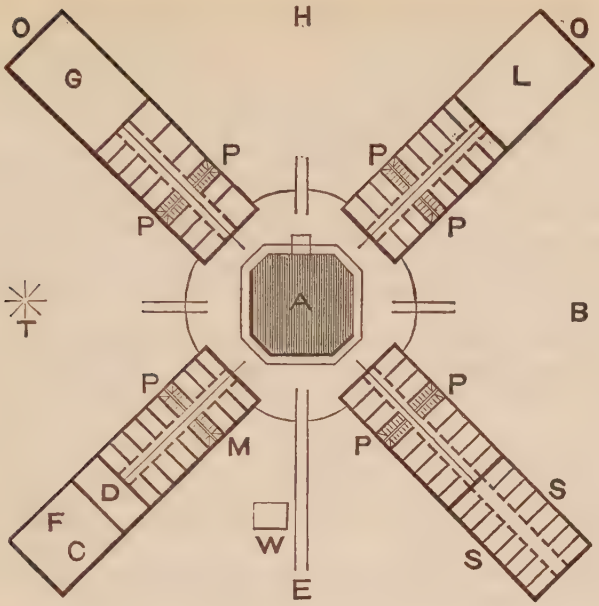
	In use.	In store.
Shirts,	29	26
Jackets,	15	84
Vests,	15	34
Trowsers,	15	88
Caps,	15	61
Stockings or Socks, pairs of,	14	3
Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	18	24

Female Clothing.

	In use.	In store.
Shifts,	10	30
Gowns,	5	32
Petticoats,	10	32
Aprons,	5	25
Neckerchiefs,	5	25
Caps,	5	58
Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	5	10

SOUTH DISTRICT.

Queen's County Gaol.



A, Governor's house; B, Matron's house; C, carpenter's shop; D, store; E, entrance; F, forge; G, turf yard; H, hospital; I, coal yard, store, and bath; M, marshalsea; O O, solitary cells; P P P, old prisons; S, separate prison; T, tread-wheel; W, watch-house.

I found the prison, when I inspected it, in a very creditable condition of order and cleanliness. The ventilation is satisfactory, and the buildings are generally in sound repair, except the hospital, the roof of which admits the rain, and the window sashes are unsound. The wood-work of some of the outbuildings also is decayed. There is an ample supply of water to the prison, from a good well on the premises, and also from a stream which passes thence to the county infirmary. It is lifted by the power of the tread-wheel, into a cistern over the well, which is capable of containing 12,500 gallons, whence it is distributed to the different sections of the gaol. The sewerage, which discharges itself into an open drain, in a field adjoining the prison, is stated to be good, and baths have been put up with hot and cold water, to which prisoners have access at all reasonable hours, in accordance with the 9th rule of the 109th section of the Prisons Act.

Separation is strictly enforced in the gaol, with all criminal prisoners, both males and females; but, as has been observed in former reports, the buildings could not, without considerable expense, be made to meet the requirements of an effective prison system.

The supply of prison clothing, blankets, sheets, bedding, and rugs, is ample, and a large quantity is in store; but some sheets are much worn, and should be replaced. In the female prison, I found only one sheet on some beds.

Lock-up is held in summer at 6, P.M., and in winter at dusk. Unlock at 6, A.M., in summer, and at daylight in winter.

The Governor, and his assistant, are present at lockings; and the class turnkey examines each cell fastening when being locked for the night—afterwards, the inmates are challenged in their cells, and the locks tried.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

Queen's County Gaol.

The outside of the gaol is lighted by gas, but not the interior. Gas pipes have been laid down, but some inexpensive fittings are still required; they should be provided, as it is not desirable that the prison should remain in darkness during the long nights of winter, as at present. The officers' quarters should also be artificially lighted, and the gas turned off at a suitable hour at night.

At 9, P.M., the first night watchman comes on duty, to patrol the outside of the prison, until 1, A.M., when he is relieved by the second watchman, who remains in charge until unlock in the morning.

A superior officer makes a final round at 10, P.M. The Governor visits the prison, once in each week, at uncertain hours during the night.

There is no officer on duty, in the interior of the prison, during the night.

The tell-tale clocks are now properly protected against tampering. The markings of the clocks are recorded in the Governor's journal. In future, they will also be entered in the state of the prison at lockings book.

The stores in the prison are badly regulated, and have not proper shelves—especially those in the female prison—the private clothes of prisoners are not kept separate from prison property; but, proper stores will now be fitted up, and a fumigating apparatus, which is much required, has been ordered.

No escape has been attempted from the prison, or any of the bridewells of the county, during the present or the past year.

Punishments for Prison Offences.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1868.	M.	F.	*From 1st January*, 1869, *to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Dark or Refractory Cells,	6	–	Dark or Refractory Cells,	17	1

These were all inflicted on the sole authority of the Governor; and in no case was magisterial interference for an increased punishment required.

The present punishment cells are apart from supervision by an officer; they are flagged, and open to the air, without sashes, not heated, and are unfit for human occupation; they should be altogether disused in winter. I have suggested that some of the unoccupied cells, within call of a prison officer, should be fitted up for punishment.

The punishment cells for females are even more faulty than those for males—they are not even within the female quarters of the prison. The present Local Inspector and Governor, who are both most anxious to discharge the duties of their offices, will have my suggestions on this subject carried out. and doing so will not be attended with expense. The punishment book is duly submitted to the Board, at its meetings, and signed by the Chairman.

Prisoners sentenced to Solitary Confinement or Whipping.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1868.	M.	F.	*From 1st Jan.*, 1869, *to day of Inspection*	M.	F.
Whipping,	2	–	Whipping,	1	–

Employment on day of Inspection.

Punitive Labour.

Tread-wheel and cleaning prison, 12 males, 1 female.

Industrial Labour.

	M.	F.
Shoemaking,	1	–
Matmaking,	1	–
Plain work and Washing,	–	4
Total,	2	4

Summary.

	M.	F.
Punitive labour,	12	1
Industrial labour,	2	4
Total in custody,	14	5

Net profit, the produce of prisoners' labour disposed of outside the gaol, for the last three years :—

1866, . £11 19*s.* 1*d.* | 1867, . £6 4*s.* 11*d.* | 1868, . 10*s.* 4*d.*

As has already been observed, the small number of prisoners in custody in this gaol, render remunerative labour very limited indeed. Two males, a shoemaker and matmaker, were employed at industrial works on the day of my visit. The other prisoners were engaged in pumping water, and cleaning the prison. The services of artisans, when in custody, are, as far as possible, turned to account.

The tread-wheel, which is used for pumping water for the use of the prison, is stalled. A mangle is required for the laundry, and should be provided.

Schools.

	From 1st Jan., to 31st Dec., 1868.		From 1st Jan., 1869, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners who attended school,	101	30	75	32
Average daily number of pupils,	14·5	3·5	12·2	5·1
Number of days on which school was held,	212	254	164	86

School-hours.—Males, 11½ to 1 P.M. Females, 11½ to 1 P.M.

The schools in this prison are in connexion with the Board of National Education, and inspected by their officer. The following is the substance of his last report, 23rd October, 1869 :—

"Female School.—None in school. There are five women in the prison, but they are not suitable subjects for the school, or are at least not deemed such.

"Male School.—Teaching is of the most primitive kind, and not any attempt at explanation or arithmetic.

"I cannot report that there is any schoolmaster at present in the prison. The turnkeys are now to take charge of the school in rotation. The warder now in charge, Edward Fogarty, is a discharged soldier. He can read and write, and knows a little arithmetic. The defect noted by me in May last, as to a few minutes instruction to each prisoner separately in each cell, has been abated. The Governor, Captain Healy, seems anxious to co-operate, but he is bound down by rules, and wishes it to be understood 'that though now taught in class, and in presence of one another, yet that they are taught on the separate system.' Now, if what is called the separate system is to be pursued, and that difficulties arise, and that progress is limited, owing to the short term of prisoners' committals, it is evident that only a few should be taught at a time, and that a fully competent and trained teacher should be appointed, and that the instruction should not be left to a turnkey, whose vocation it is not to teach. None such can be procured for the present salary.

"It would be better to discontinue the school if some more efficient course than the present be not adopted.

"(Signed), C. Graham, District Inspector."

I quite agree in the above observations, and from the circumstances above referred to, it is evident that the schools are of little or no use. Prisoners of all ages attend school, even those 70 years of age and upwards.

Dietary and Contracts.

Breakfast—Males, 8 oz. meal and ½ pint of new milk; Females, 7 oz. meal and ½ pint of new milk; Class 3—Males and Females, 5 oz. meal in stirabout, and ½ pint of new milk. Dinner—Males, 14 oz. bread, and 1 pint of new milk; Females, 12 oz. bread and ¾ pint of new milk; Class 3—Males and Females, 8 oz. bread and 1 pint soup. Supper—Males, 6 oz. bread and ½ pint milk; Females, 5 oz. bread and ½ pint milk; Class 3—Males and Females, 5 oz. bread, and ½ pint of milk.

N.B.—Males and Females whose term does not exceed one week, receive for dinner instead of milk, the Males 1 pint soup, and Females ¾ pint soup; no supper. Class 3—Males and Females receive 4 oz. of bread for supper.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

Queen's County Gaol.

Contracts.—Bread, brown, per 4 lb. loaf, 6*d.*; oatmeal, per cwt., 16*s.* 8*d.*; Indian meal, per cwt., 8*s.* 8*d.*; potatoes, per cwt., 3*s.* 4*d.*; meat, per lb., 8*d.*; new milk, per gallon, 8*d.*; buttermilk, per gallon, 2*d.*; salt, per cwt., 3*s.*; coal, per ton, £1 0*s.* 9*d.*; straw, per cwt., 2*s.* 3*d.*; gas, per 1,000 cubic feet, 7*s.* 10*d.*; candles, per lb., 5¾*d.*; soap, per cwt., £1 1*s.*

I found the food provided for the prisoners, on the day of my visit, of good quality; and the Chaplains generally report favourably of the supply furnished by the contractors, except the milk, which is often objected to; the bread also was, on a few occasions, stated to be faulty.

I questioned all the prisoners in the prison, and no complaint was made to me by any. The new dietary ordered by the Executive, on the reports of a Medical Commission, is found to be satisfactory, and the evil results of the former too meagre dietary, no longer appear.

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years:—

1866, . 2·09*d.* | 1867, . 2·96*d.* | 1868, . 3·03*d.*

Books and Accounts.

Net cost of gaol, including diet and salaries, for the three preceding years:—

1866, . £1,370 10*s.* 5*d.* | 1867, . £1,305 6*s.* 11*d.* | 1868, . £1,413 3*s.* 5*d.*

Average cost of each prisoner per annum for the last three years:—

1866, . £36 15*s.* 9·93*d.* | 1867, . £52 9*s.* 7·88*d.* | 1868, . £62 7*s.* 9·88*d.*

Amounts repaid by the War Department for military prisoners, for the last three years:—

1866, . £2 13*s.* 6*d.* | 1867, . £2 0*s.* 6*d.* | 1868, . —

Amounts repaid out of the Consolidated Fund, for the maintenance &c., of certain classes of prisoners:—

1866, . £162 3*s.* 0*d.* | 1867, . £61 16*s.* 0*d.* | 1868, . £94 19*s.* 5*d.*

Since the appointment of the present Governor, the books and registries are well and carefully kept; and in this and other departments of the gaol, a great improvement is visible. The rules and dietary table are duly posted in the prison.

The Local Inspector and Governor have journals, in which all noteworthy occurrences are entered. The Chaplains also have journals, and the Medical Officer enters in his journal the symptoms of the patients in his care. In it I observe, that in August, previously to my visit, one prisoner, P. L., became insane, when under sentence, and was removed to the lunatic asylum of the district which adjoins the gaol.

Officers and Salaries.

Non-Resident.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Charles Moore, esq., Local Inspector,	60	0	0
Rev. John M. Hobson, Protestant Chaplain,	40	0	0
Rev. John J. Taylor, Roman Catholic Chaplain,	40	0	0
Thos. Pilsworth, Apothecary,	20	0	0

Resident.

Capt. J. H. Healey, Governor,	200	0	0
William Sythes, Clerk and Assistant,	50	0	0
Thomas Cobbe, Gate Porter,	35	0	0
Abraham Case, Turnkey,	35	0	0
James Heenan, *Mason*,	35	0	0
James M'Dowell, Turnkey,	35	0	0
Thomas Heenan, *Schoolmaster*,	32	10	0
Thomas Cobbe, Watchman,	25	0	0
Edward Fogarty, do.,	25	0	0
Mary Anne Sythes, Matron,	25	0	0
Mary Anne Nichols, ditto, and schoolmistress,	25	0	0
Anne Dawson, Nursetender,	25	0	0

Vacancies.

Mr. John Hay Moore, Local Inspector, resigned; Mr. Charles Moore, appointed. Mr. James Young, Governor, resigned; Mr. Patrick Morgan, appointed. Mr. Morgan, Governor, resigned; Capt. J. H. Healey, appointed. David Weir,

clerk and assistant, resigned; William Sythes, appointed. Robert Bryan, turnkey, dismissed; Thomas Case, appointed. Thomas Higgs, turnkey, dismissed; Thomas Cobbe, jun., appointed. Thomas Case, turnkey, resigned; Edward Fogarty, appointed.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

Queen's County Gaol.

Officers' Visits.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1868.	From 1st Jan., 1869, to day of Inspection.
Local Inspector,	177	105
Chaplain, Established Church,	132	126
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	152	113
Surgeon,	147	107
Apothecary,	129	100

Captain Healey, when appointed Governor, visited some of the best managed English prisons, and studied the system in force in them.

Hospital.

	1866.		1867.		1868.		1869. (To day of inspection).	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of prisoners in hospital,	21	6	20	2	19	4	16	5
Number of days therein,	252	136	436	25	375	40	315	60
Average daily number,	0·69	0·37	1·19	0·07	·98	·08	1·102	0·215
No. of deaths in the gaol,	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
Cost of medicine,	£9 17*s.* 9*d.*		£0 17*s.* 11*d.*		£5 5*s.* 7*d.*		–	

Number of coroner's inquests held in the gaol during 1868, and up to day of inspection in 1869, and at what dates:—

One, 10th June, 1869.

The hospital accommodation in this prison is ample. The wards are large and well ventilated, with water-closets and baths, supplied with hot and cold water; prisoners of both sexes, are in the same building, and there is but one staircase, common to the wards for both sexes — communication is, however, cut off by an iron gate. M. W., sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment, with hard labour, died suddenly in the gaol on the morning of the 10th June, 1869, a coroner's inquest was held, and a verdict returned of "Death from apoplexy."

Board of Superintendence.

Viscount De Vesci.	Sir A. J. Walsh, bart.	Matt. H. Franks, esq.
R. S. Hawkesworth, esq.	Thomas Kemmis, esq.	Henry White, esq.
Lewis Moore, esq.	Robert G. Cosby, esq.	Earl of Portarlington.
Major Carden.	Robert Staples, esq.	Capt. M. V. S. Morton.

The Board meets on the second Wednesday of each month, for the discharge of business, when the salaries of the inferior officers are paid, and liabilities discharged, by cheques drawn in favour of each creditor, unless small accounts, which are included in one draft, and paid by the Governor, who produces vouchers at the next meeting of the Board. The salaries of superior officers are paid by presentment, half-yearly, at assizes.

Bridewells.

No improvement has been made in these miserable buildings since last inspection. they are useless for the purpose intended. Stradbally bridewell is within five Irish miles of the county gaol; that at Abbeyleix has direct communication by railway with the county gaol at Maryborough, distance ten and a half miles, and Borris-in-Ossory is near a railway station.

Few prisoners are committed to these bridewells, and the salaries of officers alone cost the county in 1868, £75 for the year.

South District.

Queen's County.

Bridewells.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS.

—	Borris-in-Ossory.		Abbeyleix.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year,	5	3	14	–
Of whom were Drunkards,	1	1	3	–
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding Inspection,	3	–	5	2
Of whom were Drunkards,	–	–	1	–
Petty Sessions and Transmittals.	Fortnightly, on Saturdays.		Fortnightly, on Saturdays.	
Committals,	Some illegal; remands for eight days signed by one Justice.		Prisoners are remanded for eight days to this bridewell by one Justice.	
Registry,	Correctly kept.		Correctly kept.	
Repairs and Order,	Building in fair repair, except gate.		In very bad repair; a leakage from roof; the yard door unsound, and fastened by padlock and staple.	
Security,	The yard quite insecure; the privy built against boundary wall; front gate unsound.		Very insecure; the walls of the yard too low and ruinous, and the bars of the windows of two cells very slight; a pig-sty against wall of outer building.	
Accommodation,	Males, day-room and three cells, with one bed in each; females, one cell only, with fire-place, and two beds; there is one yard, with privy, for prisoners of both sexes.		Four cells and one day-room, with a borrowed light from passage, for all prisoners; the only yard is at the back of the cells, and is so unsafe that prisoners could not be permitted to exercise in it; and the only privy is in the building, and unhealthy.	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils.	Bedding sufficient, but tins and utensils required.		Bedding and furniture sufficient.	
Water,	A pump in front yard.		Force pump next courthouse.	
Sewerage,	Stated to be sufficient.		A cesspool under privy in building.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	Clean and orderly; ventilation sufficient.		Clean and orderly, but very damp.	
Cost of Dietary per head per day.	5*d.* for prisoners of both sexes.		Males 5½*d.*; females 5*d.*	
Salary of Keeper,	£25.		£25.	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment.	Court-keeper, but without salary.		Court-keeper, without salary.	
Statutable Inspection,	15th September, 1869.		5th October, 1869.	
Remarks,	No prisoner in custody. The few prisoners committed to this bridewell are principally either persons suspected of being deserters, or paupers asking for relief out of their own district.		No prisoner in custody.	

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS—*continued.*

	Stradbally.	
	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year, .	16	1
Of whom were Drunkards, . .	16	–
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding Inspection, . .	3	–
Of whom were Drunkards, . .	2	–
Petty Sessions and Transmittals, how often?	Fortnightly, on Saturdays.	
Committals, ...	Regular. Few prisoners, except some drunkards, and prisoners in transitu to county gaol or Quarter Sessions, are committed to this bridewell.	
Registry, ...	Correctly kept.	
Repairs and Order, . . .	In bad repair; the roof leaks, and the woodwork is not sound; the front gate rotten.	
Security, ...	The yard quite insecure.	
Accommodation, ...	Males—small day-room and three cells; females—one room, with two beds upstairs for females. The only place for exercise of all prisoners is a yard in front of the bridewell, with one privy (double) for all prisoners. The court-keeper has but two rooms.	
Bedding, Furniture, and Utensils,	Bedding of good quality and sufficient when pair of sheets ordered has been sent.	
Water, how supplied, . . .	A force-pump, which supplies the water-closets of the court-house, is used for the bridewell.	
Sewerage, ...	Cesspool.	
Dryness, Ventilation, and Cleanliness.	Clean and orderly, but very damp in winter.	
Cost of Dietary per head per day,	6*d.* for both sexes.	
Salary of Keeper, ...	£25.	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment.	Court-keeper, but without salary.	
Statutable Inspection, . . .	4th October, 1869.	
Remarks, ...	No prisoner in custody. The keeper, who is eighty years of age, and his daughter, with a female servant, are the only occupants of this bridewell, which is only five miles distant from the county gaol by a good road.	

JOHN LENTAIGNE, *Inspector-General.*

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Tipperary (North Riding) Gaol.

COUNTY OF TIPPERARY GAOL (NORTH RIDING), AT NENAGH.—STATUTABLE INSPECTION, 15TH DECEMBER, 1869.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Master Debtors,	2	–	2	–	–	–
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	3	–	3	–	–	–
,, Misdemeanors,	1	–	1	–	–	–
,, further Examination,	3	–	3	–	–	–
TRIED.						
Cases Disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Imprisonment,	5	–	5	–	–	–
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	11	–	11	–	–	–
Disposed of Summarily.						
For Larceny,	4	1	5	–	–	–
In default of Bail,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Other Misdemeanors,	1	1	2	–	–	–
Under Poor Law Act,	–	1	1	–	–	–
Drunkards,	3	2	5	–	–	–
Total in Custody,	34	5	39	–	–	–

No juvenile was in charge on the day of my inspection.

Number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years:—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1866,	46	7	1868,	30	6
1867,	29	5	1869 (day of Inspection),	34	5

One workhouse offender was in custody when I inspected the gaol.

Number of returned convicts in gaol on the day of inspection, and during each of the three preceding years, and the expired portion of 1869:—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1866,	1	1	1869 (up to and including day of Inspection),	2	1
1867,	3	2			
1868,	–	1	Day of Inspection,	–	–

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Tipperary (North Riding) Gaol.

Number of Committals, specifying the Offences, during the years 1867, 1868, *and* 1869 (*up to and including the day of Inspection*); *also the Offences of all Prisoners in Custody on the day of Inspection.*

Offences.	1867.		1868.		1869. (Including day of Inspection.)		In Custody on day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Murder (exclusive of infanticide),	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Shooting at, stabbing, conspiring, &c., to take life,	6	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Manslaughter,	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–
Exposing or abandoning children,	1	1	–	–	–	3	–	–
Rape, and other carnal offences,	2	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
Bigamy,	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–
Common assaults,	60	13	61	9	56	8	5	–
Assaults occasioning bodily harm,	12	–	11	–	20	–	11	–
Assaults on peace, &c., officers on duty,	3	–	11	–	7	–	–	–
Other assaults,	6	4	–	–	–	–	–	–
Burglary, housebreaking, &c.,	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Robbery,	–	–	1	–	2	–	3	–
Stealing horses, cattle, and other live stock,	3	1	1	–	2	–	1	–
Larceny,	–	–	22	14	29	10	4	1
Receiving stolen goods,	20	10	–	–	1	–	–	–
Fraud, and attempts to defraud,	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	–
Arson, and attempts to commit arson,	1	2	2	–	–	–	–	–
Other malicious offences against property,	52	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Perjury and subornation of perjury,	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Riot, rescue, &c.,	6	–	5	–	2	–	–	–
Military offences,	4	–	–	–	1	–	1	–
Under Poor Law Act,	3	–	2	3	–	4	–	1
Other offences—								
Against the person,	4	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Against property, with violence,	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Against property, without violence,	4	4	2	1	5	–	–	–
Affecting the public peace,	13	9	32	17	30	11	–	1
Deserting wife and children,	1	–	2	–	1	–	–	–
Leaving service,	7	1	1	–	5	–	–	–
Prostitution,	–	15	–	7	–	7	–	–
Crown witness,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Fenianism,	2	–	–	–	2	–	2	–
Total criminal class,	219	62	157	51	168	44	29	3
Vagrancy,	1	1	5	4	21	3	–	–
Drunkenness,	105	31	116	26	146	32	3	2
Lunacy (under 1st & 2nd Vic., c. 27),	15	11	–	–	–	–	–	–
Debt,	4	1	7	–	10	1	2	–
Remanded for further Examination,	35	3	28	3	21	5	–	–
Total,	379	109	313	84	366	85	34	5

Commitments.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1868.

	M.	F.
Debtors,	7	–
Criminals,	185	54
Vagrants,	5	4
Drunkards,	116	26
Total,	313	84

From 1st Jan., 1869, *to day of Inspection*

	M.	F.
Debtors,	10	1
Criminals,	189	49
Vagrants,	21	3
Drunkards,	146	32
Total,	366	85

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Tipperary (North Riding) Gaol.

Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors).

Committed	*From 1st January to 31st December, 1868.*	M.	F.	*From 1st Jan., 1869, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
	Once within the year,	220	56	Once within the year,	273	37
	Twice ,,	21	5	Twice ,,	20	12
	Thrice ,,	3	1	Thrice ,,	1	2
	Four times ,,	1	1	Four times ,,	6	–
	Five times ,,	1	1	Five times ,,	1	–
	Six times ,,	3	1	Six times ,,	–	1
	Eight times ,,	1	–	Eight times ,,	–	–
	Eleven times ,,	–	–	Eleven times ,,	1	1
	Total,	250	65	Total,	302	53

Averages, &c. (exclusive of Debtors).

—	From 1st January to 31st December, 1868.			From 1st January, 1869, to day of Inspection.		
	M.	F.	Date.	M.	F.	Date.
Average daily number of prisoners in custody,	20·87	7·56	—	32·4	5·6	—
Highest number of prisoners at any one time,	37		23rd Jan.	51		20th June.
Lowest ditto,	21		15th April.	24		19th March.
Highest number of males at any one time,	31		9th Dec.	44		30th May.
Ditto of females,	12		24th Aug.	10		5th May.
Lowest number of males at any one time,	13		27th June.	18		19th March.
Ditto of females,	2		29th Oct.	1		9th Dec.

Daily average number (fractions omitted) of prisoners in custody last seven years :—

	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869, 11½ months.
Males,	51	34	44	39	39	20	32
Females,	22	16	14	10	8	7	5

Convictions and acquittals at assizes and quarter sessions :—

	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.
Convictions,	51	85	85	96	55	97	48
Acquittals,	46	13	76	80	70	89	45
Total,	97	98	161	176	125	186	93

Committals of drunkards :—

	1862.		1863.		1864.		1865.		1866.		1867.		1868.		1869, 11 months.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
To the gaol,	133	16	137	26	112	17	118	24	114	45	105	31	116	26	146	32
To the bridewells, of the County,	349	54	332	51	371	43	447	50	332	51	252	38	69	61	–	–
Total,	482	70	469	77	483	60	565	74	446	96	357	69	185	87	–	–
	552		546		543		639		542		426		272			

Population—53,136 males, 55,330 females. Total, 108,466 inhabitants.

On the day of my visit 34 male and 5 female prisoners were in charge, including 2 debtors ; 6 were for trial or on remand, and 1 a deserter.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Tipperary (North Riding) Gaol.

The following were the sentences of the convicted prisoners in custody:—

MALES.

	2 years.	18 months.	1 year.	9 & 10 months.	6 months.	3 & 4 months.	1 & 2 months.	Short sentences.	Total.
For larceny and robbery, .	2	1	–	–	3	1	–	–	7
Sheep stealing, .	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1
Bigamy, . .	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1
Assault, . .	–	–	2	4	2	2	3	–	13
Drunkenness, .	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	3
						Total,	.	.	25

FEMALES.

Larceny, 1 under sentence for six months; breach of workhouse rules, 1 sentenced for one month; for being drunk and disorderly, 3 prostitutes sentenced for short periods. Total, 5.

The two debtors in custody had been remanded, one for six the other for two months. They were both master debtors.

The preceding schedules do not call for any special observation. Some of the more grave offenders under sentences of two years, twelve and eighteen months belong to a class who, immediately on discharge, return to their former course of life; and to this class specially the Habitual Criminals Act of last Session will mainly apply. Under that Act they will be under the supervision of the police for some years after discharge from gaol, and facilities are now afforded for their conviction, if guilty. As photography is here used for the detection of offenders, and to trace their antecedents, it will materially conduce to accomplish that object.

Sixty-five females were committed to this gaol in charge during 1868; 11 of whom were habitual offenders, constantly in custody, who have seventy-four committals recorded against them on the books of the gaol.

Juveniles.

One female and 13 male juveniles were committed to this prison in 1868; none were under ten years of age. All were summarily convicted by Justices at petty sessions. Three males were sentenced to reformatories at the expiration of the periods of imprisonment in gaol as a punishment for their offences. Up to the 15th December, 1869, 9 males had been committed; no females. One of these, twelve years of age, an orphan, was sentenced to fourteen days' imprisonment and five years in a reformatory. He had been previously in gaol, charged with setting fire to the workhouse at Thurles, where he had been reared. There is now a certified industrial school in Thurles, in which, in future, children of this age so circumstanced will be placed. Two juveniles were sentenced to imprisonment for three months for larceny, and another, twelve years of age, for one month, also for larceny; his mother is dead; this boy was not sent to a reformatory.—One other boy was also sentenced for one month for an assault, and two, fifteen years of age, were fined ten shillings, or seven days imprisonment each, for being drunk.

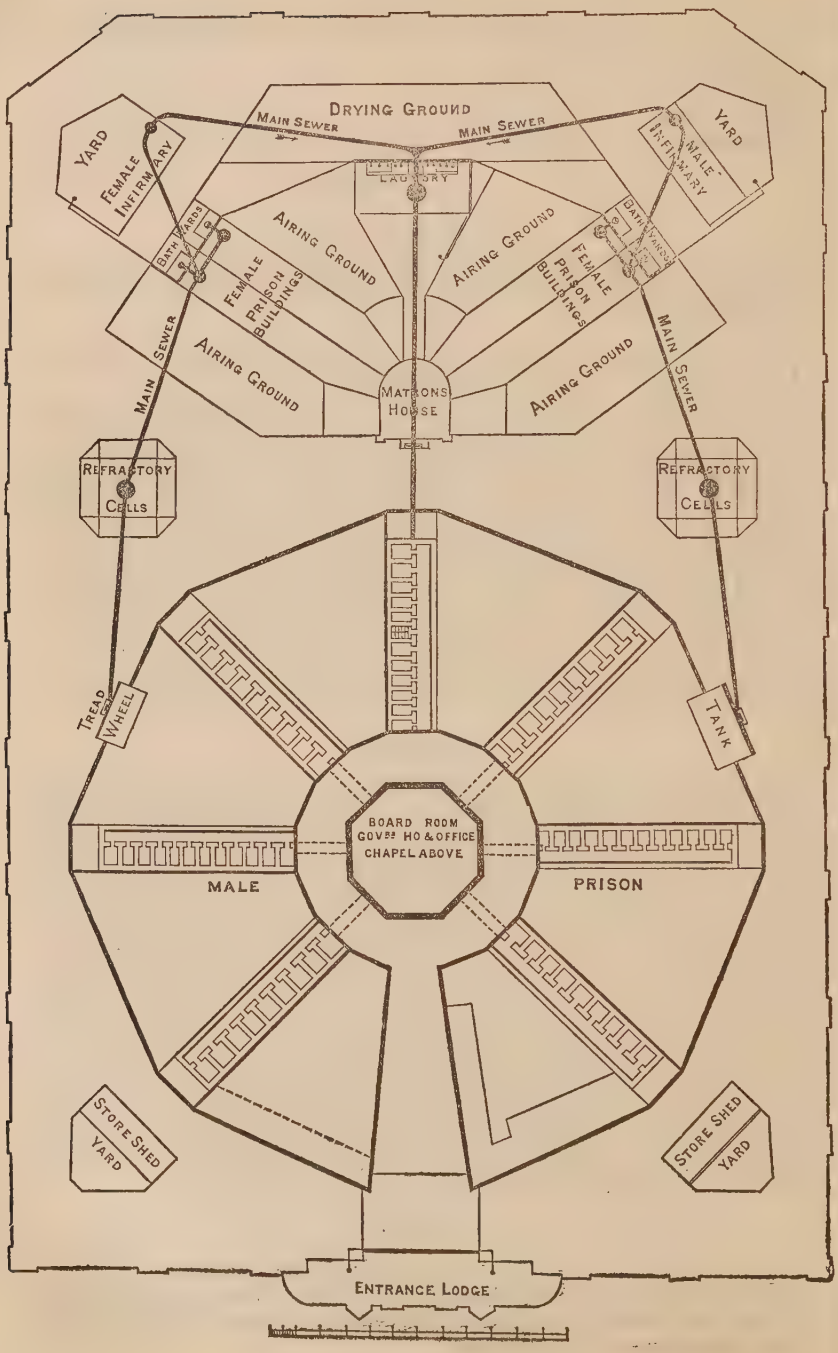
Debtors.

One female and 10 males were in custody in this gaol for debt in 1869. Only 7 (males) were committed in 1868. There is no marshalsea in this gaol for female debtors, who are therefore necessarily placed in the criminal prison or in the hospital.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Tipperary (North Riding) Gaol.

Plan



SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Tipperary (North Riding) Gaol.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	8	4	Kitchens,	4	1
Yards,	10	7	Bakery,	1	–
Day Rooms,	7	4	Store Rooms,	12	2
Solitary Cells,	2	2	Laundries,	–	2
Single Cells, not less than 9 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet high=432 cubic feet,	–	–	Drying Room,	–	1
			Lavatories,	8	4
			Baths,	12	8
Single Cells of larger size,	35	15	Privies,	19	9
Single Cells of smaller size,	114	18	Water-closets,	3	–
Sleeping Rooms,	13	3	Fumigating Rooms,	1	1
Number of Beds in such rooms,	14	2	Reception Room,	1	–
Hospital Rooms,	4	5	Pumps,	3	–
Chapels,	1	1	Wells,	2	–
School Rooms,	1	1	Tread-wheel,	1	–
Workshops,	2	–	Crank Mill,	1	–
Worksheds,	4	–	Tell-tale Clocks,	2	–

Stock at the time of Inspection.

	In Use.	In Store.
Blankets, pairs of,	157	81
Sheets, pairs of,	200	17
Rugs,	172	64
Hammocks or Cots,	8	20
Bed-ticks,	188	21
Bedsteads,	189	20

Male Clothing.

	In Use.	In Store.
Shirts,	164	6
Jackets,	54	–
Vests,	74	3
Trowsers,	83	16
Caps,	62	–
Stockings or Socks, pairs of,	104	70
Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	118	42

Female Clothing.

	In Use.	In Store.
Shifts,	50	–
Jackets,	31	–
Petticoats,	19	–
Aprons,	70	84
Neckerchiefs,	31	–
Caps,	54	60
Stockings, pairs of,	61	25
Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	38	12

I found the gaol buildings, on my inspection, in a very satisfactory condition of order and cleanliness. All were in sound repair, and well ventilated. Two blocks, Nos. 3 and 5, are heated; and in one the cells have been fitted with bells. But the size of each cell in these blocks is far below that required for the occupation, with safety to health, of a prisoner in separation, which is stated by the Royal Sanitary Commissioners to be an area of at least 600 cubic feet of space, so that these cells unaltered can never be used for separation under the Act 3 & 4 Vic., cap. 44.

Gaslight is supplied to one section of the prison only. It is extinguished at six, P.M., after lock-up. One prisoner (Abbot), not confined in this block, complained to me that he and his fellow-prisoners remain in darkness in their cells for thirteen hours and upwards during the long winter nights. Such an arrangement naturally tends to give prisoners confined under such circumstances for long periods of one and two years habits of indolence which must be very injurious in their after life, but in the present uncertain state of legislation with regard to prisons I do not suggest that any expense be incurred in erecting gas-fittings, or other improvements, in this ill-constructed prison, and I feel it my duty to observe that the Governor endeavours, as far as in him lies, to remedy in administration the structural defects which exist.

The old punishment cells have been removed, and the building converted into a bath-house, with hot and cold plunge and shower baths, for each sex. The laundry is stalled, but not the tread-wheel. The drying loft over the former is large and airy, with wooden louvers, and although not heated is found to answer, and to dry the clothes rapidly. There is also a good laundry-yard which is used in summer. There is an ample supply of water to the gaol, and the sewerage is stated to be effective.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Tipperary (North Riding) Gaol.

The locks are now of a superior description, procured from one of the best makers in England. I found the bedding and prison clothing in use of excellent quality, and an ample supply in store. The stores in the prison are roomy and properly kept. There is a fumigating apparatus adjoining the stores in which the private clothing of prisoners of both sexes is kept.

The chapel is so fitted up that the male and female prisoners cannot see each other in it. No alteration has been made in this gaol for some years; and many of the faults pointed out in former reports of Inspectors-General still exist.

The following memorandum by the Governor explains how the duties of un-lock and lock-up are carried out :—

"At unlock the head warder delivers the keys to the warder in charge of each section of the prison; when the numbers are found correct, the keys are replaced in the safe. He then examines the buildings, the tell-tale clocks, and the boundary wall.

"At 10 o'clock, A.M., he accompanies the Governor, and inspects each occupied cell, doors, bolts, locks, and window bars, daily.

"The Local Inspector on his visits, under the 13th rule of the 109th sec. of the Prisons Act, is invariably accompanied by the Governor or head warder.

"It is the duty of the warder in charge to examine the bed, bedding, locks, bolts, and bars of the cells in his section daily, and to certify in his report for the day that he has performed this duty. At 5 o'clock, P.M., the head warder again delivers the keys to the respective warders; the prisoners fall in and pass under the general supervision of the Governor and head warder; the persons of each prisoner are searched, and they are locked, into their cells by the warder of their division. The head warder then takes the keys and the dockets showing the number in custody; he examines the locks, and ascertains the presence of each prisoner in his cell, after which the keys are again deposited in the iron safe. The 'state of lockings-book' is subsequently signed by the warders, and the dockets transferred to the officer on evening duty, who is relieved at 9, P.M., by the night-watch, to whom those dockets are handed over.

"At 10 o'clock, P.M., the head warder in company with the night patrol visits each cell in which a prisoner is confined, again checks the locks of the cells and ascertains the presence of each individual; he then locks the outer gates, and hands the keys to the Governor; he subsequently visits the prison at late and unexpected hours during the night. In the absence of this officer the Governor performs the duty."

No escape was attempted from the gaol in 1868 or 1869, but one male prisoner escaped from the bridewell of Thurles in October, 1868; he was retaken.

Punishments for Prison Offences.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1868.	M.	F.
Dark or refractory cells,	6	–
Stoppage of diet,	7	–
Total,	13	–

From 1st Jan., 1869, *to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Dark or refractory cells,	7	2
Stoppage of diet,	18	–
Total,	25	2

These punishments were all inflicted on the sole authority of the Governor; in no case was magisterial interference necessary. The punishment book was regularly laid before the Board at its meetings, and signed by the Chairman.

Employment on day of Inspection.

Industrial Labour.

MALES.	
Shoemaking,	2
Brushmaking,	4
Picking Fibre,	16
Cooking,	1
Tinker,	1
Wardsmen,	2
Tailoring,	3
Total,	29

FEMALES.	
Laundry,	4
Total,	4

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Tipperary (North Riding) Gaol.

Summary.

	M.	F.
Industrial labour,	29	4
Sick,	1	1
Discharged (before labour hours),	2	–
Debtors (unemployed),	2	–
Total in custody,	34	5

Net profit, the produce of prisoners' labour, disposed of outside the gaol for the last three years :—

1866, . £16 8*s.* 9*d.* | 1867, . £16 6*s.* 5*d.* | 1868, . £13 8*s.* 10*d.*

Industrial labour is actively carried on here, every artisan committed to the prison is employed at his trade. I saw some good mats and brushes of fibre made in the prison, which are disposed of at remunerative prices. The refuse fibre which cannot be wrought is picked and sold at 5*s.* per stone ; brushes are also made, and stones broken by the prisoners which are sold at 3*s.* per ton. The male and female clothing of the prisoners are all made in the gaol, and the female prisoners in the laundry wash for the public, by which a profit of £10 or £12 is annually obtained.

All provisions are now obtained by contract, and neither the oven nor the grinding-mill are used, but both are in good order.

Schools.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1868.		From 1st Jan., 1869, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners who attended school,	99	16	101	16
Average daily number of pupils,	17	7	18	4
Number of days on which school was held,	293	69	185	96

School hours.—Males, from 4 to 5 o'clock, P.M.—Females, from 10 to 11 o'clock, A.M.

These schools are in connexion with the Commissioners of National Education, and are visited by their Inspector ; he reports in April, 1869, of the male school—"The teacher is fairly qualified as a probationer, and likely to conduct the school efficiently. The course of training and instruction is satisfactory. All the most important literary branches are taught with very fair success. The school was not in operation from the end of December until the day of my visit. A new teacher was appointed on the 3rd instant, and likely to be useful. The schoolmistress is poorly qualified, and not efficient as a teacher. The course of instruction is limited to reading, writing, and a little arithmetic. Owing to the small number of female prisoners the school has not been much in operation during the last twelve months ; it was closed from 25th September to 12th April."

Dietary and Contracts.

In conformity with circular No. 235.

Contracts.—Bread, white, per 4lb. loaf, 6$\frac{3}{4}$*d.* ; brown, per 4lb. loaf, 5$\frac{5}{8}$*d.* ; oatmeal, per cwt., 15*s.* 6*d.* ; potatoes, per cwt., 4*s.* 4*d.* ; meat, per lb., 8*d.* ; new milk, per gallon, 7*d.* ; salt, per cwt., 1*s.* 9*d.* ; coal, per ton, £1 4*s.* 3*d.* ; gas, per 1,000 cubic feet, 7*s.* 6*d.* ; candles, dipts, per lb., 5*d.* ; do., mould, per lb., 6$\frac{1}{2}$*d.* ; soap, per cwt., brown, £1 ; do., white, £1 6*s.*

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years :—

1866, . . 3·62*d.* | 1867, . 3·35*d.* | 1868, . 4·67*d.*

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Tipperary (North Riding) Gaol.

I tasted the food prepared for the prisoners on the day of my visit, and found it of good quality—and the Chaplains generally report favourably of the provisions submitted for their inspection; on a few occasions the milk was found to be faulty. The Governor daily inspects the provisions, and enters his observations in his journal. He returns any food supplied by the contractor if of inferior quality, without waiting for the opinion of the Chaplains. The Medical Officer enters all his directions respecting the prisoners in the extra diet-book; he records in it the name of those not fit for hand labour on the tread-wheel, and likewise orders that prisoners be given the extra clothing, blankets, &c., which he considers necessary.

Books and Accounts.

The various registries of discipline and finance are well and carefully kept in this gaol. The Local Inspector has a journal in which he enters the reports he makes to the Board. The Governor's journal is a full record of the daily occurrences in the gaol; he marks in red ink any observations which requires special notice. The Chaplains and Surgeon also have journals in which they merely record their visits. Stock is taken monthly by the head warder. The rules and dietary table are regularly posted in this gaol. The markings of the two tell-tale clocks are entered on the state of the prisoners at lockings-book. The Governor signs all prison books daily, and takes more than ordinary care in checking the different items which he initials.

Net cost of gaol, including diet and salaries, for the three preceding years :—

1866, . £2,302 7*s.* 10*d.* | 1867, . £1,994 16*s.* 8*d.* | 1868, . £1,952 16*s.* 9*d.*

Average cost of each prisoner per annum for the last three years :—

1866, . £41 17*s.* 2½*d.* | 1867, . £40 9*s.* 3¼*d.* | 1868, . £67 6*s.* 9*d.*

Amounts repaid by the War Department for military prisoners for the last three years :—

1866, . £0 17*s.* 0*d.* | 1867, . £2 9*s.* 0*d.* | 1868, . —

Amounts repaid by the Inland Revenue Department for excise prisoners for the last three years :—

1866, . — | 1867, . £16 16*s.* 0*d.* | 1868, . —

Amounts repaid out of the Consolidated Fund for the maintenance, &c., of certain classes of prisoners :—

1866, . £209 17*s.* 10*d.* | 1867, . £166 5*s.* 7*d.* | 1868, . £97 11*s.* 8*d.*

Officers and Salaries.

Non-Resident.

	£	s.	d.
Michael Head, esq., Local Inspector, . . .	100	0	0
Rev. W. B. Chester, Protestant Chaplain, . .	50	0	0
Rev. James Ryan, Roman Catholic Chaplain, . .	50	0	0
George Frith, esq., Surgeon,	53	0	0
Thomas Spain, Apothecary,	21	0	0
John Boyd, Night Watch, .	40	0	0

Intern.

W. S. Minchin, esq., Governor,	250	0	0
Thos. Morrow, Head Warder and Clerk, . . .	65	0	0
Warders. Edward Greene, *Matmaker*, . . .	40	0	0
Warders. Samuel Lett, Gate, .	40	0	0
Warders. John Duffy, *Tailor*, .	40	0	0
Warders. James Buggle, *Carpenter*,	40	0	0
Warders. Fras. Sheppard, *Schoolmaster*, . . .	40	0	0
Eva Duggan, Matron, .	48	0	0
Eliza Field, Laundress, .	24	0	0
Catherine Alcock, Hospital Nurse, ...	24	0	0

Vacancies.

Rev. George Corbett, Roman Catholic Chaplain, resigned; Rev. James Ryan appointed; Mr. William Wills, Head Warder, resigned; Mr. Thomas Morrow, Head Warder and Clerk, appointed; Mr. Henry Core, Clerk, resigned; William Roberts, Warder, superannuated; Francis Sheppard, appointed.

Officers on Gaol Allowance.

All the "intern" officers and the night watchman receive gaol allowance.

Officers' Visits.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1868.	From 1st Jan., 1869, to day of Inspection.
Local Inspector,	273	162
Chaplain, Established Church,	194	189
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	162	192
Surgeon,	191	139
Apothecary,	155	150

Hospitals.

	1866.		1867.		1868.		1869. (To day of Inspection.)	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of prisoners in hospital,	1	–	3	–	3	–	5	2
No. of days therein,	7	–	86	44	86	–	118	24
No. of deaths,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cost of medicine,	£7 0s. 11d.		£5 18s. 1d.		£5 11s. 4d.		—	

There are good and separate hospital buildings in this prison, one for each sex; the wards are roomy and well ventilated, but have not water-closets attached; only four males and two females were in hospital during the present year; no death occurred in the gaol during the present or past year, and but one (male) died there for many years, in 1866.

Board of Superintendence.

Sir William Osborne, bart., *Chairman.*	B. W. Holmes, esq.	J. R. Minnett, esq.
John Bayley, esq.	John Going, esq.	H. O. Saunders, esq.
Major Gason.	William Ryan, esq.	R. H. Falkiner, esq.
W. H. Carroll, esq.	Caleb Going, esq.	Count D'Alton.

The Board meets on the first Saturday of each month when all liabilities are discharged, and the salaries of inferior officers paid. Separate cheques are drawn in favour of each creditor, unless when the accounts are small. Superior officers receive their salaries half yearly at assizes.

Bridewells.

The Board of Superintendence passed a resolution at spring assizes, 1865, in which they recommend the abolition of four of these minor prisons as unnecessary. The following extracts, taken from my report in 1865, refer to some of the defects which then and still exist in the bridewells in the Riding which they condemn. I therefore repeat the observations which I then made:—

"1st—The Bridewell at Templemore is wanting in almost every requirement for a prison. This Bridewell cost for maintenance in 1864, £70 10*s.* It is but seven and three-quarters of a mile by rail from Thurles, where there is an excellent bridewell.

"2nd—The bridewell at Borrisokane is unfit for a place of detention for prisoners, and the accommodation for the keeper in it is wretched; there is but one room for his family, which must answer for bed-room, sitting-room, servant's room, and kitchen. The bridewell cost the county in 1864, £39 9*s.* 8*d.*, although the sum expended for the support of

SOUTH DISTRICT.

prisoners during the year was only £1 1*s.* 6½*d.* This bridewell is distant ten miles from the county gaol.

"3rd—Roscrea bridewell is within eighteen miles and three-quarters by rail of the county gaol at Nenagh. It is ill-constructed, and would require a considerable expenditure to make it secure. It cost the county in 1864, £60 for maintenance."

County of Tipperary (North Riding) Gaol.

Since the Grand Jury of the riding, in 1865, recommended the closing of the bridewells at Roscrea, Templemore, Borrisokane, and Newport, the bridewells at Borrisokane, Templemore, and Roscrea have not been improved, and are still wanting in almost every requirement of a prison. There is, however, now a good bridewell at Newport, and it might remain open as an ordinary bridewell; but Templemore being close by rail to Thurles, where there is ample accommodation for all prisoners, and the bridewell at Templemore costing the riding for maintainance a large sum yearly (£64 13*s.* 3*d.* in 1868), that expenditure of public money is, in my opinion, quite unnecessary.

The accommodation in the bridewell at Borrisokane is very bad, and the building unfit for a place of detention. Borrisokane is within ten miles by road of the county gaol, and the bridewell cost the riding £44 12*s.* 9*d.* for maintainance in 1868; it also, in my opinion, should be discontinued.

The bridewell at Roscrea is eighteen and three quarter miles by railway from the county gaol; it is ill-constructed, and requires an expenditure to render it secure; the cost of its maintenance in 1868 was £57 10*s.* 4*d.*, and I would recommend that it be closed.

The bridewell at Thurles has ample accommodation. It is well placed in a central situation, and it should be made generally useful. When the other bridewells are closed it would be certified by the Inspectors-General.

If the suggestion "*That minor prisons be established in every centre of population, in which short sentences might be carried out*," be adopted by the Legislature, the bridewell at Thurles might be altered to receive offenders so sentenced from its immediate neighbourhood, including the adjoining districts of both ridings of this county and the county of Kilkenny, so as to prevent the hardships which now sometimes result from the removal for long distances to the gaols of their respective counties of petty offenders sentenced to short terms of imprisonment. Under existing statutes this is not possible, and the arrangements for carrying it out must form part of a regular and well considered scheme of prison legislation. A proper staff should be appointed, sufficient checks established to prevent abuse, and suitable books and registries kept for statistical purposes.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Tipperary (North Riding).

Bridewells.

	Thurles.		Templemore.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year,	125	33	179	18
Of whom were Drunkards,	65	6	116	9
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding Inspection,	52	5	53	1
Of whom were Drunkards,	24	1	16	–
Petty Sessions and Transmittals, how often.	Petty Sessions are held weekly, on Saturdays; the Town Commissioners hold court on Wednesdays.		Petty Sessions held weekly, on Wednesdays, at Templemore; and fortnightly at Borrisoleigh.	
Committals, whether regular,	Some illegal; lunatics are sometimes committed to this bridewell.		Lunatics are still committed to this bridewell, and are sometimes very refractory, breaking glass, &c.	
Registry,	Correctly kept.		Correctly kept.	
Repairs and Order,	In good order and repair.		In fair order and repair.	
Security,	Security sufficient.		Imperfect.	
Accommodation,	Two good day-rooms and twenty cells, ten on each story of the building; two large exercising yards. There are two cells on the ground floor intended for drunkards, without bedding or sash to windows, but stated not now used.		Two day-rooms, one for each sex, below; four small rooms upstairs, two for each sex; one with two beds.	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils.	Sufficient, except sheets; some of the blankets rather thin.		Sufficient.	
Water, how supplied,	Abundant, from two pumps, one a forcing pump.		By pump in yard for males.	
Sewerage,	Sufficient.		An open cesspool outside wall.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	Very clean, and well kept.		Clean and orderly.	
Cost of dietary per head per day.	$3\frac{3}{4}d.$ per day.		$4\frac{7}{12}d.$	
Salary of Keeper,	£55 per annum.		£35 per annum.	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment.	None.		None.	
Official Inspection,	7th August, 1869.		7th August, 1869.	
Remarks,	No prisoner in custody.		No prisoner in custody. Local Board formed.	

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Tipperary (North Riding).

Bridewells.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS—*continued.*

	Roscrea.		Newport.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year,	72	19	38	2
Of whom were Drunkards,	40	12	18	1
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding Inspection,	14	4	5	–
Of whom were Drunkards,	11	1	4	–
Petty Sessions and Transmittals, how often.	On Mondays; transmittals regular.		On Fridays; transmittals regular.	
Committals, whether regular,	Some illegal; prisoners are remanded for eight days by one Justice.		Some illegal; and also prisoners are remanded for eight days and longer terms by one Justice.	
Registry,	Correctly kept.		Correctly kept.	
Repairs and Order,	The roof admits wet; the window sills of the cells are all rotten.		In good repair.	
Security,	Yards not secure, from turf-house against wall, and down pipe from roof.		Sufficient, except a down pipe from roof, which might assist an escape.	
Accommodation,	There are dangerous winding stone stairs to the cells and day-rooms of this bridewell; there are two day-rooms and six cells for prisoners.		Males, day-room and four cells; females, day-room and three cells.	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils.	Sufficient, but ticks old.		Sufficient and good.	
Water, how supplied,	None, except from roof.		A pump, in good order, in front yard of bridewell.	
Sewerage,	None; a cesspool behind each privy.		Sufficient.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	Clean and orderly; ventilation sufficient.		Clean and orderly; ventilation sufficient.	
Cost of dietary per head per day.	3⅝*d.* males; 3½*d.* females.		No food issued during the quarter ending in June.	
Salary of Keeper,	£35.		£35.	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment.	None.		Court-keeper; salary £2 2*s.*	
Official Inspection,	15th September, 1869.		16th September, 1869.	
Remarks,	No prisoner in custody; Keeper sick; on leave at sea; his wife and the Court-keeper in charge.		One male in custody on remand, signed by one Justice for Petty Sessions on 24th September; he has been in custody since 14th September, charged with having used threatening language to his wife, and put her in dread and terror of her life.	

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS—*continued.*

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Tipperary (North Riding.)

Bridewells.

	Borrisokane.	
	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year,	12	3
Of whom were Drunkards,	3	–
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding Inspection,	4	5
Of whom were Drunkards,	1	–
Petty Sessions and Transmittals, how often.	On the second Wednesday of each month; transmittals regular.	
Committals, whether regular,	Some illegal; remands for more than three days.	
Registry,	Correctly kept.	
Repairs and Order,	In good repair.	
Security,	Yards insecure; walls low; and a pump against wall, and a down pipe from roof, might aid an escape.	
Accommodation,	The upper part of the bridewell is used for Petty Sessions; on the ground floor there is a day-room, with a bed, and cell adjoining, for males; a day-room, with one bed, for females; the cell adjoining, and a kitchen, are the only apartments for the Keeper and his family.	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils,	Sufficient for accommodation, but some blankets thin and worn.	
Water, how supplied,	A pump, in good order, in yard for females.	
Sewerage,	None.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	Clean and orderly; ventilation sufficient.	
Cost of dietary per head per day,	3½*d.* males; 3⅝*d.* females.	
Salary of Keeper,	£35.	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment.	Court-keeper. The Petty Sessions is held in the bridewell.	
Official Inspection,	15th September, 1869.	
Remarks,	No prisoner in charge.	

JOHN LENTAIGNE, *Inspector-General.*

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Tipperary (South Riding) Gaol.

COUNTY OF TIPPERARY GAOL (SOUTH RIDING), AT CLONMEL.—OFFICIAL INSPECTION, 2ND OCTOBER AND DECEMBER, 1869.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Master Debtors,	–	1	1	–	–	–
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	1	2	3	–	–	–
,, further Examination,	1	–	1	–	–	–
TRIED.						
Cases Disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Imprisonment,	24	4	28	–	–	–
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	–	2	2	–	–	–
By Courts-Martial.						
Military Offenders,	4	–	4	–	–	–
Disposed of Summarily.						
For Larceny,	4	2	6	–	–	–
In default of Bail,	2	–	2	–	–	–
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties,	4	7	11	–	–	–
Other Misdemeanors,	12	4	16	1	–	1
Under Poor Law Act,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Vagrants,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Drunkards,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Total in Custody,	55	22	77	1	–	1

Three males, aged above ten years; two summarily convicted by justices at petty sessions; the third by jury before the judge at assizes.

Number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years:—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1866,	39	33	1868,	40	28
1867,	59	26	1869 (day of Inspection),	55	22

Number of returned convicts in gaol on the day of inspection, and during each of the three preceding years, and the expired portion of 1869:—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1866,	6	2	1869 (up to and including day of Inspection),	3	1
1867,	4	–	Day of Inspection,	1	–
1868,	3	3			

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Tipperary (South Riding) Gaol.

Number of Committals, specifying the Offences, during the years 1867, 1868, *and* 1869 *(up to and including the day of Inspection); also the Offences of all prisoners in custody on the day of Inspection.*

OFFENCES.	1867.		1868.		1869 (including day of Inspection.)		In custody on day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Murder (exclusive of infanticide),	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Manslaughter,	–	–	2	–	2	–	1	–
Concealing birth of infants,	–	1	–	2	–	–	–	–
Exposing or abandoning children,	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rape, and other carnal offences,	3	–	1	–	3	–	3	–
Bigamy,	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
Assaults (common),	77	41	111	33	65	20	15	3
Assaults occasioning bodily harm,	12	–	9	–	10	–	3	–
Assaults on peace, &c., officers on duty,	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Other assaults,	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–
Burglary, housebreaking, &c.,	1	–	–	1	1	–	1	–
Robbery,	4	3	3	2	2	1	1	1
Stealing horses, cattle, and other live stock,	6	–	4	–	4	–	1	–
Larceny,	50	52	57	48	28	28	15	7
Receiving stolen goods,	–	1	3	–	2	–	–	–
Embezzlement,	2	–	–	–	1	–	1	–
Fraud, and attempts to defraud,	5	2	3	2	1	1	–	2
Arson, and attempts to commit,	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Forgery,	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Perjury and subornation of perjury,	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Riot, rescue, &c.,	54	3	–	–	–	–	–	–
Military offences,	2	–	4	–	4	–	4	–
Under Poor Law Act,	7	1	9	4	23	2	1	–
Other offences:—								
Against the person,	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	–
Against property without violence,	13	3	15	6	5	3	–	–
Affecting the public peace,	38	64	60	60	78	68	3	2
Soliciting on the streets,	–	8	–	50	–	35	–	2
Leaving employment and breach of contract,	4	1	4	2	8	4	–	–
Unregistered arms,	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Habeas Corpus,	15	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
High Treason and Tumultuous Rising,	70	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Fishery and Game Laws,	2	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Total criminal class,	368	182	290	211	245	162	52	17
Vagrancy,	1	3	7	7	13	1	1	–
Drunkenness,	204	86	241	157	224	116	1	4
Lunacy (under 1st Vic., cap. 27),	3	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Debt,	8	–	10	1	7	2	–	1
Remanded for further examination,	91	19	76	21	68	10	1	–
Total,	675	291	624	397	557	291	55	22

Committals.

From 1st *January to* 31st *December*, 1868.	M.	F.
Debtors,	10	1
Criminals,	364	232
Vagrants,	7	7
Drunkards,	241	157
Total,	622	397

From 1st *Jan.*, 1869, *to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Debtors,	7	2
Criminals,	313	172
Vagrants,	13	1
Drunkards,	224	116
Total,	557	291

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Tipperary (South Riding) Gaol.

Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors).

Committed	*From 1st January to 31st December, 1868.*	M.	F.	*From 1st Jan., 1869, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
	Once within the year,	408	135	Once within the year,	397	75
	Twice ,,	49	16	Twice ,,	37	10
	Thrice ,,	15	13	Thrice ,,	10	5
	Four times ,,	4	10	Four times ,,	7	5
	Five times ,,	3	1	Five times ,,	1	–
	Six times ,,	2	4	Six times ,,	–	3
	Seven times ,,	1	7	Seven times ,,	1	2
	Eight times ,,	–	–	Eight times ,,	–	2
	Nine times ,,	–	2	Nine times ,,	1	4
	Ten times ,,	–	–	Ten times ,,	–	1
	Eleven times ,,	1	–	Eleven times ,,	–	1
	Twelve times ,,	–	1	Twelve times ,,	–	1
	Thirteen times ,,	–	1	Thirteen times ,,	–	1
	Fourteen times ,,	–	1	Fourteen times ,,	–	1
	Fifteen times ,,	–	1	Fifteen times ,,	–	1
	Total,	483	192	Total,	454	112

Averages, &c. (exclusive of Debtors).

—	From 1st January to 31st December, 1868.			From 1st January, 1869, to day of Inspection.		
	M.	F.	Date.	M.	F.	Date.
Aggregate number of prisoners in custody,	17,288	9,836	—	13,529	6,940	—
Average daily number of prisoners in custody,	47·23	26·87	—	49·2	25·24	—
Highest number of prisoners at any one time,	102		19th March.	91		7th March.
Lowest ditto, . .	55		23rd July.	62		12th Feb.
Highest number of males at any one time .	66		19th March.	64		2nd Sept.
Ditto of females,	41		17th May.	39		28th March.
Lowest number of males at any one time .	33		12th Sept.	35		2nd April.
Ditto, of females,	16		4th July.	14		4th Aug.

Highest number of prisoners (exclusive of debtors) in gaol during each of the last seven years, and up to day of inspection in 1869:—

6th February, 1862, . .	159	18th March, 1866, . .	128
4th July, 1863, . .	127	16th March, 1867, . .	166
7th February, 1864, . .	118	19th March, 1868, . .	102
8th November, 1865, . .	101	7th March, 1869, . .	91

Convictions and acquittals at assizes and quarter sessions during last seven years:—

	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.
Convictions, . .	86	113	72	85	78	141	56
Acquittals, . .	32	38	39	21	31	55	29
Total, . .	118	151	111	106	109	196	85

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Tipperary (South Riding) Gaol.

Daily average numbers in custody (omitting fractions) last seven years :—

	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869. (10 mths.)
Males, . . .	69	56	49	70	66	47	49
Females, . . .	36	26	24	23	24	26	25
Total, . .	105	82	73	93	90	73	74

Committals of drunkards :—

	1863.		1864.		1865.		1866.		1867.		1868.		1869. (10 mths.)	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
To the Gaol, .	195	48	377	111	270	123	193	85	204	86	241	157	224	116
To the Bridewells of the County, .	589	90	668	97	864	99	669	122	527	76	455	123	–	–
Total, .	784	138	1,045	208	1,134	222	862	207	731	162	696	280	–	–
	922		1,253		1,356		1,069		893		971			

Ten males and 2 females were sentenced to penal servitude from this district in 1868, and 7 males and 1 female to imprisonment for one year and upwards ; 17 males and 10 females for six months.

When I made my inspection of this gaol in October, 55 male and 22 female prisoners were in charge, including one female debtor. Two males and 2 females were for trial.

The sentences on the convicted prisoners in custody were as follows :—

Males.

Four under sentence of two years' imprisonment for highway robbery, rape, and one military offender.

Two for eighteen months for burglary and rape ; 11 for twelvemonths—9 for robbery, and 2 for military offences.

Twelve for six months—6 for assaults and manslaughter, 5 for larceny, and 1 for obstructing a railway train.

Three for three and four months—2 for assaults and 1 for larceny.

Ten for two months—7 for assaults and 3 for larceny. The remaining male prisoners were for short sentences or for trial.

Females.

The sentences on females were :—

Two for two years and 2 for one year, convicted of larceny and obtaining goods under false pretences.

Four were for six, 2 for three, 1 for two, and 1 for one month, for the most part for larceny and assaults.

The remainder were for short periods of fourteen days and under.

It thus appears that 21 of the prisoners in charge were under sentences of imprisonment for twelve months and upwards, including 6 for two years, and 2 for eighteen months.

The great majority of these persons, with the exception of some men tried by courts martial, are habitual offenders, whose names under an Act passed in August, 1869—32 & 33 Vict. cap. 99—will now be registered in a central office in Dublin, and thus placed under the supervision of the police for a period of seven years or such less period as the Court shall direct; and it will be duty of the Governor of this and every other gaol in Ire-

South District.

County of Tipperary (South Riding) Gaol.

land, under the 6th section of the Act, to make returns to such central office with evidences of identity and other information as will lead to the tracing of the antecedents of such offenders so as to bring them under the operation of the Act. Persons twice convicted of felony and not punished with penal servitude will be subject to the supervision of the police. Persons who lodge or harbour thieves will be severely punished. The burden of proof in cases of receiving stolen goods will be cast on the offender. Dealers in old metals who purchase, receive, or bargain for lead in less quantities than one hundred and twelve pounds weight, or copper in less quantities than fifty-six pounds, will be liable to a penalty of five pounds. I have entered fully into the terms of this statute because they are not generally known; and in this gaol district more especially a large number of offenders will come within its provisions.

Juveniles.

Twenty-nine males and 8 females under sixteen years of age were committed to this gaol in 1868, of whom 5 males and 2 females were not convicted. One male received a sentence of six months' imprisonment; 2 females of three and 1 of two months; 3 males and 1 female for one month; 13 males and 1 female for fourteen days; the rest for shorter periods. Eight males and 1 female were sent to reformatory schools in the course of the year. Of the above-mentioned juveniles 14 males and 6 females had lost one or both parents.

During the ten months previous to inspection in 1869 9 male juveniles and 3 females were committed. Some of the males were nine and ten years of age. I find some boys who are orphans were sentenced to one month's imprisonment as vagrants. Those, when under fourteen years of age, come within the description of persons amenable under the 11th section of the Industrial Schools Act, which directs that two justices may send to an industrial school any child under fourteen years of age found begging in any street or public place, or found wandering without a home or settled place of abode, or without proper guardianship or visible means of subsistence, or who is destitute, either being an orphan or having a surviving parent undergoing penal servitude or imprisonment, or any child who frequents the company of reputed thieves; and under the 13th section of the Act a child, apparently under twelve years, guilty of an offence punishable by imprisonment or a less punishment, may also be sent to an industrial school. Under this statute, which is an extension to Ireland of an Act passed for Great Britain in 1861, the children are paid for in the certified industrial school by the Treasury at the rate of five shillings per week; and the expense of conveying to the certified school is defrayed by and deemed part of the current expenses of the police authorities.

Debtors.

I found 1 female debtor in custody. She was on pauper allowance and supported out of the rates.

In 1868 11 debtors were in charge (10 males and 1 female). During the ten months of 1869 7 males and 2 females were committed. The marshalsea in which debtors are lodged is in a distant part of the old prison, and not sufficiently under supervision. The building is old, but I do not suggest that any expense be incurred on this head as it is probable that the present laws with regard to imprisonment for debt will be repealed, and the fraudulent debtor will then become an inmate of the criminal prison.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Tipperary (South Riding) Gaol.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	4	2	Store Rooms,	3	2
Yards,	7	2	Laundries,	1	1
Day Rooms,	2	–	Drying Rooms,	1	2
Single Cells, not less in size than 9ft. long, 6ft. wide, 8ft. high = 432 cubic feet,	120	59	Lavatories,	12	6
			Bath,	1	–
			Privies,	6	2
Single Cells of larger size,	15	–	Waterclosets,	25	13
Cells to contain three persons,	12	–	Fumigating Room,	1	–
Hospital Rooms,	8	4	Reception Room,	1	–
Chapel,	1	–	Pumps,	1	1
School Room,	1	–	Tread-wheel,	1	–
Kitchen,	1	–	Tell-tale Clocks,	3	1

Stock at the time of Inspection.

	In use.	In store.
Blankets, pairs of,	80	29
Sheets, pairs of,	80	60
Rugs,	80	20
Hammocks or Cots,	70	20
Bed-ticks,	10	4

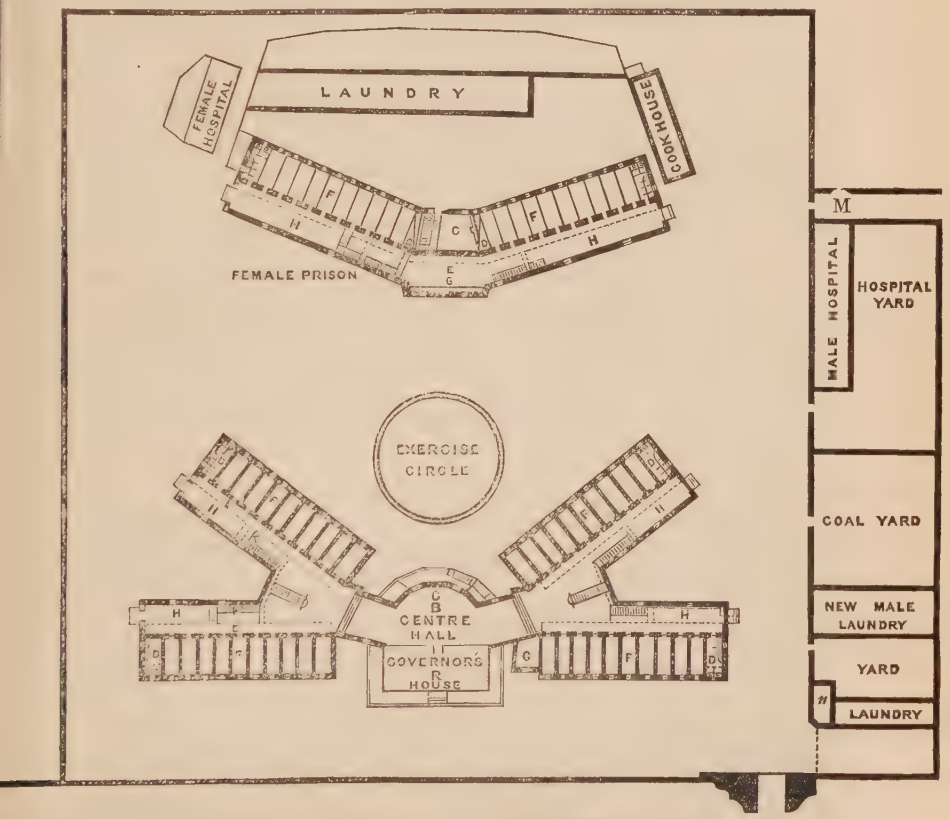
Male Clothing.

	In use.	In store.
Shirts,	53	60
Jackets,	53	43
Vests,	53	43
Trowsers,	53	43
Caps,	53	50
Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	53	33

Female Clothing.

	In use.	In store.
Shifts,	19	36
Jackets,	19	22
Petticoats,	38	22
Aprons,	19	36
Neckerchiefs,	19	19
Caps,	19	19
Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	19	24

Plan.



B, central hall; C, heating apparatus and coal stores under this point; D, lavatories; E, galleries; F, separate cells; G, office; H, corridors open to roof; K, stairs and bridge; L, heating pipes; R, Governor's house; M, passage to old prison, in which is the marshalsea for debtors and the tread-wheel.

South District.

County of Tipperary (South Riding) Gaol.

I found this prison when I made my inspection very clean and orderly, the buildings in sound repair and well kept, amply supplied with good bedding, sheets, blankets, and rugs, and the prison clothing of a suitable description. There is a plentiful supply of water which is driven, by the power of the tread-wheel into a cistern, whence it passes into the different parts of the gaol, and by it the sewers can be efficiently flushed. The new laundry for males in which the linen, blankets, &c., from the barracks are washed is suitably fitted up with proper appliances, and the drying room in it is on a proper principle. Another laundry which lies at the back of the prison for females, is used by prisoners of that sex for washing linen for the public, it is also remunerative; but the drying-room is merely a room with a stove in the centre. A third laundry, used by the prisoners for washing the prison clothes, is not satisfactory.

No escape was attempted from the gaol in 1868 or 1869, but an unsuccessful attempt to escape from Tipperary bridewell was made in May, 1869.

All the cells in the prison are artificially lighted by gas. The gas lights in the cells are extinguished one hour after lock-up, which is at 5·45 o'clock P.M., in winter; the prison cells then remain in darkness until 7 o'clock on the following morning, when unlock is held. In summer the prison is unlocked at 6 A.M., and the cells are locked for the night at 6 P.M. The governor keeps the prison keys in an iron safe in his bed-room at night; but some irregularities with regard to their custody have come under the notice of the Inspectors-General, which it is hoped will not again occur. Some alterations in the exterior lighting of the gaol have been lately made by the Governor, which I consider judicious. A superior officer goes round the prison at 9·30 P.M., when the night watch comes on duty, who patrols within the boundary wall and the interior of the prison.

The sheds built against the outside boundary wall of the gaol in Mr. Grubb's timber yard seriously interfere with the security of the prison, but that part of the prison grounds which abut on the houses in the town having been disposed of, the gaol is now much more secure than formerly.

There are four tell-tale clocks on the premises, two in the central hall, one at the entrance gate, and a fourth behind the hospital in the female prison; they are all properly protected from being tampered with.

Part of the hospital which was unnecessarily large has been fitted up for officers' quarters, and at the time of my visit in October the Board made arrangements that the head warder shall in future reside in the prison. Two rooms not required in the male hospital have been selected for his accommodation; they will also have from their position the advantage that he will now have direct supervision over the officers' quarters at night.

The Protestant Chaplain called my attention to the apartment used for Protestant worship. It would be very desirable that a suitable place were provided for the purpose, and which should be properly fitted up.

The custom adopted in the magistrates' court at Clonmel of committing persons in a state of beastly drunkenness to the prison is very objectionable. On the morning of the 3rd October, when I visited the prison, men and women who had been committed during the night were still lying on the floor of the cells in an insensible state from drink, and I understand that in some cases the stomach pump has to be applied to prevent the injurious effects of the drink which the prisoner had taken. The prison authorities very justly complain that the prison is opened at all hours during the night to admit persons who are only fit for infirmary treatment, thereby endangering the safe custody of grave criminals. The police on the other hand allege that there is no proper lock-up to keep drunkards in the town. It is decidedly illegal to try, convict, and sentence offenders even for drunkenness, so long as they are in a state such as some of those

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Tipperary (South Riding) Gaol.

men and women whom I found in the gaol were, being even then unable to answer for themselves or understand the sentence which had been pronounced; it has also been decided to be illegal for the Governor of a gaol to receive a prisoner unless legally committed by warrant signed by a magistrate; and it seriously interferes with discipline when persons in the state which I witnessed and sick from drink, are placed in a prison intended for penal restraint. Prisoners committed after lock-up are confined in cells on basement, with different locks from the rest of the prison.

Number of Punishments for Prison Offences.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1868.	M.	F.	*From 1st January, 1869, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Stoppage of Diet, . .	71	10	Stoppage of Diet, . .	86	5

All these were inflicted by the sole authority of the Governor; in no instance was magisterial interference required.

The Punishment Book is duly submitted to the Board at its meetings and signed by the chairman. Although the number of punishments in 1869 previously to my visit amounted to 86, the number of individuals punished was but 47; 2 were eight times, 1 seven, 1 four, 3 three times, and 10 twice punished during the year; 1 woman also was twice punished.

Employment on day of Inspection.

Punitive Labour.

	Males.
Tread-wheel, ...	30
Labouring, ...	3
Total, . . .	33

Industrial Labour.

MALES.		FEMALES.	
Shoemaking, . . .	2	Washing, ...	8
Tailoring, . . .	1	Sewing, ...	7
Scouring, . . .	10		
Total, . . .	13	Total, . . .	15

Summary.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Punitive Labour, . .	33	–	Discharged (before labour hours),	2	–
Industrial Labour, . .	13	15	Debtors (unemployed), . .	–	1
Sick, ...	1	–			
Unemployed, . . .	6	6	Total in custody, . .	55	22

Profit from Industrial Works for Twelve Months to 20th September, 1869.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
MALES.						
Scouring, ...	106	0	1			
Shoemakers, ...	11	7	11½			
Tailors, ...	9	15	1			
Firewood, ...	1	13	1½			
Tinmen, ...	2	3	5			
Matmaking, ...	0	13	2½			
				131	12	10½
FEMALES.						
Washing, ...	76	13	9			
Plain work, ...	7	13	6			
				84	7	3
				£216	0	1½

Net profit—the produce of prisoners' labour outside the gaol—for the last three years:—

1866, . . £162 9*s.* 5½*d.* | 1867, . £188 9*s.* 9*d.* | 1868, . £212 10*s.* 9*d.*

The large profits obtained by the labour of the prisoners in this gaol is mainly due to the contracts for washing which have been made, and which

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Tipperary (South Riding) Gaol.

tend to reduce the large expenditure in the gaol, arising principally from a very expensive staff, amounting in 1868 to the sum of £1,535 6*s.* 1*d.* for the year. Except in the Dublin gaols, those of Belfast and Cork, in no other gaol has the cost of officers amounted to that sum.

Amongst the male prisoners skilled labour is turned to useful account by the employment of artisans at their trades for the benefit of the prison; but no handicrafts are taught. The women wash and sew. Washing, tailoring, shoemaking, carpentering, and mat making are carried on for eight hours, as industrial labour daily, and males sentenced to hard labour work also at punitive labour for four hours daily; except that prisoners employed at the cook-house and in attending the hospital, who are sentenced to hard labour have hitherto not been put on the tread-wheel, although not exempted by the Medical Officer. This is a very objectionable practice which must be discontinued in future, as by it often the most grave offenders escape without punishment, being exempt from either separation or hard labour.

Schools.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1868. M.	F.	From 1st Jan., 1869, to day of Inspection. M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners who attended school,	31	–	28	–
Average daily number of pupils,	3·4	–	6·4	–
Number of days on which school was held,	204	–	175	–
Aggregate number of attendances,	696	–	1,146	–

School-hours—Males, 11 o'clock, A.M., to 1, P.M.

The school is in connexion with the National Board of Education, and is inspected by their officer, who states in his report 25th January, 1869:

"The attendance is so irregular that I cannot say how far any present profited by the instruction given in this school, or how far the instruction is efficient. The accounts of attendance and proficiency are very carefully kept.

"The course of instruction is very poor. So far as I can form an opinion, the school has only a nominal existence, and is of no actual value. The teacher informed me that there was not to be any instruction on the day of my visit—first, because both he and the pupils were otherwise engaged, and second, because the school hours had been changed. On pointing out to him that the latter cause in no way accounted for the school being *inoperative*, and after an interview on the subject with the Local Inspector and the Governor of the gaol, I had the pupils assembled.

"Whatever knowledge a few of them—those in third class—exhibit, appears to be entirely owing to the education they received before they entered the gaol; and under the circumstances of the case I think that any other result is not to be expected. From the lowness of the attendance, the shortness of the periods during which most of the prisoners remain at the school, the little desire which they show for instruction, and the pressure of other than school duties on the teacher's time and attention, I consider that the school is useless. I would beg to suggest therefore that the expediency of discontinuing it be considered.

"Signed, THOMAS O'HARA, *District Inspector.*"

Dietary and Contracts.

Breakfasts.—Males—8 oz. of meal in stirabout and ½ pint of new milk. Females—7 oz. of meal in stirabout and ½ pint of new milk. Third Class—5 oz. of meal in stirabout and ½ pint of new milk.

Dinner.—Males—14 oz. of wholemeal bread and 1 pint of new milk. Females—12 oz. of wholemeal bread and ¾ pint of new milk. Third Class—8 oz. of wholemeal bread and 1 pint of vegetable soup.

Supper.—Males—6 oz. of bread and ½ pint of new milk. Females—5 oz. of bread and ½ pint of new milk. Third Class—5 oz. of bread and ½ pint of new milk.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Tipperary (South Riding) Gaol.

Potatoes are substituted for bread for dinner on three days of the week.—Males, 3 lbs.; females, 2½ lbs.; third class, 2½ lbs.

Prisoners sentenced to seven days and under receive for dinner vegetable soup instead of milk, and get no supper, unless third class—4 oz. of bread.

Roman Catholic prisoners on fast days receive, instead of milk for breakfast, molasses; for dinner, vegetable soup; and for supper, tea without milk.

Contracts.—Bread, white, per 4 lb. loaf, 6*d.*; brown, per 4 lb. loaf, 5*d.*; oatmeal, per cwt., 16*s.* 6*d.*; potatoes, per cwt., 4*s.*; meat, per lb., 5½*d.*; new milk, per gallon, 6¾*d.*; salt, per cwt., 2*s.* 6*d.*; coal, per ton, 17*s.* 3*d.*; gas, per 1,000 cubic feet, 6*s.* 8*d.*; candles, per lb., 6*d.*; soap, per cwt., £1 3*s.*

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years:—

1866, . 2·92*d.* | 1867, . 3·73*d.* | 1868, . 5*d.*

I found the provisions, which I tasted on both my visits, very good. One complaint was made to me by a prisoner of the bread, but I believe without reason, as the Chaplains invariably report favourably of its quality, although it is not always of sufficient weight. The milk is twice marked "sour." No other complaint was made to me except by one man on the tread-wheel, who stated that he had disease of the heart. I desired that he should be examined by the Medical Officer of the prison.

Books and Accounts.

Net cost of gaol including diet and salaries, for the three preceding years:—

1866, . £2,920 8*s.* 7½*d.* | 1867, . £3,164 13*s.* 4*d.* | 1868, . £3,242 13*s.* 3*d.*

Average cost of each prisoner per annum for the last three years:—

1866, . £30 11*s.* 9*d.* | 1867, . £32 2*s.* 11*d.* | 1868, . £43 7*s.* 7*d.*

Amounts repaid by the War Department for military prisoners for the last three years:—

1866, . £5 6*s.* 0*d.* | 1867, . £5 3*s.* 0*d.* | 1868, . £3 0*s.* 0*d.*

Amounts repaid out of the Consolidated Fund for the maintenance, &c., of certain classes of prisoners:—

1866, . £346 1*s.* 3*d.* | 1867, . £346 15*s.* 10*d.* | 1868, . £305 12*s.* 10*d.*

The books and accounts in this gaol are well and carefully kept; all those required by the rules of the Queen's Bench, and recommended by the Inspectors-General, are in use, but there is no employment list made of the prisoners; and it would be impossible to ascertain the work of any one prisoner in the day. The Local Inspector and Governor keep journals; the Chaplains also have journals in which they enter the duty performed. The peggings of the tell-tale clocks are entered in the State of Prison at Lockings Book, and the officers on duty sign it.

Officers and Salaries.

	£	s.	d.
Non-Resident.			
Percy Gough, esq., Local Inspector, . .	150	0	0
Rev. F. T. Brady, Chaplain,	50	0	0
Rev. John Power, Roman Catholic Chaplain, . .	50	0	0
William D. Hemphill, esq., Surgeon, . . .	74	0	0
Resident.			
G. M. Robbins, esq., Governor,	200	0	0
J. M'Caffery, Head Warder,	100	0	0
E. Power, Clerk and Schoolmaster, ...	70	0	0
Turnkeys. J. Quinn, Gate, . .	60	0	0
J. Ardagh, . . .	43	0	0
H. Colborne, . .	43	0	0
G. Eyre, . . .	43	0	0
R. Lanigan, . .	43	0	0
A. Fahy, . . .	43	0	0
P. O'Keeffe, . . .	40	0	0
S. Burke, *Shoemaker*, .	40	0	0
M. Keating, . .	40	0	0
T. Summers, Hospital, .	50	0	0
Miss Susan Woods, Matron,	45	0	0
Mrs. M. Conway, Assist do.	25	0	0
Miss M. Garvan, do.	25	0	0
Mrs. C. Bergin, Hospl. Nurse,	25	0	0
Mrs. A. O'Brien, Laundress,	35	0	0

South District.

County of Tipperary (South Riding) Gaol.

Vacancies.

Governorship vacant; filled up by George Massy Robbins, esq.; Henry Bushell, Turnkey, retired on compensation; not filled up; Nathaniel Russell, superannuated; Robert Mercer resigned; Samuel Sherwood dismissed; filled up by Patrick O'Keeffe, James Lambert, and Stephen Burke; James Lambert, dismissed; filled up by Michael Keating; Mary Shanahan, laundress, resigned; filled up by Alice O'Brien.

Visits paid by Officers.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1868.	From 1st Jan. 1869, to day of Inspection.
Local Inspector, . . .	232	186
Chaplain, Established Church, .	160	122
Roman Catholic Chaplain, . .	217	159
Surgeon, ...	401	239

The present Governor who has been only lately appointed appears anxious to discharge his duties efficiently, and I have given him some suggestions with regard to the management of his prison which will be of advantage.

Hospitals.

	1866.		1867.		1868.		1869 (To day of Inspection).	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of prisoners admitted hospital, . . .	82	40	93	30	53	52	33	20
No. of prisoners in hospital,	86	42	95	32	58	52	33	24
No. of days therein, .	784	423	853	238	518	493	361	184
Average daily number, .	2·14	1·15	2·33	0·64	1·41	1·34	1·40	0·71
No. of deaths, . . .	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Cost of Medicine, . .	£17 3*s.* 9*d.*		£21 6*s.* 2*d.*		£25 7*s.* 6*d.*		—	

Attempt at escape in 1869 :—

From Tipperary Bridewell, James M'Carthy, aged seventeen, 20th May, 1869; tried and convicted of vagrancy.

The hospital buildings in this prison are separate for each sex, they are roomy and well ventilated, but unnecessarily large for the circumstances of the gaol, they have water, but not water-closets; no death occurred in the prison in 1869, but one man committed suicide in Cashel bridewell on the day previous to my visit to it.

Board of Superintendence.

John Bagwell, esq., M.P.	R. U. Bayley, esq.	Thomas Lalor, esq.
Stephen C. Moore, esq.	Joseph Kenny, esq.	John Riall, esq.
Samuel Riall, esq.	Edward Phelan, esq.	Captain J. Sankey, R.N.
S. H. G. Adams, esq.	Col. E. B. Purefoy.	F. W. Lowe, esq.

The Board meets monthly on the first Saturday of each month for the discharge of business, when the inferior officers are paid, and liabilities discharged by cheques drawn in favour of each individual creditor. The Governor is paid quarterly, and the external officers receive their salaries half-yearly at assizes.

General Observations.

At the request of the Board of Superintendence, and according to instructions from the Executive, I attended a meeting of the Board of Superintendence to inquire into certain charges made by the Governor of the Gaol against the clerk, and by the latter against the Governor. After a lengthened investigation by a very full Board, a resolution was passed by them, in which the clerk was severely reprimanded, and fined one quarter's salary. Another person, the father of a lad who had formerly been a turnkey in the prison, also brought charges against the Governor, which it was my

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Tipperary (South Riding) Gaol.

duty to investigate, and after the meeting of the Board, I held a further inquiry into those charges, assisted by the Local Inspector. All the charges of a more grave character made by this person were unsupported by a particle of proof; indeed, the only part of his statement which was not contradicted by the evidence given at the inquiry had reference to the custody of the keys of the gaol, and that the gatekeeper did the duty of a superior officer in the prison during the absence of the Governor and Chief Warder after lock-up. It was admitted that the Governor when leaving the gaol, after the Chief Warder, who did not sleep on the premises, had gone home for the night, on five or six occasions left the prison keys with the gatekeeper, who also sometimes placed the night-guard, and did other duties of a superior officer. This practice, although with the sanction of the Board, was very irregular, and tended to endanger the safe custody of the prisoners, by delegating to a member of the subordinate staff control over every part of the establishment after lock-up without that check which is held over his superiors by the person in charge of the gate; so that during the absence of the Governor and Chief Warder the gate-keeper could, if so inclined, admit or pass out of the prison any person or thing without danger of detection. At the same time Quin, the present gatekeeper, is a person in whom the Board has every confidence.

It also appeared that the keys of the gaol were given out by the Governor at unlock to his female servant, who handed the bag in which they were contained to a warder sent by the Chief Warder to receive them; but in future the Chief Warder will reside in the prison, and he will, at unlock in the morning, receive the keys directly from the Governor in his bedroom.

When I held an investigation in 1867, after the escape of the Fenian prisoner, Osborne, from this gaol, a very lax system was then proved to have existed, and the late Governor, previously to his death, did not sufficiently sustain discipline; I perceive, however, now a considerable improvement in this particular. The present Governor, who had only lately been appointed at the time of my inquiry, is very anxious to discharge his duties, and to enforce discipline, so as to render his staff efficient, but he has had considerable difficulties to encounter; and the following document, which was forwarded to the Local Inspector by the warders of the gaol, shows how completely discipline was misunderstood by them, and the necessity which exists to sustain the Governor in the discharge of the duties of his office. The following is the document to which I refer, and the resolution of the Board of Superindence thereon :—

"SIR,—We, the undersigned turnkeys of the above gaol, beg leave to lay before you the following order, which the Governor gave this evening, viz. :—

"To salute him on every occasion we meet him, as he says he intends to carry out discipline, which discipline he cannot carry out without saluting him.

"We beg to say, sir, such a thing would lessen us in the eyes of the prisoners, and never was required before, unless to the Local Inspector and to the members of the Board. We would wish to see you here at your earliest convenience on the subject, as we are unanimous in declining to salute him.

"(Signed), JOSEPH ARDAGH. ARTHUR FAHEY.
HENRY BUSHELL. RICHARD LANIGAN.
HENRY COLBORNE. SAMUEL SHERWOOD.
GEORGE EYRE. NATHANIEL RUSSELL.

"To Percy Gough, esq., J.P., Local Inspector."

Minute of the Board relative to the above.

"All warders off duty called before the Board, when the Chairman read the following order:—

"The Board consider the document presented to the Local Inspector, signed by eight warders, to be most improper, and subversive of discipline. The Board very much regret that so many of their officers, who have been so long in the public

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Tipperary (South Riding) Gaol.

service, should have so far laid aside their duty as to be guilty of such a gross breach of discipline. The warders who signed the document having obeyed the orders of the Local Inspector, and having saluted the Governor, as they are bound to do, the Board will not take any further steps in the matter, trusting that this expression of their displeasure will be sufficient to prevent a repetition of such offence."

It appears to me that this gaol is over officered. There are besides the Governor, Local Inspector, Chaplains, and Surgeon, twelve male, and five female subordinate officers on the staff. The average number of male prisoners in charge in 1869 was 49, and 1868, 47. The average of females was 26 in 1868 and 25 in 1869.

On the day of my visit in October, 55 male, and 22 female prisoners of all classes were in charge, of those 17 males and 4 females were under sentence of imprisonment for periods exceeding six months—it is earnestly to be desired that any future prison bill to be laid before Parliament, will direct that all prisoners so sentenced shall be removed to a central depot in Dublin, by which the number of inmates in this prison will be seriously diminished. I therefore consider that the Board of Superintendence should hesitate before they fill up any vacancy in the subordinate staff which might occur.

Bridewells.

The bridewells of the county are well and carefully looked after, they are all suitably supplied with bedding, and the repairs which were required have been made. In some the sewerage is not effective, and cesspools attached to the privies are objectionable. I would therefore suggest that earth boxes be furnished to them, they will cost a mere trifle, and will be found of great advantage—they are in use in the bridewells of the county Cork, and work satisfactory. In Cashel Bridewell the iron bars of some of the cells are eaten by rust, they should be looked after by the county surveyor—an important prisoner charged with a cruel murder had been for three weeks in the Bridewell at the time of my visit, and prisoners of his class should only be kept in a very secure prison.

I beg to call the attention of the magistrates to the 94th sec. of the Act 7th Geo. 4, cap. 74, with reference to the remanding of prisoners to bridewells. It directs that "no prisoner shall be detained in any bridewell (except in a district bridewell) for a longer term than three days from the day of committal unless two justices of the peace, by order in writing shall direct that such prisoner be longer detained for the purpose of examination, and then only for the time mentioned in such order, or any renewal thereof; but that all such prisoners shall be diligently transmitted to the county gaol." The 26th sec. of the Act 19 & 20 Vic., cap. 68, exempts certified bridewells from the operation of the section of the Act of Geo. 4th referred to, but there has hitherto been no district or certified bridewell in this county, and the Law Officer of the Crown has given it as his opinion that all remands for more than three days unless signed by two justices to uncertified bridewells are illegal.

The bridewell at Tipperary, however, is situated on the borders of the North Riding of the county, in a mountainous and disloyal district, and prisoners from the North Riding are frequently in charge; the prison is secure, and therefore the Inspectors-General propose to certify it under the above section of the Act 19 and 20 Vic., cap. 68.*

The period of my visit to the gaol was within the time fixed by the Prisons Act when fires should be lighted in every prison, but the weather was then so warm that lighting fires would have been injurious by overheating the cells, it therefore was not done, but as the Act is mandatory, the Medical Officer should have certified to that effect.

* It has since been certified by me under the Act.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Tipperary (South Riding).

Bridewells.

—	Cahir.	
	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year, .	212	91
Of whom were Drunkards, .	103	28
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding Inspection, . .	61	13
Of whom were Drunkards, .	24	1
Petty Sessions and Transmittals, how often.	Cahir fortnightly, on Thursdays; Ardfinan fortnightly, on Fridays; New Inn monthly, on Tuesdays.	
Committals, whether regular, .	Now regular.	
Registry, ...	Correctly kept.	
Repairs and Order, . . .	In bad repair; woodwork has not been painted for upwards of five years; woodwork of old building unsound.	
Security, ...	Sufficient with care.	
Accommodation, ...	Two day-rooms, with a stove between them, and six cells, with two beds in each, for all prisoners. Two small cells, without glazed sashes, used as straw store; two exercising yards, but no privy in that for females.	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils,	Good and sufficient.	
Water, how supplied, . . .	None on premises; it is supplied from river.	
Sewerage, ...	Stated to be sufficient.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	Clean and orderly, but damp.	
Cost of Dietary per head per day,	6¼*d.*	
Salary of Keeper, . . .	£40.	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment.	None.	
Official Inspection, . . .	24th August, 1869.	
Remarks, ...	Two males (drunkards) in custody.	

This bridewell cost for maintenance in 1868 £106 4*s.* 11*d. The fare by railway, 3rd class, from Cahir to county gaol at Clonmel is* 11*d.*

The fare by railway from Tipperary town to county gaol at Clonmel, 3rd class, is 2*s.* 1*d., distance* 24½ *miles. I do not approve of the present system of marching prisoners by the side of the railway between these two prisons, a journey occupying two days, and lodging them at night in Cahir bridewell, when the journey might be accomplished by rail in one hour, or thereabouts, and the officers in charge return to barracks at Tipperary on the same day. The saving to the county by this arrangement would be considerable, and the officers and prisoners saved much fatigue.*

It is proposed to close this bridewell, as there is frequent daily communication between Cahir and the county gaol by railway, distance eleven miles; but the police lock-up here must be improved. It is at present an outhouse behind the barracks, seven or eight feet square, with clay floor, full of holes, and used also for coals. There is no window to the place, and the only ventilation or light is through four or five augur holes in the door, which is merely fastened by a hasp. There is no seat in the place, unless the police lend one from the barrack-room. As there are large military barracks here, there should be a suitable place, with guard bed, for the police to keep intoxicated persons until sober. Separate lock-ups should also be provided, one for males, the other for females. The Bridewell building is well situated on an elevation, and appears to be well suited for a Constabulary Barrack if disused as a Bridewell.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Tipperary (South Riding).

Bridewells.

BRIDEWELLS—*continued.*

——	Cashel.	
	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year, .	201	54
Of whom were Drunkards, .	125	25
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding Inspection, . .	36	5
Of whom were Drunkards, .	21	2
Petty Sessions and Transmittals, how often?	Cashel weekly, on Wednesdays; Golden and Dunavin fortnightly, on Fridays.	
Committals, ...	Committals on remand for eight days were formerly signed by only one Justice, but since I pointed out the illegality, two Justices sign all such committals. Two prisoners, on remand for murder, were kept here from 2nd to 28th April, and one from 11th September to 23rd October, 1869, also for murder.	
Registry, ...	Correctly kept.	
Repairs and Order, . . .	In good repair, except bars of windows of some cells unsafe, eaten by rust.	
Security, ...	Sufficient, except bars of cell windows, which should be strengthened.	
Accommodation, ...	For males, two day-rooms and six sleeping cells, with two beds in each; for females, day-room and three cells, with two beds in each. The exercising yards very large.	
Bedding, Furniture, and Utensils,	Ample supply of blankets, sheets, and rugs; but one blanket in holes, and much worn.	
Water, how supplied, . . .	Pump out of order, and water of well bad. Water is supplied from the city reservoir.	
Sewerage, ...	By cesspool.	
Dryness, Ventilation, and Cleanliness.	Clean and orderly, but damp.	
Cost of Dietary per head per day,	6¾*d.*	
Salary of Keeper, ...	£45.	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment.	Court-keeper; salary £8.	
Official Inspection, . . .	1st October, 1869.	
Remarks, ...	Three males, one for murder, on remand, and two for drunkenness, in custody, also a female, when I inspected. A male prisoner in custody, on a charge of murder, committed suicide, by hanging, in this bridewell, on the day before inspection. I carefully inquired into the case, and agree with the verdict of the Coroner's jury, that blame does not attach to the Keeper.	

BRIDEWELLS—*continued.*

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Tipperary (South Riding).

Bridewells.

Clogheen.		Carrick-on-Suir.	
M.	F.	M.	F.
32	7	63	37
20	5	18	17
			10
14	2	33	
5	–	10	3
Fortnightly; Clogheen on Thursdays, Ballyporeen on Tuesdays.		Fortnightly; at Carrick on Thursdays, at Borough on Mondays.	
Now regular.		Regular, except remands for eight days signed by one Justice, which is illegal.	
Correctly kept.		Correctly kept.	
In good repair.		In good repair.	
Sufficient with care.		Sufficient.	
Two day-rooms and four cells on ground floor.		Day-room and two cells for males; females—day-room and three cells, one of which is on the ground floor.	
Good and sufficient when a pair of blankets ordered are sent.		An ample supply of blankets, sheets, and rugs, but one of the sheets torn.	
None on premises; supplied by contract.		A good pump in each yard in order.	
No sewerage; cesspool can only be cleaned through building; earth boxes should be used in privies.		Stated to be sufficient.	
Clean and orderly; ventilation sufficient.		Clean and orderly; ventilation sufficient.	
4*d.*		6½*d.*	
£40.		£40.	
Court-keeper; salary £8.		None.	
24th August, 1869. Two males (drunkards) in custody.		1st October, 1869. No prisoner in charge when I visited, but three females had just previously been transferred to the county gaol. This bridewell is 13¾ statute miles distant by railway from county gaol. It cost for maintenance in 1868, £117 19*s.* 9*d.* It is proposed to close the bridewell, and remove prisoners by railway direct to county gaol. The fare, third class, from Carrick to Clonmel is 1*s.* 2*d.* Four trains pass each way during the day.	

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Tipperary (South Riding).

Bridewells.

BRIDEWELLS—*continued.*

	Tipperary.	
	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year, .	279	84
Of whom were Drunkards, .	178	48
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding Inspection, . .	55	10
Of whom were Drunkards, .	19	4
Petty Sessions and Transmittals, how often?	Weekly in Tipperary, on Thursdays; fortnightly at Cappawhite, Bansha, and Galbally.	
Committals, ...	Regular, except remands for eight days signed by one Justice; but it is proposed to certify this bridewell, which will make such remands legal.	
Registry, ...	Correctly kept.	
Repairs and Order, . . .	In good repair and well cared.	
Security, ...	Very secure; has outside boundary wall.	
Accommodation, ...	Day-room and eight cells for each sex, besides cell for drunkards.	
Bedding, Furniture, and Utensils,	Amply supplied with good bedding.	
Water, how supplied, . . .	A good pump on premises.	
Sewerage, ...	Stated to be sufficient.	
Dryness, Ventilation, and Cleanliness.	Clean and orderly; ventilation sufficient.	
Cost of Dietary per head per day,	5*d.*	
Salary of Keeper, . . .	£45.	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment.	Court-keeper; salary £8.	
Official Inspection, . . .	1st October, 1869.	
Remarks, ...	One male and two female prisoners in custody. As many prisoners are committed to this bridewell from the northern district of the county, and having regard to the distance from the gaol of the north riding at Nenagh, it is proposed to certify this bridewell.	

See note respecting the removal of prisoners from this bridewell to county gaol.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County and City of Waterford Gaol.

COUNTY AND CITY OF WATERFORD GAOL, AT WATERFORD.—STATUTABLE INSPECTION, 23RD AUGUST, 1869.

State, &c.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
For contempt of Court, . . .	1	–	1	–	–	–
UNTRIED.						
For Felony, ...	4	–	4	–	–	–
,, further examination, . . .	1	–	1	1	–	1
TRIED.						
Cases disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.						
Of Felony or Larceny:						
To Imprisonment, ...	7	4	11	–	–	–
Of Misdemeanors, &c., . . .	4	2	6	–	–	–
By Courts-Martial.						
Military offenders, ...	4	–	4	–	–	–
Disposed of Summarily.						
For Larceny, ...	1	1	2	–	–	–
In default of Bail, ...	5	3	8	–	–	–
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties, .	3	3	6	–	–	–
Other Misdemeanors, ...	12	–	12	–	–	–
Under Poor Law Act, ...	–	1	1	–	–	–
Drunkards,*	1	15	16	–	–	–
Total, . . .	43	29	72	1	–	1

One juvenile (male) was in charge on the day of inspection under a sentence of imprisonment for three months for disorderly conduct.

Number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years :—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1866, ...	44	29	1868, ...	39	29
1867, ...	38	12	1869 (day of Inspection),	43	29

Number of returned convicts in gaol on the day of inspection, and during each of the three preceding years, and the expired portion of 1869 :—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1866, ...	12	6	1869 (up to and including		
1867, ...	4	4	day of Inspection), .	4	4
1868, ...	3	1	Day of Inspection, . .	–	4

* Fourteen females are for non-payment of fines.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County and City of Waterford Gaol.

Number of Committals, specifying the Offences, during the years 1867, 1868, *and* 1869 *(up to and including the day of Inspection); also the Offences of all Prisoners in Custody on the day of Inspection.*

OFFENCES.	1867.		1868.		1869, (including day of Inspection.)		In custody on day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Murder (exclusive of Infanticide),	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–
Shooting at, stabbing, conspiring, &c., to take life,	1	–	1	–	3	–	–	–
Sending letters threatening life, property, &c.,	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
Manslaughter,	2	–	1	1	–	–	–	–
Concealing birth of infants,	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Exposing or abandoning children,	–	–	–	1	–	3	–	–
Rape, and other carnal offences,	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–
Common assaults,	62	7	59	9	54	9	12	–
Assaults occasioning bodily harm,	13	4	17	3	2	–	1	1
Assaults on peace, &c., officers, on duty,	4	1	19	1	15	–	1	–
Other assaults,	10	2	3	1	–	–	–	–
Burglary, housebreaking, &c.,	2	–	5	–	–	–	3	–
Robbery,	3	–	3	1	2	–	1	–
Taking and holding forcible possession,	1	–	5	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing horses, cattle, and other live stock,	1	–	2	–	2	–	1	–
Larceny,	34	39	27	31	26	17	5	5
Receiving stolen goods,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Embezzlement,	1	–	1	3	2	–	–	–
Obtaining money by false pretences,	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–
Fraud, and attempts to defraud,	2	1	2	1	1	–	–	–
Arson, and attempts to commit arson,	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Other malicious offences against property,	–	–	3	2	6	7	5	–
Forgery,	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Offences against the currency,	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Riot, rescue, &c.,	24	–	6	–	3	–	–	–
Military offences,	4	–	2	–	7	–	4	–
Naval offences,	2	–	3	–	1	–	–	–
Under Poor Law Act,	–	1	5	2	2	1	–	1
Revenue offences,	1	1	2	–	1	–	–	–
Other offences—								
Against the person,	3	1	3	–	–	–	–	–
Against property with violence,	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Against property, without violence,	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–
Affecting the public peace,	41	49	59	36	52	28	4	6
Under Habeas Corpus Suspension Act,	40	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
Importuning passengers,	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–
Illegal fishing,	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Contempt of Court,	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–
Total criminal class,	256	106	241	93	183	66	41	14
Vagrancy,	4	2	3	5	1	2	–	–
Drunkenness,	177	154	238	146	180	91	1	15
Lunacy (under 1 & 2 Vic., cap. 27),	5	3	1	–	–	–	–	–
Debt,	9	3	14	3	5	1	–	–
Remanded for further examination,	54	29	50	23	33	11	1	–
Total,	505	297	547	270	402	171	43	29

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County and City of Waterford Gaol.

Commitments.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1868.	M.	F.	*From 1st January, 1869, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Debtors,	14	3	Debtors,	5	1
Criminals,	291	116	Criminals,	216	77
Vagrants,	3	5	Vagrants,	1	2
Drunkards,	238	146	Drunkards,	180	91
Dangerous Lunatics,	1	–	Dangerous Lunatics,	–	–
Total,	547	270	Total,	402	171

Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors).

	From 1st January to 31st December, 1868.	M.	F.		*From 1st January, 1869, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Committed	Once within the year,	299	89	Committed	Once within the year,	277	77
	Twice ,,	43	18		Twice ,,	26	15
	Thrice ,,	13	6		Thrice ,,	9	10
	Four times ,,	9	6		Four times ,,	3	3
	Five times ,,	3	4		Five times ,,	4	3
	Six times ,,	3	2		Six times ,,	–	1
	Seven times ,,	2	6		Seven times ,,	–	–
	Eight times ,,	2	1		Eight times ,,	–	–
	Nine times ,,	–	2		Nine times ,,	1	–
	Ten times ,,	1	–		Ten times ,,	–	–
	Total,	375	134		Total,	320	109

Averages, &c. (exclusive of Debtors).

—	From 1st January to 31st December, 1868.			From 1st January, 1869, to day of Inspection.		
	M.	F.	Date.	M.	F.	Date.
Average daily number of prisoners in custody,	36·3	22	—	38·4	31·88	—
Highest number of prisoners at any one time,	88		15th Sept.	81		10th June.
Lowest do.,	45		19th Jan.	55		1st Jan.
Highest number of males at any one time,	51		15th Sept.	50		15th June.
Ditto, of females,	38		16th Sept.	40		9th July.
Lowest number of males at any one time,	24		21st June.	29		10th Mar.
Ditto, of females,	14		4th Jan.	20		9th April.

Population—county, 53,592 males, 57,524 females; city, 10,701 males, 12,119 females; total 134,336 inhabitants.

Convictions and acquittals at Assizes and Quarter Sessions during last seven years:—

	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.
Convictions—							
County,	45	57	46	42	27	41	38
City,	22	20	24	14	26	22	17
Acquittals—							
County,	7	12	20	24	50	55	47
City,	12	10	14	14	11	15	4
Total,	86	99	104	94	114	133	106

Number of Prisoners sentenced to Whipping.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1868.	M.	F.	*From 1st Jan., 1869, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Whipping,	–	–	Whipping,	1	–

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County and City of Waterford Gaol.

Committals of Drunkards from districts of county and city of Waterford:—

	1862.		1863.		1864.		1865.		1866.		1867.		1868.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
From city district, . .	108	196	97	105	255	138	246	129	178	265	166	152	230	143
Total from city district, .	304		202		393		375		443		318		373	

	1862.		1863.		1864.		1865.		1866.		1867.		1868.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
From county district to gaol, . .	12	1	9	3	23	13	11	11	17	6	11	2	8	3
To the bridewells of the county, .	42	3	57	5	97	6	77	9	72	11	49	4	170	40
	54	4	66	8	120	19	88	20	89	17	60	6	178	43
Total from co. district, .	58		74		139		108		106		66		221	

I found in this gaol on the day of inspection 43 male and 29 female prisoners of all classes in custody; 25 males belonged to the county, and 18 to the city; 22 females were committed from the city, and 7 from the county. Five males were for trial or on remand, and 1 committed for contempt of court.

The convicted prisoners under sentence in the gaol were—

MALES.

—	For Burglary, Fraud, &c.	For Assault, Rape, &c.	By Courts-Martial.	Injury to Telegraph Wire.	Drunkenness and Riot.	Total.
2 years, . . .	2	1	1	–	–	4
18 months, . .	4	–	–	–	–	4
12 months, . .	1	–	2	–	–	3
6 months, . . .	–	2	–	–	–	2
3 and 4 months, .	–	1	–	4	2	7
2 months and more than 1, . . .	–	3	1	1	–	5
1 month, . . .	–	5	–	–	1	6
Short periods, . .	1	2	1	–	4	8
Total, . . .	8	14	5	5	7	39

FEMALES.

—	For Larceny.	Assaults, Wounding.	Drunkenness, Disorderly, and Attempt at Suicide.	Total.
18 months, ...	1	1	–	2
12 months, ...	2	–	–	2
3 and 4 months, ...	2	1	15	18
2 months and more than 1, . .	–	–	2	2
1 month, ...	–	–	1	1
Short periods, ...	–	–	3	3
Total, ...	5	2	21	28

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County and City of Waterford Gaol.

I found four females, returned convicts, in charge, habitual offenders under sentences of twelve and eighteen months who on discharge from gaol regularly return to their former life of crime, and then support themselves by larceny and robbery. The Habitual Criminals Act which places offenders of this class under the supervision of the police for seven years, will, it is hoped, lead to long sentences of penal servitude being passed on such as these, for it is better that they should be supported in the Convict Depot by labour, rather than by plunder of the public when at large. Some males also under sentences of two years, twelve and eighteen months, although not identified as returned convicts, apparently belong to the same class.

Juveniles.

Thirteen male and 3 female juveniles were committed to this gaol previously to inspection in 1869. Several were workhouse offenders, or had been in the workhouse. One of these, aged eleven years, was sent to a reformatory; another child of eleven years of age was committed for being drunk.

Under the Industrial Schools Act these young offenders might be sent to an industrial school, where if they further misconduct themselves they could be removed to a reformatory. The 13th section enacts, "*When a child apparently under the age of twelve years is charged before two Justices in Petty Sessions with an offence punishable by imprisonment or a less punishment, but has not been convicted of a felony, and the child ought in the opinion of the said Justices (regard being had to his age and the circumstances of the case), to be dealt with under this (the Industrial Schools) Act, the said Justices may order him to be sent to a certified industrial school.*"

In 1868, 16 males and 4 females were committed; 1 (male) was under ten years of age; 3 males were twice committed during the year; 2 males and 1 female were sent to reformatories at the end of their gaol sentences, as a punishment for their offences. One of the girls, the little boy under ten years of age, and five others, had lost one or both parents. The parents of another could not be ascertained, he having been deserted; another had absconded from his parents; 3 were strangers to the district. For children of this class the industrial schools are particularly intended. One boy received a sentence of imprisonment for twelve months, and 4 boys, and 1 girl, for one month; another female and 3 boys for fourteen days; the sentences of the remainder were for short periods.

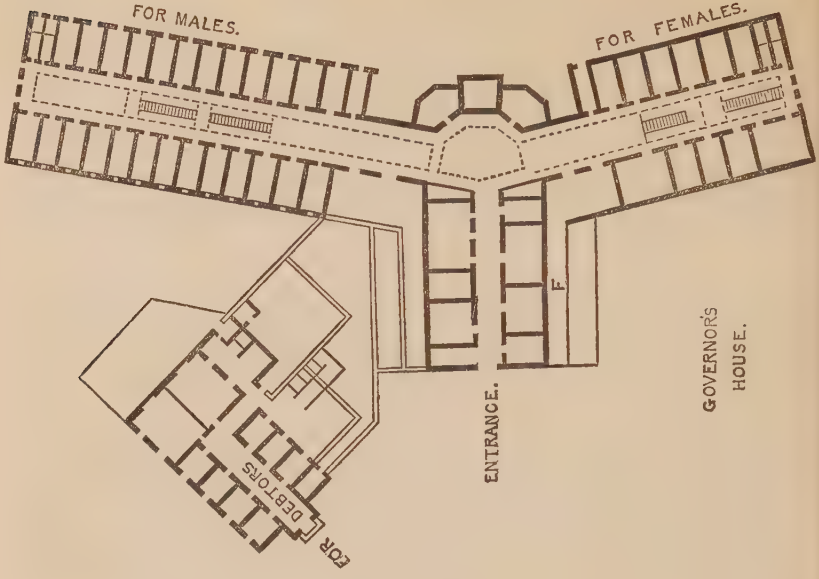
Fourteen male and 3 female debtors were in charge during the year 1868, 6 of whom were supported as paupers, at the cost of the rates; 5 males and 1 female were committed previously to inspection in 1869. There is a good marshalsea for debtors in this gaol, detached from the main prison building, and in which the different classes are separate. It was occupied on the day of my visit by a male, committed for contempt of the Bankruptcy Court, because he will not give up a licensed public-house. He states that he is a pauper, and is supported as such, at the cost of the rates, although the prison authorities believe that he is well able to pay for his support; these matters should be inquired into, as the prison funds should only be charged with the cost of supporting "*persons who are not of sufficient ability to procure food and other necessaries. See section 83 of Act 7 Geo. IV., cap. 74.* In the Four Courts Marshalsea, Dublin, pauper debtors must make a declaration of their inability to pay for their own support, and the same rule might be adopted here.

Two offenders against the revenue laws were committed in 1868, and 1 in 1869.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County and City of Waterford Gaol.

Plan of Gaol.



Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	2	2	Kitchen,	1	–
Yards,	6	3	Store Rooms,	2	1
Solitary Cells,	1	1	Laundries,	1	1
Single Cells, not less in size than nine feet long by six feet wide, and eight feet high = 432 cubic feet,	73	30	Drying Rooms,	1	1
			Lavatories,	3	3
			Baths,	1	1
			Water-closets,	9	9
Hospital Rooms,	2	2	Pumps,	3	1
Chapel,	1	–	Tread-wheel,	1	–
Workshops,	2	2	Tell-tale Clock,	1	–
Worksheds,	6	–			

Stock at the time of Inspection.

	In Use.	In Store.
Blankets, pairs of,	140	20
Sheets, pairs of,	128	16
Rugs,	118	13
Hammocks or Cots,	103	–
Bed-ticks,	125	15
Bedsteads,	14	47

Male Clothing.

	In Use.	In Store.
Shirts,	67	5
Jackets,	46	16
Vests,	43	13
Trowsers,	51	19
Caps,	44	12
Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	43	20

Female Clothing.

	In Use.	In Store
Shifts,	50	10
Gowns,	60	30
Petticoats,	60	31
Aprons,	40	–
Caps,	40	–
Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	30	9

I found the gaol when I made my inspection very clean and orderly, the buildings in sound repair and well kept; the spots where damp appeared on former inspections have now been staunched, the entire prison overhauled, and the woodwork and ironwork painted. Some of the defects pointed out by my colleague in his inspection in December, 1868, have been remedied, and suggestions made by him on other matters have been adopted and will be carried out. One inexpensive requirement should not be longer neglected, I refer to an apparatus for disinfecting wearing apparel, and the destruction of vermin in the clothes of prisoners when committed, which can be done either by fumigation with sulphur or by very hot steam from the boiler; and the Board will see the necessity of having such an apparatus put up. A metal plate for heating smoothing-

South District.

County and City of Waterford Gaol.

irons in the female laundry would be a great although inexpensive improvement. It should be placed over the fire instead of the clumsy and untidy plan now used. The power of the tread-wheel should not be lost as at present, it might be applied to various useful purposes: amongst others to one suggested by the Local Inspector, the working of a circular saw for cutting timber. The prison cells are now well ventilated, and they are heated, fitted up with proper appliances for separation, and the fittings are in good order. There is an ample supply of water on the premises. The sewerage is stated to be effective, and it is regularly trapped throughout the gaol; one privy in the yard was out of order at the time of my visit. The prison clothing, blankets, sheets, rugs, and bedding are sufficient, but there is only a small supply in store, and some of the blankets are thin. I understand, however, that previously to the winter setting in some new blankets will be provided. New bedding has now replaced that which my colleague when he inspected in 1868 remarked should be renewed in the hospital; the dry rot which had appeared in that building, and the damp at the porter's lodge, have now been removed, and a new preparation put on the walls to prevent the recurrence of damp. My colleague also in his report remarked the want of a suitable place for Protestant worship. The room in which prisoners see their friends is unnecessarily large, a very small place properly railed off would be quite sufficient for the purpose, and the room now used as such could be altered into an excellent chapel with separate doors for prisoners of each sex. It is heated, and if fitted up with pulpit, desk, communion table, and a small carpet for the Chaplain, under his directions could be made a much more suitable place than the Board-room which is now used. A prison chapel should be fitted up as such, so that men might feel that they are in a place set apart for divine worship, and not a mere sitting-room such as the Board-room is.

Four men work the crank-pump in association together; stalled cranks on the plan used in many other gaols would be a great improvement. I annex a diagram of a crank, which might be put up here with advantage. The handles would be separate for safety, with ratchets and cogs. I do not, however, recommend that much expense be incurred in this matter.

My colleague in his report calls attention to the place where school is held, it is not stalled and is inconvenient. On a former occasion I brought this subject under notice, and explained my views to the late Governor. I have now again pointed out to the prison authorities how the place could be made suitable for school teaching, which it is not at present. At present the prisoners talk and idle together at school, and the teachers cannot prevent them.

Cellular separation is strictly enforced in this gaol with all classes, except cooks, prisoners in hospital, epileptics, and, occasionally, prisoners at work. I found three shoemakers in a room working together, but with an officer.

Gas has been introduced into all the cells of the criminal prison. It is kept lighting for two hours after lock-up in the winter months.

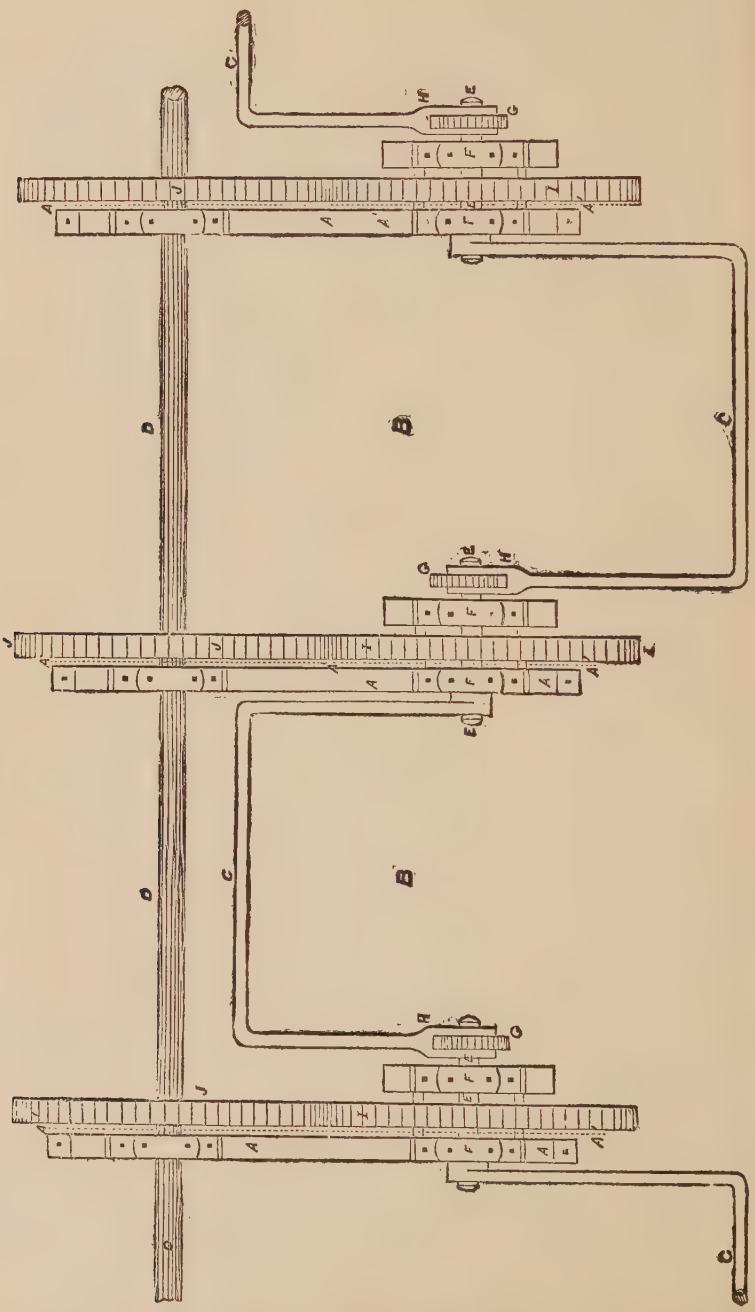
Unlock is held at 6, A.M., from 1st March to 1st September, and at 6.30, A.M., during the remainder of the year. The cells of the prisoners are locked for the night at 6, P.M., throughout the year. The Governor and the Chief Warder attend the lock-up. Two turnkeys remain in the central hall until 10, P.M.; and it is their duty to ascertain that the prisoners are all in their cells. At 10, P.M., the Governor and the Chief Warder finally inspect and see that all is secure. They affix the night locks on the doors leading to the exterior of the prison, and the stock locks are double shot. All the keys are then secured by the Governor in an iron safe in his bed-room, except the key of the central hall, which is kept by the Chief Warder, who sleeps in the outer hall.

SOUTH DISTRICT

County and City of Waterford Gaol.

The following is the plan of the crank to which I refer above :—

Plan of Crank.



A A¹, is a framework forming a series of compartments, B B B; D D, is a shaft extending the entire length of the apparatus, and receiving motion from cranks C C C, which motion it transmits to the machine to be driven; each crank, C, has at one end, H, a pall which works opposite a ratchet wheel, G, fixed at the end of

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County and City of Waterford Gaol.

short shaft, E E, passing through the framework of the partition, A, of the compartment B, in which the prisoner is placed. The crank, C, is separate, and the pall at its end (which is kept in its place by a spring) drives the ratchet, and so transmits its motion through the shaft, E, and wheels, I J, to the main shaft, D; but should the prisoner in the compartment cease to work, although the action of the machine will not be interrupted, the ratchet travelling over the inactive pall will produce a clattering noise, which, with the increased labour on the remaining prisoners, must at once notify to the warder in charge when any one man stops work. The main shaft has also a registering apparatus which strikes a bell when a certain quantity of work has been performed, so that each relay of prisoners must accomplish an equal and known amount of labour.

The shaft runs at the back; the crank-handles are independent of each other, with a tell-tale rack connected with each; the movement is continuous; and a bell attached gives notice when the specified amount of labour has been accomplished, and the men are to cease work.

One watchman patrols round the outside of the prison at night, and an alarm-bell communicates with the apartments of the Governor and of the Chief Warder. There is but one tell-tale clock, which is secured from tampering; the markings are entered in the State of the Prison at Lockings Book.

The top window in the central hall has now been made to open as suggested by my colleague, and the ventilation considerably improved. The dwarf wall at the back of the prison has been altered, and the separation between the male and female prison rendered more complete.

As has been observed in former reports of Inspectors-General no prison officer patrols the interior of the prison at night; but two turnkeys, not on duty, sleep in rooms in the central hall. This objectionable practice was rendered even more apparent when my colleague visited in December, 1868. Then one of the turnkeys was ill in one of the rooms, where his wife and sister were permitted to attend him; a part of the hospital building might be set apart, with advantage, for sick officers. No prison officer should remain in the separate prison except as a policeman on duty, and the guard-room in which the officers sleep as well as their dining hall should not be accessible from the hall of the prison.

No escape was attempted from this prison in 1868 or 1869.

Punishments for Prison Offences.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1868.	M.	F.	*From 1st Jan.*, 1869, *to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Dark or Refractory Cells, and Stoppage of Diet,	31	16	Dark or Refractory Cells, and Stoppage of Diet,	32	7
By Magisterial authority,	–	–	By Magisterial authority,	1	–
Total,	31	16	Total,	33	7

In April, 1869, a prisoner (military offender) was kept in punishment for twenty-one days for breaking the furniture and the window of his cell.

Employment on day of Inspection.

Industrial Labour.	M.	F.
Smiths,	2	–
Cook-house,	3	–
Shoemaking,	3	–
Weaving and winding,	2	–
Tailoring,	1	–
Pumping water,	1	–
Mangling,	–	3
Washing,	9	8
Picking oakum,	6	1
Orderlies,	8	5
Painters,	2	–
Knitting,	–	1
Sewing,	–	9
Total,	37	27

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County and City of Waterford Gaol.

Summary.

	M.	F.
Industrial labour,	37	27
Sick,	1	–
Unemployed,	5	–
Discharged (before labour hours),	–	1
Nursing,	–	1
Total in custody,	43	29

Net profit, the produce of prisoners' labour disposed of outside the gaol, for the last three years:—

1866, . £133 9*s.* 10*d.* | 1867, . £116 8*s.* 6*d.* | 1868, . £118 5*s.* 5*d.*

The profits derived from prison labour, in this well-managed prison, is considerable; the prisoners are usefully employed at industrial and remunerative works. There are separate laundries, although under one roof, for males and females. A contract has been entered into with the military authorities for barrack washing, which is carried on in the laundry for male prisoners, who also repair the bedding for the barracks.

Males sentenced to hard labour work at the tread-wheel and afterwards are employed at industrial works. Frieze and linen fabrics, sheeting and shirting, are manufactured, and the prison clothing is made up by artisans confined in the prison. Skilled workmen when in charge are employed at their trades. Three turnkeys, a shoemaker, tailor, and weaver, superintend the various branches of manufacture as far as their prison duties permit; but, as I have already observed, each prisoner should work in his own cell, and the trades' instructor should pass from one to the other giving his task to each, and prisoners should not be congregated together. The females wash, sew, and pick oakum.

Schools.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1868. M.	F.	From 1st Jan., 1869, to day of Inspection M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners who attended school,	33	30	28	26
Average daily number of pupils,	6·8	6·2	8·1	7·2
Number of days on which school was held,	238	259	113	142

School-hours.—Males, 4 to 6. Females, 4 to 6.

The teacher is not trained, but is stated to be qualified, and the schools are in connexion with the National Board of Education, and visited by their Inspector. The following is his last report on their condition, forwarded from the Education Commissioners:—

"Education Office, 25th February, 1870.

"GENTLEMEN,—We forward for your information the following extract from the District Inspector's report, of the 25th January, on this school:—

"'The course of instruction and training given in this school, and the proficiency and skill attained by the pupils, are fair; but the male teacher should improve his method of conducting his school, and avoid mistakes in computation of averages in keeping the accounts.

"'On the whole, I think the school fairly progressing; but, with a view to improve the method of writing, I deem a supply of the Vere Foster copy books advisable.'

"We are, gentlemen, your obedient servants,

"JAMES KELLY, } Secretaries.
"W. H. NEWELL, }

"The Inspectors-General of Prisons,
Dublin Castle."

The forms recommended by the Inspectors-General are in use.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County and City of Waterford Gaol.

Dietary and Contracts.

Breakfast.—Males—4 oz. oatmeal and 4 oz. Indian meal, made into stirabout and ½ pint new milk. Females—3½ oz. oatmeal and 3½ oz. Indian meal, made into stirabout, and ½ pint new milk. Males and females under 15 years—5 oz. oatmeal, made into stirabout, and ½ pint new milk.

Dinner.—Males—14 oz. bread, and 1 pint new milk. Females—12 oz. bread, and ¾ pint new milk. Males and females under 15 years—8 oz. bread and 1 pint new milk.

Supper.—For prisoners exceeding 1 week's imprisonment.—Males—6 oz. bread and ½ pint new milk. Females—5 oz. bread and ½ pint new milk. Males and females under 15 years—5 oz. bread and ½ pint new milk.

Potatoes are substituted for bread at dinner on three days in the week, in the following proportions:—Males—3 lbs. Females—2¼ lbs. Males and females under 15 years—2½ lbs.

Contracts.—Bread, brown, per 4-lb. loaf, 4¾*d.*; oatmeal, per cwt., 16*s.* 6*d.*; Indian meal, per cwt., 8*s.* 4¾*d.*; potatoes, per cwt., 4*s.*; meat, per lb., 6*d.*; new milk, per gallon, 7*d.*; salt, per cwt., 2*s.*; coals, per ton, 14*s.* 9*d.*; gas, per 1,000 cubic feet, 5*s.* 6*d.*; candles, per lb., 6*d.*; soap, per cwt., £1 12*s.*

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years:—

1866, . 2·5*d.* | 1867, . 3·1*d.* | 1868, . 4·68*d.*

I tasted the food provided for the use of the prisoners, on the day on which I made my inspection; it was of good quality, except that the oatmeal was too fine for stirabout, the milk was excellent; and I observe that the Chaplains, who report in the tabular form intended for their use, do not record any fault in the provisions submitted for their inspection; very little extra diet, except additional milk when necessary, and bread sometimes substituted for stirabout, is given to the prisoners, who look healthy. I questioned all the prisoners in custody, the only legitimate cause of complaint which I found was that one man with a very bad sore on his leg had been put on the tread-wheel; he had, however, been removed from it on the day of my visit by order of the Medical Officer, but he was not fit for the work, and should not have been put on it. Great care should be taken that only proper subjects are put on the tread-wheel, lives of prisoners have been sacrificed from not attending to this matter.

Net cost of gaol, including diet and salaries, for the three preceding years:—

1866, . £1,977 3*s.* 2*d.* | 1867, . £2,074 8*s.* 9½*d.* | 1868, . £2,322 3*s.* 7*d.*

Average cost of each prisoner per annum for the last three years:—

1866, . £34 1*s.* 9*d.* | 1867, . £33 9*s.* 2*d.* | 1868, . £40 0*s.* 9*d.*

Amounts repaid by the War Department for military prisoners, for the last three years:—

1866, . £2 13*s.* 0*d.* | 1867, . £7 16*s.* 0*d.* | 1868, . £0 17*s.* 0*d.*

Amounts repaid by the Admiralty Department for Naval prisoners, for the last three years:—

1866, . — | 1867, . — | 1868, . £2 15*s.* 0*d.*

Amounts repaid out of the Consolidated Fund for the maintenance, &c., of certain classes of prisoners:—

1866, . £199 9*s.* 1*d.* | 1867, . £165 3*s.* 10*d.* | 1868, . £175 0*s.* 8*d.*

Books and Accounts.

The various journals and registries of discipline and finance are well and carefully kept in this prison, all the superior officers have journals. The Local Inspector, Governor, and Medical officer enter in these journals

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County and City of Waterford Gaol.

observations on the various matters which refer to their duties, and the Chaplains record the duties which they have performed. The Local Inspector checks the dietary and other books. An Officers' Conduct Book is also kept. I consider that the daily employment book should show how each prisoner is engaged during the day, instead of showing only the work in bulk as at present. It is a check on the inferior officers that the prisoners were employed at prison labour, and the present loose practice should be discontinued.

Convicted prisoners are now permitted to see their friends on every Friday. This rule should be altered, such frequent visits should not be permitted.

Photography has not been applied for the identification of habitual offenders in this gaol. This is a great desideratum which should be supplied. The Governor can, I understand, take photographs, and he should be furnished with the means of doing so.

Officers and Salaries.

Non-Resident.	£	s.	d
Charles Newport Bolton, esq., B.A., Local Inspector,	100	0	0
William Carroll, esq., M.D.,	80	0	0
Very Rev. E. N. Hoare, Protestant Chaplain,	50	0	0
Very Rev. Martin Flynn, Roman Catholic Chaplain,	50	0	0
Jas. G. Palmer, esq., Apothecary,	—		
William Nicholson, Watchman,	26	0	0

Resident.		£	s.	d
Joseph Lapham, esq. Governor,		250	0	0
Thomas Andrews, Chief Warder and Accountant,		80	0	0
Turnkeys.	Walter Foley, *Weaver*,	40	0	0
	Michael Murphy, *Tailor*,	35	0	0
	James Kirby, *Shoemaker*,	35	0	0
	Richard Wenmouth,	35	0	0
	William Perry,	35	0	0
	Andrew Kelter,	35	0	0
	Thos. Walsh, *Schoolmaster*,	35	0	0
Alice M'Donald, Matron,		45	0	0
Mary Walsh, Assist.-Matron,		25	0	0
Mary Fitzgerald, Nurse,		25	0	0
Margaret Burke, Laundress,		20	0	0

Vacancies.

Pierce Butler, Chief Warder and Accountant, resigned; Mr. Thomas Andrews (the Clerk of Belfast Gaol), appointed to the office of Chief Warder and Accountant.

Officers on Gaol allowance.

Joseph Lapham, esq.; Thomas Andrews; Walter Foley; Michael Murphy; James Kirby; Richard Wenmouth; William Perry; Andrew Kelter; Thomas Walsh; Alice M'Donald; Mary Walsh; Mary Fitzgerald; Margaret Burke.

Visits paid by Officers.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1868.	From 1st Jan., 1869, to day of Inspection.
Local Inspector,	198	136
Chaplain, Established Church,	154	103
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	210	146
Physician,	257	202

Hospital.

	1866.		1867.		1868.		1869. (To day of Inspection.)	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of prisoners in hospital,	57	39	50	22	60	39	46	28
No. of days therein,	608	98	449	222	401	511	562	497
Average daily number,	1·8	·27	1·2	·6	1·1	1·4	2·39	2·11
Number of deaths,	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	
Cost of medicine,	£18 10s. 10d.		£17 8s. 6d.		£16 1s. 0d.		—	

Number of Coroner's Inquests held in the gaol during 1868, and up to the day of inspection in 1869, and at what dates:—

One in 1868—15th September.
Two in 1869—9th February and 25th March.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County and City of Waterford Gaol.

There is an excellent hospital building attached to this prison, but unnecessarily large. It is provided with every requirement for the sick, and has water-closets and bath. The Medical Officer is most attentive to his duties, and he enters in his journal his observations on the different cases requiring to be noted. One male, with sore eyes, was the only inmate of the hospital; on the day of my visit, the hospital for females was not occupied.

Board of Superintendence.

Sir Robert J. Paul, bart., J.P.	Fitzmaurice G. Bloomfield, esq., J.P.	Mathew Slaney, esq. J.P.
Richard Wall Morris, esq., J.P.	Wm. Johnson, esq., J.P.	Joseph S. Richardson, esq.
Edward Roberts, esq., J.P.	Pierse Marcus Barron, esq., J.P., D.L.	Thomas Murphy, esq.
Robert Thos. Carew, esq., J.P., D.L.	Edmond Power, esq., J.P.	Wray Bury Palliser, esq., J.P.

The Board meets on the first Saturday of each month, when the salaries of subordinate officers are paid, liabilities discharged, and other business transacted. All payments are included in one cheque drawn in favour of the Local Inspector, who accounts at the next meeting of the Board. The superior officers receive their salaries half-yearly at assizes.

Bridewells.

The following letter has been forwarded to this office by the Local Inspector of the county Waterford gaol; and, as I agree with him in the opinions which he expresses, I beg to call the attention of the Grand Jury to the first part of his letter, in order that arrangements may be made with the municipal authorities of Dungarvan to have a certain space round the prison wall enclosed.

As for the second part of Mr. Bolton's letter, I would observe that it has long been my opinion, as given in my evidence before a Parliamentary Committee in 1868, that there should be minor prisons in every centre of population, to which cases such as he refers to should be sent; and I regret that the present laws, with regard to prisoners, does not facilitate such an arrangement as would be satisfactory.

"Waterford Gaol, 3rd February, 1870.

"SIR,—I have the honour to draw your attention, by letter, to one or two matters respecting the bridewells under my charge.

"On a late visit to Dungarvan, I found that a travelling theatre had been erected within a few feet of the bridewell wall, and the structure being little lower than the wall itself, I was anxious to have it removed, but had no power to do so. It is obvious that such a practice renders the prisons insecure, and it is very desirable that some feet outside the boundary wall should belong to each prison.

"Another matter which you may perhaps think worthy of notice is, the long distances which prisoners for, comparatively speaking, trivial offences are now conveyed to a county gaol, although residing in the immediate neighbourhood of a bridewell.

"The following case has lately come under my notice:—

"The town of Dungarvan is distant twenty-eight miles from Waterford, and without railway communication. On the 14th of December, an old woman, aged eighty-seven, was committed as a vagrant at Dungarvan, and reached Waterford gaol on the 16th. On examination by the surgeon, she was sent into the prison hospital, where she remained until her sentence expired on the 13th January. This was, of course, an extreme case; but vagrants very scantily clad, without any means of returning to the district from which they came, are, from time to time, conveyed the same distance by the police. I do not mention these matters by any means as a complaint, but merely through a desire to give such information as may render any new Prison Bill as complete as possible.

"I have the honour to be, your obedient servant,

"CHARLES NEWPORT BOLTON, Local Inspector.

"Inspector-General of Prisons,
"Castle, Dublin."

There is a police lock-up adjoining the court-house at Dungarvan, but not near the police-barrack to which I beg to call attention. See next page.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County and City of Waterford.

Bridewells.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS.

	Dungarvan.*	
	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year,	122	31
Of whom were Drunkards,	41	3
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding inspection.	21	4
Of whom were Drunkards,	5	2
Petty Sessions and Transmittals,	Dungarvan weekly, on Saturdays; Ballymore, Ardmore, and Clashmore on alternate Tuesdays; Kilmacthomas on alternate Thursdays; Stradbally on alternate Fridays; Transmittals fortnightly.	
Committals,	Regular.	
Registry,	Correctly kept.	
Repairs and Order,	Roof in good order; spouts to be put up in front, but the woodwork is not all sound; some of the sashes are rotten; some plastering required.	
Security,	Sufficient.	
Accommodation,	Males—eleven cells and two day-rooms; females—seven cells and one day-room.	
Bedding, Furniture, and Utensils,	Sufficient for the number of prisoners in custody; but some of the bedticks are bad, and the blankets thin.	
Water,	None on premises; it is supplied by contract, brought by cart daily; the pump-water in this part of the town is brackish.	
Sewerage,	There is a sewer to the river, but not sufficiently effective; earth-closets should be fitted to the privies.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	Very clean and orderly, but damp.	
Cost of Dietary per head per day,	Females, 3½*d.*; males, 4*d.* per day.	
Salary of Keeper,	£40; Matron, £15.	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment.	Court-house Keeper; salary, £8.	
Statutable Inspection,	25th August, 1869.	
Remarks,	One male and one female in custody. The court-house adjoins the bridewell, and there is a police lock-up in the yard next it, which is not a fit place to lodge human beings; it is flagged, very damp, has no glass to opening for window, no guard bed, merely straw on flags; the opening for window has iron bars across, tempting the prisoner to hang himself; the place is about 8 or 9 feet square, is a quarter of a mile from the police barrack, and not near any house, so that no person could hear a prisoner in it if calling for help, or requiring assistance.	

* Certified under 26th section of Act 19th and 20th Vict., cap. 68.

BRIDEWELLS—*continued.*

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County and City of Waterford.

Bridewells.

	Lismore.	
	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year, .	48	9
Of whom were Drunkards, .	26	2
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding inspection.	11	–
Of whom were Drunkards, .	3	–

Petty Sessions and Transmittals, .	Fortnightly at Lismore, on Saturdays; Town Commissioners sit on the alternate Saturdays. Tallow and Cappoquin on alternate Tuesdays. Transmittals weekly. Some prisoners are sent to Dungarvan certified bridewell.
Committals, . . .	Regular.
Registry, ...	Correctly kept.
Repairs and Order, . .	In fair repair and order; locks good.
Security, ...	Now sufficiently secure.
Accommodation, . . .	Two day-rooms, one large cell for males with three beds, and one for females with two beds; a cell for drunkards. Some of the windows in the day-rooms have no glass.
Bedding, Furniture, and Utensils,	Good and sufficient.
Water, ...	Water outside at entrance supplied by pipe from town reservoir.
Sewerage, ...	Stated to be sufficient.
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	Very clean and orderly, but rather damp; the bridewell under court-house.
Cost of Dietary per head per day,	$4\frac{1}{16}d.$ males; $3\frac{5}{8}d.$ females.
Salary of Keeper, . . .	£20; his wife, as matron, £5; both have rations.
Whether Keeper follows any other employment.	Petty Sessions Clerk, weighmaster, court-house keeper.
Statutable Inspection, . .	24th August, 1869.
Remarks, ...	No prisoner in custody. The police lock-up here is a cell off the sitting-room of the police barrack; has a guard-bed and window looking into the barracks.

JOHN LENTAIGNE, *Inspector-General.*

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Wexford Gaol.

COUNTY OF WEXFORD GAOL, AT WEXFORD.—STATUTABLE INSPECTION, 3RD AND 4TH NOVEMBER, 1869.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Master Debtors,	2	–	2	–	–	–
UNTRIED.						
For further Examination,	1	2	3	–	–	–
TRIED.						
Cases disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.						
Of Felony or Larceny—						
To Imprisonment,	6	5	11	–	–	
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	3	–	3	1	–	1
Disposed of Summarily.						
Offences under Larceny Act,	2	1	3	–	–	–
Other Misdemeanors,	8	3	11	–	–	–
Vagrants,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Total in custody,	23	11	34	1	–	1

No juvenile criminally convicted was in custody on the day of inspection.

Number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years:—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1866,	73	14	1868,	23	13
1867,	74	18	1869 (day of Inspection),	23	11

One male committed as a vagrant was in the gaol at the time of inspection.

Number of returned convicts in gaol on the day of inspection, and during each of the three preceding years, and the expired portion of 1869:—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1866,	6	–	1869 (up to and including day of Inspection),	–	2
1867,	4	5	Day of Inspection,	–	1
1868,	1	5			

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Wexford Gaol.

Number of Committals, specifying the Offences, during the years 1867, 1868, *and* 1869 (*up to and including the day of Inspection*); *also the Offences of all Prisoners in Custody on the day of Inspection.*

Offences.	1867.		1868.		1869. (Including day of Inspection.)		In Custody on day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Sending letters threatening life, property, &c.,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Manslaughter,	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
Infanticide,	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
Concealing birth of infants,	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–
Exposing or abandoning children,	–	3	1	2	2	1	–	–
Common assaults,	30	11	39	7	29	6	3	1
Assaults occasioning bodily harm,	–	1	2	–	4	–	2	–
Assaults on peace, &c., officers on duty,	2	–	5	–	9	1	2	–
Robbery,	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Taking and holding forcible possession,	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing horses, cattle, and other live stock,	–	–	2	1	2	–	2	–
Larceny,	50	44	40	20	15	10	3	4
Receiving stolen goods,	3	2	2	3	1	–	1	1
Embezzlement,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Fraud, and attempts to defraud,	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1
Arson, & attempts to commit arson,	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	–
Other malicious offences against property,	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Forgery,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Perjury and subornation of perjury,	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Riot, rescue, &c.,	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Military offences,	2	–	1	–	2	–	–	–
Under Poor Law Act,	8	8	4	5	6	1	–	–
Revenue offences,	2	–	3	3	1	–	–	–
Other offences—								
Against property, without violence,	6	8	4	3	7	1	1	–
Affecting the public peace,	7	1	5	–	7	5	1	2
Under the Habeas Corpus Suspension Act,	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not contributing to support of child in reformatory,	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–
Illegal fishing, threatening language, exposing person, leaving service, and other offences,	11	4	9	5	5	4	3	–
Total criminal class,	132	84	122	50	95	32	19	9
Vagrancy,	2	2	20	7	15	6	1	–
Drunkenness,	36	4	28	8	35	4	–	–
Lunacy (under 1st & 2nd Vic., cap. 27),	11	4	–	–	–	–	–	–
Debt,	12	–	12	2	12	1	2	–
Remanded for further examination,	19	4	17	5	10	3	1	2
Total,	212	98	199	72	167	46	23	11

Committals.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1868.	M.	F.
Debtors,	12	2
Criminals,	139	55
Vagrants,	20	7
Drunkards,	28	8
Total,	199	72

From 1st January, 1869, *to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Debtors,	12	1
Criminals,	105	35
Vagrants,	15	6
Drunkards,	35	4
Total,	167	46

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Wexford Gaol.

Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors).

Committed	*From 1st January to 31st December, 1868.*	M.	F.	Committed	*From 1st January, 1869, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
	Once within the year,	149	66		Once within the year,	135	37
	Twice „	12	2		Twice „	10	3
	Thrice „	3	–		Thrice „	2	1
	Four times „	–	–		Four times „	–	–
	Five times, „	1	–		Five times „	–	–
	Six times, „	–	–		Six times, „	1	–
	Total,	165	68		Total,	148	41

*Averages, &c. (exclusive of Debtors).**

—	From 1st January to 31st December, 1868. M.	F.	Date.	From 1st January, 1869, to day of Inspection. M.	F.	Date.
Aggregate number of prisoners in custody,	13,516	6,172	—	6,995	2,933	—
Average daily number of prisoners in custody,	$36\frac{119}{183}$	$16\frac{138}{183}$	—	$22\frac{241}{307}$	$9\frac{179}{307}$	—
Highest number of prisoners at any one time,	93		8th Jan.	46		5th Jan.
Lowest ditto,	30		8th June.	23		17th July.
Highest number of males at any one time,	72		8th Jan.	36		5th Jan.
Ditto of females,	23		17th Feb.	13		2nd Jan.
Lowest number of males at any one time,	13		8th June.	16		17th July.
Ditto of females,	12		6th Nov.	5		12th Aug.

Highest number of prisoners (exclusive of debtors) in gaol during each of the last seven years, and up to day of inspection in 1869:—*

March 1st, 1862,	106	February 27th, 1866,	108
July 17th, 1863,	101	March 13th, 1867,	107
August 3rd, 1864,	107	January 8th, 1868,	93
June 11th, 1865,	109	January 5th, 1869,	46

Population, 68,774 males, 74,820 females; area, 576,616 acres.

Convictions and acquittals at assizes and quarter sessions during last seven years:—

	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.
Convictions,	96	50	84	37	62	58	40
Acquittals,	59	23	27	17	16	28	11
Total,	155	73	111	54	78	86	51

Committals of drunkards:—

	1864. M.	F.	1865. M.	F.	1866. M.	F.	1867. M.	F.	1868. M.	F.	1869 (10 months.) M.	F.
To the Gaol,	46	14	36	12	24	12	36	4	28	8	35	4
To the Bridewells of the county,	33	9	44	19	46	5	24	5	43	6		
	74	23	80	31	70	17	60	9	71	14		
	97		111		87		69		85			

Average numbers (omitting fractions) of prisoners in custody, last seven years:—

	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869 (10 months.)
Males,	73	81	70	36	22
Females,	21	16	18	16	9
Total,	94	97	88	52	31

The reduction in the average daily number of prisoners in custody is mainly due to the removal of lunatics from the gaol in May, 1868.

* In the numbers and averages of prisoners above are included *Lunatics* up to the period of their removal to the new Asylum in this county, viz., 29th May, 1868.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Wexford Gaol.

On the day of inspection 20 male and 11 female prisoners were in custody on criminal charges; 1 female had two convictions for larceny recorded against her, for which she was undergoing two cumulative sentences; and 1 man had three convictions for riot and breaking glass.

Many of the inmates were habitual offenders of the class specially legislated for in the Habitual Criminals Act last session; and as the observations which I made in my report on this gaol in 1867 specially apply to some of those now in custody, I repeat them here.*

The following are the offences and sentences of the inmates on the day of inspection:—

MALES.

	18 Years.	18 Months.	12 Months.	8 Months.	6 Months.	Short Sentence.	Total.
Larceny, receiving stolen goods and like effects, sheep stealing,	1	2	1	–	1	2	7
Assaults, threats, &c., . .	–	1	–	1	2	4	8
Arson, ...	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Illegal fishing, asking relief from Poor Law Guardians out of district, ...	–	–	–	–	–	2	2
Riot, disorderly conduct, indecency,	–	–	–	–	1	1	2
						Total Males, . .	20

FEMALES.

	2 Years.	18 Months.	12 Months.	6 Months.	3 Months.	Short Sentence.	Total.
Larceny, stealing from the person, receiving stolen goods, &c., .	1	2	1	1	1	1	7
Assaults, ...	–	–	–	–	–	2	2
Indecent and disorderly conduct,	–	–	–	–	–	2	2
						Total Females, . .	11

The male prisoner sentenced for two years, although only eighteen years of age, has been for many years in crime; and the female under a like sentence is a returned convict who has been frequently convicted; I do not believe that a county gaol is a fit place for persons of her class, who should receive longer sentences of imprisonment than can legally be undergone in it.

One man in charge, convicted of having obtained relief in the Gorey Poor Law Union, to which he does not belong, states, and evidently with truth, that he is a native of America; he further adds, that he was rendered insensible by drink in a lodging-house in New York, and was, when in that state, taken on board a ship, the Jessie, of Danzic, John Kemmelt, master, to complete the legal number of the crew before leaving that port; he states that he was making his way to Cork to embark for home, when, being without food at Gorey, he asked for

* Many of the prisoners in custody at the time of my visit under long sentences have been frequent inmates of this and other gaols; and the number of professional thieves, especially females, has increased in the district. Two females were waiting for trial on the day of my inspection, both for larceny, 1, a returned convict, who had been sentenced to six years' penal servitude in 1860, and was only discharged from the convict depôt within the last twelve months, another for trial keeps a brothel of the worst description. The necessity of removing from their haunts professional thieves, who train others to crime and are receivers of the stolen property, is shown by the fact stated to me by the prison authorities that since her committal street robberies by prostitutes have ceased in the town. She has 13 convictions recorded against her. Another woman who is now under sentence of 18 months' imprisonment for larceny from the person, has been six times sentenced in this district for a like offence, and her sister eight times an inmate of this prison. The daughter of a third prisoner (under sentence of 12 months for larceny) was discharged from this gaol, having completed an imprisonment for larceny on the very day that her mother was convicted, and her child is now in a reformatory. I dwell on these cases, because I wish to show that the present system of imprisonment in county gaols is not favourable for the repression of crimes of this class against property, and I believe that all such would be more effectually dealt with if the offenders, when convicted, were, as in Scotland, removed to a central prison, where all would be submitted to an equal punishment in proportion to their sentences; and old offenders, no matter from what district of the country, would at once be recognised, and sentenced to long terms of penal servitude.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Wexford Gaol.

relief, and was committed to prison as a vagrant for doing so. The Local Inspector, who is a magistrate, called my attention to this man's case. He does not appear to belong to the ordinary vagrant class, and I have asked the Board of Superintendence to make inquiries respecting him.

A woman, E. K., alias D., in custody under a sentence of eighteen months' imprisonment, is an habitual offender, now convicted of receiving stolen goods. She is, I understand, most depraved, and is constantly recommitted to this gaol. A female child now with her, who is three years old, is very delicate, and the Board of Superintendence did not send it to the workhouse, being under the impression that it would not live in it, but under the guardianship of such a mother it must grow up in crime, and it appears to me to be a case for the operation of the 3rd sub-section of the 11th section of the Industrial Schools Act, 30 & 31 Vic., cap. 25. The child cannot be paid for out of the moneys voted by Parliament until it attains the age of six years, but it would be a mercy to the child if an industrial school would receive it, of course gratuitously, until it reaches six years; it should however be committed by two justices that it might come within the provisions of the Act. One returned convict, a female, B. P., was in charge, under a sentence of two years' imprisonment, for robbery from the person. This woman is an inveterate thief, who has been twice sentenced to penal servitude, and will most probably, on discharge, resume her former mode of life. Her photograph and description should be sent to the Registrar of Habitual Criminals in Dublin, in order that she may be placed under police supervision.

Juveniles.

One female and 24 male juveniles were committed to this gaol in 1868; 1 (male) was sentenced to six months' imprisonment, 6 for one month, and 7 for fourteen days. The female and 6 males were ordered to be sent to a reformatory, but one of the latter was discharged by order of the Executive. Thirteen of the juveniles committed in 1868 had lost one or both parents. One boy was five times committed in 1868, 2 twice, and 3 three times during the year. Ten juveniles (males) were committed during the ten months previous to inspection; in 1869 5 of those were sent to reformatories.

Debtors.

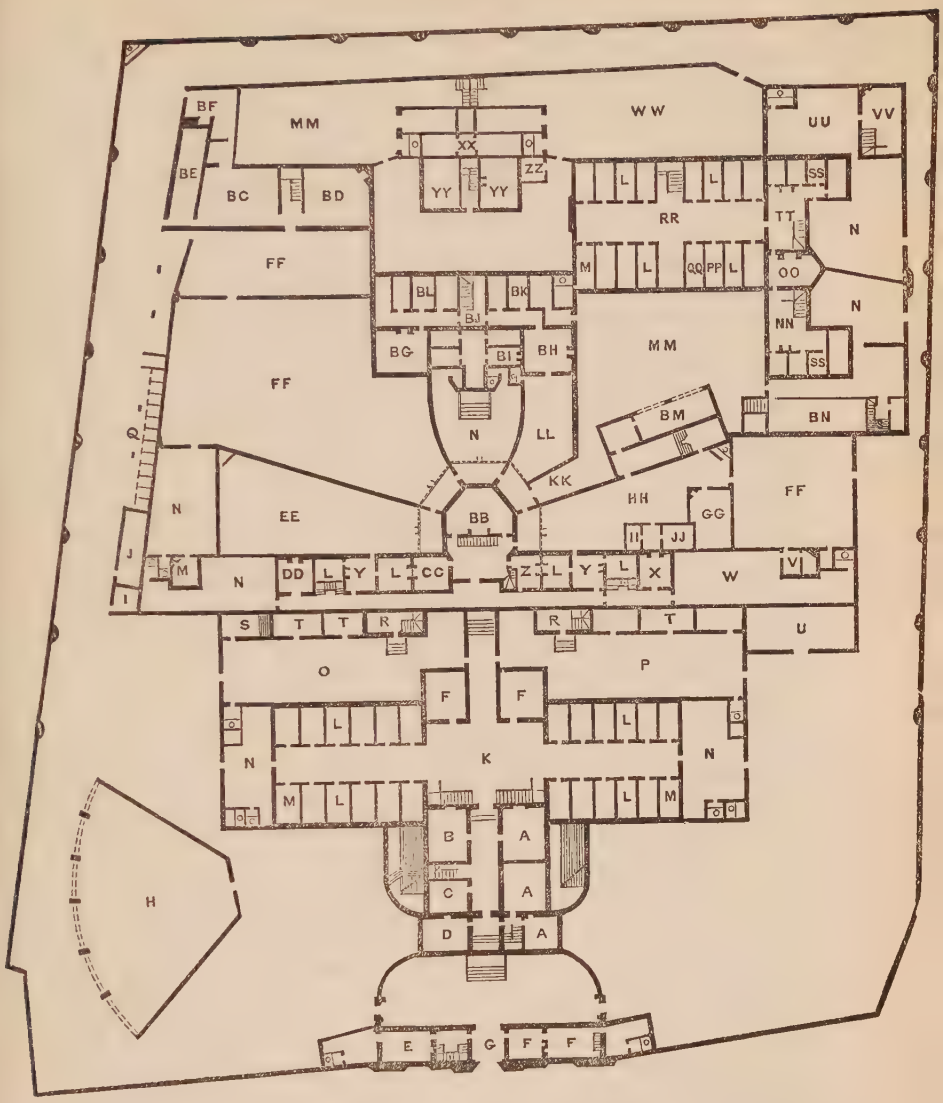
Two master debtors were in custody when I visited. Twelve males had been previously in charge, and 1 female. In 1868 12 males and 2 females were committed; of these, 5 males and 1 female were supported on pauper allowance.

One male was committed to this gaol in 1869 for an offence against the revenue laws; and 3 males and 3 females in 1869.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Yards,	17	5	Kitchen,	1	–
Day Rooms,	4	–	Store Rooms,	7	3
Solitary Cells,	6	3	Laundry,	–	1
Single Cells, 9 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet high = 432 cubic feet,	77	55	Drying Room,	–	1
			Lavatories,	8	4
			Baths,	1	1
Single Cells of larger size,	3	–	Privies,	18	4
Cells to contain three persons,	2	–	Water-closets,	8	4
Sleeping Rooms,	8	–	Fumigating Room,	1	–
No. of Beds in such rooms,	10	–	Reception Rooms or Cells,	3	5
Hospital Rooms,	3	2	Pumps,	10	3
Chapels,	2	–	Crank-mill,	1	–
School Rooms,	1	1	Washing Machine,	–	1
Workshops,	10	–	Mangling Machine,	–	1
Worksheds,	1	–	Tell-tale Clock,	3	–

Plan of Gaol.



A, Governor's house; B, Clerk's office; C, Governor's office; D, Board-room; E, for visitors; F, warders' rooms; G, entrance to gaol; H, prisoners' exercising ground; I, stable; J, coal store; K, central hall of separate prison for males; L, separate prison for males; M, lavatories and water-closets; N, yards; O, yard for pauper debtors; P, yard for master debtors; Q, sheds for stone-breaking; R, entrance to marshalsea; S, bath; T, stores; U, straw store; V, photographic house; W, mistress debtors' exercising ground; X, mistress debtors; Y and Z, old prison cells; BC, wool carding room; BD, BG, BL, lunatic wards; BE, crank; BI, BJ, solitary cells; BF, tuck mill; BK, reception cells; BM, boiler house; BN, wash-house; BB, store; CC, apartment for Deputy Governor; DD, apartment for turnkey; EE, FF, exercising yards for lunatics; GG, kitchen; HH, cook-house yard; II, milk store; JJ, bread store; KK, entrance to female prison; LL, reception yard; MM, hospital yard; NN, SS, reception ward; OO, female warders' room; QQ, matron's apartments; RR, separate prison for females; TT, female school; UU, female laundry; VV, yard for laundry; WW, hospital yard; XX, YY, hospital; ZZ, dead-house.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Wexford Gaol.

Stock at the time of Inspection.

	In Use.	In Store.	*Male Clothing.*	In Use.	In Store.	*Female Clothing.*	In Use.	In Store.
Blankets, pairs of,	175½	139½	Shirts,	26	54	Shifts,	11	108
Sheets, pairs of,	122	142	Jackets,	26	73	Jackets,	11	94
Rugs,	–	15	Vests,	26	121	Petticoats,	11	58
Hammocks or Cots,	39	4	Trowsers,	26	51	Aprons,	11	98
Bed-ticks,	113	120	Caps,	26	91	Neckerchiefs,	11	83
Bedsteads,	154	–	Stockings or Socks, pairs of,	26	17	Caps or bonnets,	11	62
			Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	26	83	Stockings, pairs of,	11	51
						Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	11	35

I found this gaol when I made my inspection very clean and well kept, the buildings all in sound repair, well ventilated, and amply supplied with good bedding, blankets, and sheets, with a large quantity in store. The prison clothing also was of a good description, and fully equal to the requirements of the prison. The cells are now lighted by gas made on the premises, by which a considerable saving in the cost of light is stated to be effected, and the gas is of a superior description. It is kept lighting in the cells for three hours after lock-up. The gas retorts have been erected in a small detached building behind the prison, and is attended to by one of the prisoners. The supply of water is ample for prison purposes. The sewerage, however, is still defective, being in the same state as when I last visited two years since, the fall to the sea of the main sewer being insufficient. Since the removal of lunatics to the asylum from this gaol the buildings are far too large for the number of inmates, the averages having been reduced from 80 males in 1866, and 70 in 1867, to 22 in 1869, and the females from 18 in 1867 to 9 in 1869.

Individual cellular separation is strictly enforced in this gaol with all classes of criminal prisoners, except those employed as cooks, the invalids in hospital, and those engaged in prison duties. The school and laundry are stalled; and photography is used as a means of identification of habitual criminals, who will now be registered in an office in Dublin, according to the provisions of an Act passed last session of Parliament, under which all of that class will be constantly under police supervision, and liable to penalties, which will render them amenable to justice. The lavatories and water-closets are in good order, and urinals have been put up with them. In consequence of a serious accident having occurred in the gaol, when a man, whitewashing the prison, fell from a height over the galleries, strong wire-netting has been placed between them, at a cost of £20, which will prevent another accident from occurring. Two cells, one for males, the other for females, with heating flues through them, have been fitted up for punishment; the punishment cells formerly in use were not heated, and were totally unfit for the purpose. The heating of the male prison, which formerly was found defective, is now considerably improved, a new boiler, on an improved principle, has been put up, which is found satisfactory.

A room in the interior of the prison has been fitted up for the purpose of carrying out capital punishment, should such take place. The drop at the front of the prison has been removed, and the opening closed up with mason-work.

In summer lock-up is held at six, P.M.; in winter at dusk. The prison is unlocked at six, A.M., in summer, and at seven, A.M., in winter.

The Governor, or his deputy, attends unlock in the mornings, and both the lock-up at night. There are three tell-tale clocks on the premises, which are properly protected by Chubbs' locks from being tampered with. Gas is in every part of the prison. The prison keys

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Wexford Gaol.

are deposited in an iron safe in the office (not in the Governor's bedroom), during the night. Six turnkeys in rotation attend night duty. The turnkey in charge patrols the outside of the buildings twice during the night. The markings of the tell-tale clocks are entered in the State of Prison at Lockings Book. Convicted prisoners are permitted to see their friends once in every three months.

No escape was attempted from the prison in 1868 or 1869.

The prison grounds are remarkably well kept, and tastefully planted with flowers.

Punishments for Prison Offences.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1868.	M.	F.	*From 1st Jan.*, 1869, *to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Dark or Refractory Cells and Stoppage of Diet,	16	2	Dark or Refractory Cells and Stoppage of Diet,	6	3
Total,	16	2	Total,	6	3

These punishments were inflicted by the Governor, and the punishment book duly laid before the Board, and signed by the chairman.

Employment on day of Inspection.

Punitive Labour.

	M.	F.
Stone-breaking,	12	–
Pumping water,	1	–
Mangling,	–	2
Total,	13	2

Industrial Labour.

MALES.		FEMALES.	
Tailoring,	1	Ironing,	1
Mop-making,	1	Shirt-making,	3
Mat-making,	3	Knitting,	2
Gas-making,	2	Prison duties,	2
Cooking,	2		
Carpentering,	1		
Picking oakum,	3		
Total,	13*	Total,	8

Summary.

	M.	F.
Punitive labour,	13	2
Industrial labour,	8	8
Unemployed,	–	1
Debtors (unemployed),	2	–
Total in custody,	23	11

Net profit, the produce of prisoners' labour, disposed of outside the gaol for the last three years:—

1866, . £24 7*s.* 1*d.* | 1867, . £18 3*s.* 0*d.* | 1868, . £13 3*s.* 11½*d.*

Punitive labour is maintained for males by crank-mill and stone-breaking, and by pumping water. There is no labour for females but washing and the cleaning of the prison. In order to carry out reproductive labour for males looms and other implements are supplied. Mat-making, weaving, shoe-making, tailoring, brush-making, and other trades, are carried on when artisans are in the gaol. The entire woodwork of the gaol has been painted by the prisoners.

* This number includes five prisoners who were also at punitive labour.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Wexford Gaol.

Schools.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1868.		From 1st Jan., 1869 to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners who attended school,	17	15	16	12
Average daily number of pupils,	6·0	5·0	7·0	3·0
Number of days on which school was held,	293	293	250	248
Aggregate number of attendances,	1,904	1,714	1,927	788

School-hours.—Males, 3 to 4·30; Females, 12 to 1·30.

The storekeeper is also schoolmaster. He never was trained in any educational institution. I do not consider that the school arrangements are satisfactory. There are not sufficient books in the school, and those in it are old and unsuitable. Some should be provided. Good National school books can now be obtained at a very cheap rate. A few shillings would be sufficient to obtain a supply for the school.

Dietary and Contracts.

I. *Dietary for Prisoners whose term of Imprisonment shall not exceed One Week.*

Class 1, Males.—Breakfast—8 oz. meal, in stirabout, and half pint new milk. Dinner—14 oz. brown bread, and 1 pint vegetable soup.

Class 2, Females.—Breakfast—7 oz. meal, in stirabout, and half pint new milk. Dinner—12 oz. brown bread, ¾ pint vegetable soup.

Class 3, Males and Females under fifteen years.—Breakfast—5 oz. meal, in stirabout, and half pint new milk. Dinner—8 oz. brown bread, and 1 pint vegetable soup. Supper—4 oz. brown bread.

II. *Dietary for Prisoners whose term of Imprisonment shall exceed One Week, for Untried Prisoners who do not maintain themselves, and for Pauper Debtors.*

Class 1, Males.—Breakfast—8 oz. meal, in stirabout, and half pint new milk. Dinner—14 oz. brown bread, and 1 pint new milk. Supper—6 oz. brown bread, and half pint new milk.

Class 2, Females.—Breakfast—7 oz. meal, in stirabout, and half pint new milk. Dinner—12 oz. brown bread, and ¾ pint new milk. Supper—5 oz. brown bread, and half pint new milk.

Class 3, Males and Females under fifteen years.—Breakfast—5 oz. oatmeal, in stirabout, and half pint new milk. Dinner—8 oz. brown bread, and 1 pint of vegetable soup. Supper—5 oz. brown bread, and half pint new milk.

Potatoes are to be substituted for bread at dinner on three days in the week, in the following proportions:—Class 1, 3 lbs.; Class 2, 2½ lbs.; Class 3, 2½ lbs.

Roman Catholic prisoners, on the first and last Wednesdays in Lent, and on Good Friday, are to receive, in place of milk, 2 oz. molasses at breakfast, vegetable soup at dinner, and tea without milk at supper on those days.

The meal directed in the above tables to be used at breakfast may be oatmeal, or mixed meal, composed of equal parts of oatmeal and Indian meal. Vegetable soup should be made according to the following formula:—Add to one gallon of boiling water 8 oz. of oatmeal, blended in a little cold water, 2 lbs. of turnips, peeled and sliced, 4 oz. of onions cut small, and as much pepper and salt as will make it palatable; when boiled for one hour it is fit for use. Parsnips or carrots may be substituted for turnips. The bread is to be made of wholemeal, or of equal parts of seconds flour and wholemeal. The tea is to be made with ½ lb. of tea and one pound of sugar to four gallons of water and one quart of new milk. Buttermilk may be used instead of new milk once a day, either at breakfast or dinner, if the surgeon approves of the change; and the equivalent shall be, for every half pint of new milk one pint of buttermilk.

Contracts.—Bread, white, per 4 lb. loaf, 5§*d.*; brown, per 4 lb. loaf, 5*d.*; oatmeal, per cwt., 16*s.* 9*d.*; Indian meal, per cwt., 8*s.*; potatoes, per cwt., 5*s.*; meat, per lb., 8*d.*; new milk, per gallon, 8*d.*; salt, per cwt., 1*s.* 8*d.*; coals, per ton, 15*s.* 9*d.*; straw, per cwt., 2*s.*; candles, per lb., 6½*d.*; soap, per cwt., £1 4*s.*

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years:—

1866, . 3·0*d.* | 1867, . 3·0*d.* | 1868, . 4·0*d.*

The food which I tasted was good on the day of my visit, and the Chaplains generally report favourably of the supply sent, but they state that the stirabout is sometimes middling, and potatoes not always

South District.

County of Wexford Gaol.

good. Two prisoners were employed picking the potatoes on the day of my visit, some being diseased. Those picked out as unfit for use are kept in a basket, separate, and are then returned to the contractor, who supplies sound ones in their place, in order that no loss may arise to the prison; yet one prisoner complained to me that some unsound ones had been given him for food. I questioned all the prisoners in charge. The only complaints made to me was by this man and a woman who was under punishment for assaulting the matron. She was in a very excited state at the time, and her conduct was very bad; in fact, she can scarcely be considered accountable for her actions.*

Books and Accounts.

The Local Inspector keeps his journal with great care and attention. The Governor's journal is also properly kept. The Chaplains have journals in which they merely enter the duty performed by them. The Medical Officer also keeps a journal, and occasionally enters in it any observations he may make. The various registries of discipline and finance in this gaol are kept with clearness and care. Some good forms are in use.

Net cost of gaol, including diet and salaries, for the three preceding years:—

1866, . £2,637 18*s.* 9*d.* | 1867, . £2,610 0*s.* 11*d.* | 1868, . £2,427 18*s.* 5*d.*

Average cost of each prisoner per annum for the last three years:—

1866, . £26 3*s.* 5·0*d.* | 1867, . £28 4*s.* 9·0*d.* | 1868, . £42 4*s.* 4·0*d.*

Amounts repaid by the War Department for military prisoners for the last three years:—

1866, . £0 17*s.* 0*d.* | 1867, . £0 7*s.* 0*d.* | 1868, . —

Amounts repaid out of the Consolidated Fund for the maintenance, &c., of certain classes of prisoners:—

1866, . £176 9*s.* 7*d.* | 1867, . £151 19*s.* 10*d.* | 1868, . £242 10*s.* 10*d.*

Officers and Salaries.

Non-Resident.	£
Samuel Johnson, esq., J.P., Local Inspector,	100
Rev. J. Peed, Protestant Chaplain,	50
Rev. J. Roche, Roman Catholic Chaplain,	50
H. H. Boxwell, esq., Surgeon,	—
Mr. John H. Hadden, Apothecary,	30
Resident.	
Joseph Gladwin, esq., Governor,	200
Mr. P. Duggan, Deputy-Governor,	60

		£	*s.*
James Kelly, Schoolmaster and storekeeper,		42	10
Turnkeys.	James Turner,	35	0
	Edward Cox, *Tailor*,	35	0
	Patrick Keegan,	30	0
	Edward Hanlon,	30	0
	Michael Loughman,	30	0
	Samuel Tackaberry,	30	0
Mrs. Gladwin, Matron,		45	0
Lydia Roberts, Assistant Matron,		20	0
Anastatia Clooney, 2nd Assistant Matron,		17	10

Vacancies.

Turnkey Crampton, superannuated; Turnkey Clancy and hospital nurse, discontinued, services not required; Turnkey Walsh, appointed keeper of Gorey bridewell. The vacancies not filled up, fewer officers being required since the lunatics were removed.

* The treatment of prisoners of this class is most difficult; they are not lunatics, yet many become ultimately insane, while others die of scrofula and consumption. My experience of many years leads me to believe that their state is generally referable to a disordered state of the body, acting on an ill regulated mind exciting to irregular and criminal impulses with a desire to injure themselves or others, or the commission of some crime without apparent cause, and against the interest of the individual, and may be attributable to scrofula, which develops itself not alone in the form of phthisis and disease of the glands and joints, but by attacking the cerebral organs influencing their functions. Such cases appear to me to require special medical treatment, the avoidance of irritating causes, and the perfect quiet of a padded cell.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Wexford Gaol.

Officers on Gaol Allowance.

All intern officers receive an allowance of bread and milk.

Visits paid by Officers.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1868.	From 1st Jan., 1869, to day of Inspection.
Local Inspector,	149	117
Chaplain, Established Church,	158	137
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	175	149
Surgeon,	133	117
Apothecary,	318	271

Hospital.

	1866.		1867.		1868.		1869. (To day of Inspection.)	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of prisoners admitted into hospital,	16	2	13	5	5	1	3	2
No. of prisoners in hospital,	20	2	15	5	6	2	3	2
No. of days therein,	960	56	459	261	441	20	259	107
Average daily number,	2·0	·0	1·0	·0	1·0	·0	·0	·0
No. of deaths,	6	1	2	–	2	–	–	–
Cost of medicine,	£8 2*s.* 7*d.*		£7 16*s.* 7*d.*		£7 0*s.* 11*d.*		—	

Number of Coroner's inquests held in the gaol during 1868 :—

15th January, 1868, Matthew Ennis; 30th March, 1868, George Murphy.

The hospital for both males and females is in one building, with a staircase common to both sexes. The wards have water-closets and baths off each. They are roomy and well ventilated. Wards for males are below, those for females above. There are separate exercising yards for each sex. The services of the hospital nurse have been latterly discontinued, and arrangements have been made for obtaining, when necessary, the temporary assistance of a monthly professional nurse, should she be required; but the healthy state of the prison is shown by the fact, that the only hospital cases in the prison during the ten months which have elapsed since the commencement of the present year, were that of a man who broke his leg by accident when whitewashing the prison, and another man with a sore foot, which, however, does not confine him to bed.

Board of Superintendence.

Charles A. Walker, esq., D.L., J.P.	Lieut.-Col. Alcock, D.L., J.P.	Joseph Harvey, esq.
George Le Hunte, esq., J.P.	Patrick Breen, esq., J.P.	John Green, esq., J.P.
Maj. John Harvey, D.L., J.P.	Captain Beatty.	Captain Huson.
Fras. J. Connell, esq., J.P.	Z. B. Cornock, esq.	William A. Redmond, esq., J.P.

The Board meets regularly on the second Wednesday of each month, and oftener if required, when petty accounts under £10 are settled, and the subordinate officers are paid their salaries by draft drawn in favour of the Local Inspector, who produces vouchers at the next meeting of the Board. Superior officers, and contractors for large sums, are paid quarterly, by separate cheques drawn in favour of each.

Bridewells.

The following report on the Bridewells of this county by the Local Inspector was brought under my notice in 1867, and as the same structural defects still continue, I repeat it here.

"*New Ross* Bridewell consists of six cells for males, and two for females, all upon the ground-floor, in a continuous line. The building is parallel to the session-house, and 36 yards distant from it. The keeper's apartments are in the session-house, and therefore the prisoners are wholly separated from aid and supervision during the night. Of the six male cells, two are small, viz., 8 feet in

length, and in breadth 6 feet at the broadest end, and but 3 feet at the other. One of the two female cells is hopelessly damp. It is built against a high bank, a garden adjoining being above the level of the roof. The windows of three male cells look into the female exercising yard, within a few feet of the ground. Escape would be easy from both male and female exercising yards. The wall between is but 5 feet, and at foot of each is a wall that serves as a stepping-stone to the outer wall, the former being 5 feet 9 inches, and the latter but 4½ feet higher. In female yard a corner privy offers a tempting help to the top of the outer wall, and a 4-foot wall to dirt-hole adjoins the privy, serving as a step to its roof.

South District.

County of Wexford Gaol.

"*The Gorey Bridewell* forms a portion of the session-house, in which latter the keeper lives. It has no yard whatever for males to exercise, and a very insufficient one for females. The latter is 27½ feet long by but 9 feet broad, less the space occupied by a privy in the angle, which forms a dangerous help for escape to the roof, with the aid of a window near at hand. The cells, in place of being arched over head, appear to have no better security than the ordinary lath and plaster ceiling. Two windows of male cells look into the female yard, and said windows, being each immediately in the angle, are within reach for prisoners to confer from one cell to the other.

"The male cells and the female day-room open into a passage, without any separation in said passage.

"One of the two female sleeping cells is lit only by a borrowed light, the window being placed in a covered passage. Five doors in passage (two outer ones included) are fastened only with a lock, no bar or bolt.

"*The Enniscorthy Bridewell* forms part of the session-house, in which latter the keeper lives. The male exercise yard is sufficient, but the female is not so. The latter is but 30 feet by 9 feet, less space occupied by a privy in the corner. Four cell-windows, and one window on the stairs, look into the street, but at a considerable height from the ground outside."

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS.

Bridewells.

—	New Ross.	
	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year,	82	15
Of whom were Drunkards,	29	2
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding Inspection,	9	3
Of whom were Drunkards,	4	1
Petty Sessions and Transmittals,	New Ross fortnightly, on Fridays; Arthurstown on the first Thursday of each month.	
Committals,	Remands for eight days.	
Registry,	Correctly kept.	
Repairs and Order,	In fair repair, except plaster has fallen off external walls.	
Security,	Exercising yards perfectly insecure, and the prison building 100 feet from Keeper's residence, so that he could not hear the noise if an attempt were made at prison breach; a privy in the female exercising yard forms a step over the yard, and the bank on the other side renders escape perfectly easy.	
Accommodation,	Males—day-room and six cells, and drunkard's cell, with guard bed; females—day-room and two cells, but the larger very damp.	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils,	Furniture and bedding sufficient.	
Water, how supplied,	A good pump in yard for males.	
Sewerage,	None, a cesspool; earth-closets should be fitted to the privies.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	Very clean and orderly, but very damp.	
Cost of Dietary per head per day,	Males, 5½*d.*; females, 5*d.*	
Salary of Keeper,	£30; Matron, £5.	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment.	Court-keeper; salary, £8.	
Official Inspection,	23rd August, 1869.	
Remarks,	No prisoner in custody on the day of inspection.	

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Wexford.

Bridewells.

BRIDEWELLS—*continued.*

—	Gorey.	
	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year, .	32	11
Of whom were Drunkards, .	4	3
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding Inspection, . .	15	8
Of whom were Drunkards, .	–	3
Petty Sessions and Transmittals, .	Petty Sessions on alternate Fridays; transmissions regular.	
Committals, ...	Remands are for eight days, signed by one Justice, which are illegal. Three lunatics committed to the Bridewell in 1868.	
Registry, ...	Correctly kept.	
Repairs and Order, . . .	Building in fair repair, but doors require to be painted.	
Security, ...	Both exercising yards insecure; that for males from roof of privy; that for females from shed in it; it is very small; the cells are not arched; and I understand from the Local Inspector that the ceiling is merely lath and plaster.	
Accommodation, ...	Males—day-room and three cells, with seven beds; females—day-room and two cells, with six beds; drunkard's cell damp and not used. The cells are under Keeper's apartment.	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils,	Furniture and bedding sufficient, but the tick on one bed bad, and should be replaced.	
Water, how supplied, . . .	Good pump on premises, besides rain-water is saved for washing.	
Sewerage, ...	Stated to be effective; earth-closets would be an improvement.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	Very clean and orderly, but very damp; some cells dark, and ventilation bad.	
Cost of Dietary per head per day,	5*d.* for both sexes.	
Salary of Keeper, ...	£30; Matron, £5.	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment.	Court-keeper; salary, £8.	
Official Inspection, . . .	7th November, 1869.	
Remarks, ...	One male in charge for drunkenness.	

BRIDEWELLS—*continued.*

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Wexford.

Bridewells.

—	Enniscorthy.	
	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year, .	67	18
Of whom were Drunkards, .	10	1
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding Inspection, . .	9	2
Of whom were Drunkards, .	1	1
Petty Sessions and Transmittals, .	Enniscorthy weekly, on Mondays; Ferns on alternate Tuesdays; Newtownbarry on alternate Saturdays; and Clonroche on the first Monday of each month.	
Committals, ...	Remands for eight days, signed by one Justice; prisoners kept for long terms; one from 5th October to 1st November, when discharged.	
Registry, ...	Generally correct, but some mistakes are reported.	
Repairs and Order, . . .	In fair repair.	
Security, ...	Construction faulty, but security sufficient, with care.	
Accommodation, ...	Males—day-room and six cells; females—day-room and two cells (one large); exercising yard for females too small.	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils,	Furniture and bedding good and sufficient; gas in passages.	
Water, how supplied, . . .	None, except tank of soft water; the spring cut off by railway tunnel; force pump in order, but dry; it is proposed to bring a head of water from the upper part of the town.	
Sewerage, ...	Stated to be effective.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	Very clean and orderly; well ventilated.	
Cost of Dietary per head per day,	6*d.* for both sexes.	
Salary of Keeper, ...	£30; Matron, £5.	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment.	Court-keeper; salary, £8.	
Official Inspection, . . .	6th November, 1869.	
Remarks, ...	One boy, a letter carrier, on remand until 16th November, from Ferns Petty Sessions.	

JOHN LENTAIGNE, *Inspector-General.*

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Wicklow Gaol.

COUNTY OF WICKLOW GAOL, AT WICKLOW.—STATUTABLE INSPECTION, 6TH SEPTEMBER, 1869.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
UNTRIED.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
For Felony,	3	–	3	–	–	–
TRIED.						
Cases Disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Imprisonment,	5	1	6	–	–	–
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	8	–	8	–	–	–
Disposed of Summarily.						
For Larceny,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties,	3	1	4	–	–	–
Other Misdemeanors,	4	–	4	–	–	
Under Poor Law Act,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Total in Custody,	25	2	27	–	–	–

No juvenile was in charge when I inspected.

Number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years:—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1866,	33	11	1868,	26	5
1867,	31	6	1869 (day of Inspection),	25	2

Number of returned convicts in gaol on the day of inspection, and during each of the three preceding years, and the expired portion of 1869:—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1866,	1	–	1869 (up to and including day of Inspection),	3	1
1867,	3	2			
1868,	4	2	1869 (day of Inspection),	1	–

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Wicklow Gaol.

Number of Committals, specifying the Offences, during the years 1867, 1868, *and* 1869 (*up to and including the day of Inspection*); *also the Offences of all Prisoners in Custody on the day of Inspection.*

Offences.	1867.		1868.		1869 (Including day of Inspection).		In custody on day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Shooting at, stabbing, conspiring, &c., to take life,	2	–	4	–	3	–	3	–
Sending letters threatening life, property, &c,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Manslaughter,	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Infanticide,	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–
Concealing birth of infants,	–	2	–	–	–	1	–	–
Exposing or abandoning children,	1	–	1	3	–	–	–	–
Rape, and other carnal offences,	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Bigamy,	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults (common),	46	8	47	12	33	8	5	1
Assaults occasioning bodily harm,	6	–	9	–	5	–	4	–
Assaults on peace, &c., officers on duty,	13	2	12	1	6	–	2	–
Burglary, housebreaking, &c.,	9	1	5	2	2	–	2	–
Robbery,	10	4	5	1	12	–	3	–
Stealing horses, cattle, and other live stock,	3	–	8	–	2	–	1	–
Larceny,	19	17	27	20	10	3	2	–
Receiving stolen goods,	4	2	4	1	2	1	–	–
Embezzlement,	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
Arson, and attempts to commit arson,	1	–	–	–	1	1	1	–
Other malicious offences against property,	3	2	–	–	1	–	–	–
Forgery,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Perjury and subornation of perjury	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1
Riot, rescue, &c.,	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–
Military offences,	7	–	6	–	5	–	–	–
Under Poor Law Act,	13	6	18	12	6	9	1	–
Other offences—								
Against property, without violence,	1	5	7	6	7	1	–	–
Affecting the public peace,	24	8	31	9	16	6	–	–
Treasonable conspiracy,	9	–	3	–	–	–	–	–
Breach of contract,	1	1	–	–	1	–	–	–
Against "Peace Preservation Act,"	3	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
Desecration of Sabbath,	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Breach of Excise and Fishery Laws,	–	–	1	–	6	–	–	–
Having an unlicensed dog,	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–
Total criminal class,	181	60	199	67	119	32	25	2
Vagrancy,	4	2	2	3	1	1	–	–
Drunkenness,	117	7	109	2	63	2	–	–
Lunacy (under 1 & 2 Vic., cap. 27),	5	8	–	–	–	–	–	–
Debt,	11	–	10	–	4	–	–	–
Remanded for further examination,	8	1	7	2	3	1	–	–
Total,	326	78	327	74	190	36	25	2

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Wicklow Gaol.

Committals.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1868.	M.	F.
Debtors,	10	–
Criminals,	206	69
Vagrants,	2	3
Drunkards,	109	2
Total,	327	74

From 1st Jan., 1869, to day of Inspection.	M.	F.
Debtors,	4	–
Criminals,	122	33
Vagrants,	1	1
Drunkards,	63	2
Total,	190	36

Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors).

From 1st January to 31st December, 1868.		M.	F.
Committed	Once within the year,	190	53
	Twice ,,	35	6
	Thrice ,,	9	1
	Four times ,,	2	–
	Five times ,,	2	–
	Six times ,,	2	1
Total,		240	61

From 1st Jan., 1869, to day of Inspection.		M.	F.
Committed	Once within the year,	139	26
	Twice ,,	15	2
	Thrice ,,	3	2
	Four times ,,	2	–
	Five times ,,	–	–
	Six times ,,	–	–
Total,		159	30

Averages, &c. (exclusive of Debtors).

	From 1st January to 31st December, 1868.			From 1st January, 1869, to day of Inspection.		
	M.	F.	Date.	M.	F.	Date.
Average daily number of prisoners in custody,	25·21	6	—	24	3	—
Highest number of prisoners at any one time,	45		29th May.	37		23rd May.
Lowest ditto,	21		1st Oct.	20		17th Aug.
Highest number of males at any one time,	36		29th May.	35		23rd May.
Ditto of females,	13		1st Feb.	8		25th Jan.
Lowest number of males at any one time,	17		19th Jan.	17		5th Feb.
Ditto of females,	–		9th July.	–		1st May.

Population in 1861, 43,774 males, 42,319 females, total, 86,093 inhabitants. Area, 500,178 acres.

Convictions and acquittals by juries at assizes and quarter sessions last seven years:—

	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.
Convictions,	50	25	38	29	43	45	33
Acquittals,	26	33	18	34	21	27	35
Total,	76	58	56	63	64	72	68

Committals of drunkards:—

	1863.		1864.		1865.		1866.		1867.		1868.		1869 (7 months).	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
To the Gaol,	109	1	155	1	177	10	84	12	117	7	109	2	63	2
To the Bridewells of the county,	13	–	28	–	35	–	31	–	18	–	20	2	–	–
	122	1	183	1	212	10	115	12	135	7	129	4	63	2
	123		184		222		127		142		133			

Average number in custody last eight years:—

1862.		1863.		1864.		1865.		1866.		1867.		1868.		1869	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
27	12	26	10	31	11	33	7	37	9	23	8	25	6	24	3

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Wicklow Gaol.

A single female prisoner, and 25 males, of all classes, were inmates of this gaol when I made my inspection; another female had been in custody on the morning of that day, sentenced to one week's imprisonment, on a charge of assault, but had been discharged previously to my visit. The convicted prisoners were 13 males, tried by jury at assizes and quarter sessions, and 9 summarily by justices at petty sessions. The female had been sentenced to six months' imprisonment for perjury.

The following were the sentences of imprisonment of the convicted prisoners in the gaol:—For larceny and robbery, 1 for two years; 3 for twelve, 1 for six, and 2 for three months. For sheep-stealing, 1 for six months. For assaults, 1 for twelve months, 4 for nine, 1 for six, 1 for three, 1 for two, and 4 for one month each—besides 1 for seven days.

Two prisoners were in charge, committed for attempting to set fire to the workhouse at Baltinglass, and disorderly conduct in the house; 1 under a sentence of two months' imprisonment, with hard labour—the other for trial at quarter sessions. One man was also in custody, sentenced to an imprisonment of three days for having an unlicensed dog, and 2 habitual offenders, burglars and robbers, were for trial at quarter sessions; one of these men, D. M., is a returned convict.

On examining the periods of sentences of convicted offenders in the gaol, at the time of my visit, it will be seen that 9 were for terms exceeding six months, 2 were for six months, and only 11 for shorter periods, varying from three months to three days. The establishment cost during the past year (1868) for maintenance, a sum of £1,553 3*s.* 10*d.*, being an average cost for each prisoner during the year of £46 15*s.* 4*d.* Should the Scotch prison system be extended to this country, and one central depot be established for all grave offenders sentenced for periods exceeding six months, then the average number of inmates of this gaol will be considerably reduced, and the maintenance of the present establishment will become unnecessary. At the same time, I wish it to be distinctly understood, that I believe the gaol is now managed with as much economy as is compatible with the well-being of the establishment. Neither the Medical Officer nor the Apothecary are paid out of the prison funds—the former being also Surgeon of the County Infirmary. There is no clerk to the Governor, who himself does the duty, with the assistance of the gate-keeper. The salary of the Local Inspector is lower than in two-thirds of the county prisons of Ireland, and there are but four Governors of prisons who have not larger salaries than is attached to the office of Governor of this gaol. The alteration of the law to which I refer has been recommended by my former and my present colleagues. Different Governments have expressed their approval of the scheme, and I trust that no other will ever be sanctioned by Parliament. Having regard to these facts, and the present accommodation for prisoners in the gaol being far greater than it is probable will ever be required, I would strongly urge the Board of Superintendence not to carry out a proposed alteration of the old prison which has been pointed out to me, viz., the putting up of a heating apparatus, with cell fixtures and bells in that building, which is in my opinion structurally unsuited for the carrying out of an improved prison system, and without considerable expense it could never be rendered fit to be certified under the Act, 3 and 4 Vic., cap. 44—besides there is more than sufficient accommodation in the separate prison (40 cells) for all prisoners, tried and untried, who are likely to be in custody from this jurisdiction. I would therefore suggest that the rules be altered, and one part of the separate prison be set apart for prisoners for trial, thus all the criminal inmates of the gaol will be in

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Wicklow Gaol.

separation, and the mutual contamination which must exist under the present arrangement of association of prisoners for trial will be prevented. There are at present in association in the day-room of the untried class, 2 habitual offenders, of the very worst description; another prisoner for trial, if committed to the gaol, must be placed in companionship with these men, although perhaps innocent of the crime with which he is charged—in such company he must necessarily become contaminated. For this reason I would urge the Board to carry out this suggestion, by which, if adopted, a saving of expense in the management of the prison will be caused, as the officer now in charge of the untried class will no longer be required, and the staff might be reduced in proportion. Should my recommendation be carried out, the present gate-keeper, who is old and infirm, might be superannuated, and his place not filled up, as one of the present staff might do his duties. He is, I am informed, many years in the service of the Board, and he should receive a liberal superannuation allowance to support him for the remainder of his life.

Juveniles.

Fourteen male and 4 female juveniles were committed to this gaol in 1868; 4 were under ten years of age; 2 were twice convicted during the year—1 a little boy under ten years of age; 1 boy, fifteen years of age, was sentenced to imprisonment for twelve months for burglary; 4 others were for larcenies, the rest were for trespass. Six were sentenced to imprisonment for one month, and 4 for fourteen days; several were workhouse offenders, and several were brothers and sisters; 1 boy was sent to a reformatory after the termination of his punishment in the gaol. Previously to inspection, 5 males and 2 females were committed in 1869, one only for larceny, the others for stabbing, assaults, and trespass; one of these was sentenced to imprisonment for nine months for stabbing with a knife—he is now in custody, but past the age when he could be considered a juvenile.

Debtors.

Ten males (4 master debtors, and 6 supported out of the rates) were committed in 1868, and 4 in 1869, anteriorly to my visit. The debtors lodge in the front building, adjoining the quarters of the Governor.

Lunatics.

I find lunatics are still sometimes committed to this gaol, notwithstanding the Act passed in 1866, and the frequent circulars to magistrates in reference thereto. A lunatic, sentenced to imprisonment for 14 days, for breaking glass at Arklow, attempted to hang himself in December, 1869, and was sent to the asylum of the district.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	5	2	Store Rooms,	4	1
Yards,	5	3	Laundry,	–	1
Day Rooms,	5	2	Drying Room,	–	1
Solitary Cell,	1	–	Lavatories,	2	3
Single Cells, not less than 9 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet high = 432 cubic feet,	56	23	Baths,	2	1
			Privies,	3	–
			Water-closets,	7	5
Sleeping Rooms,	2	1	Fumigating Room,	1	–
No. of Beds in such Rooms,	2	1	Pumps,	2	2
Hospital Rooms,	2	1	Wells,	2	1
Chapels,	1	1	Tread-wheel,	1	–
School Rooms,	1	1	Mangle,	–	1
Workshop,	1	–	Tell-tale Clocks,	2	–
Kitchen,	1	–			

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Wicklow Gaol.

Stock at the time of Inspection.

	In Use.	In Store.
Blankets, pairs of,	86	8
Sheets, pairs of,	86	8
Rugs,	86	7
Bed-ticks,	86	20
Bedsteads,	86	–

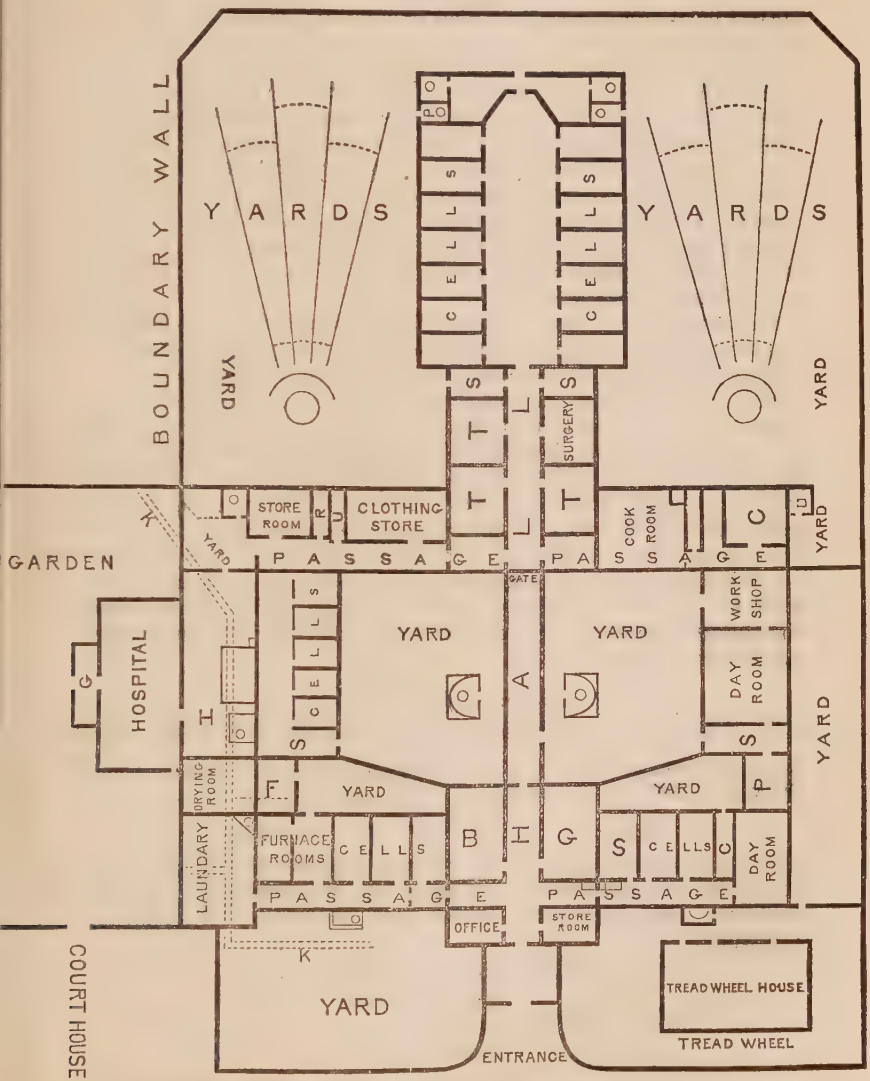
Male Clothing.

	In Use.	In Store.
Shirts,	50	60
Jackets,	25	61
Vests,	25	60
Trowsers,	50	72
Caps,	25	30
Shoes, pairs of,	25	40

Female Clothing.

	In Use.	In Store.
Shifts,	4	40
Jackets,	2	20
Petticoats,	6	40
Aprons,	4	40
Neckerchiefs,	4	40
Caps,	4	40
Stockings, pairs of,	2	35
Shoes, pairs of,	2	20

Plan.



B, Board-room; C, Coal store; F, Furnace for heating female prison; G, Governor's apartments; H, Hospital yard; K, main sewer passing through it; P, Potato store; S, Stairs; T, Officers' apartments; O, Offset next hospital wards for water-closets.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Wicklow Gaol.

I found the prison buildings when I made my inspection, very clean and orderly, well ventilated, especially the male prison, and much improved since my visit in 1867. An iron railing has been erected in front of the gaol, the sewerage has been properly trapped, and an improved and effective scheme of water-closets carried into effect. A good school-room has been fitted up in the apartment formerly occupied by lunatics, next the prison, and is now heated. The security of the gaol, at the Court-house adjoining the hospital garden, is much improved, but still is deficient. There is a sufficient supply of good water for the use of the gaol since the new pump-hole has been sunk in the hospital garden, but the power of the tread-wheel is not applied to any useful purpose, the water for prison use being raised by a hand-pump, worked by the prisoners. I found in the gaol an ample supply of bedding and prison clothing, of good quality. Eave gutters and down-pipes have been put to the buildings of the female prison, and the apartment for pauper debtors, since last inspection, and they are found to keep the damp from the walls which was so much complained of. Modified cellular separation is carried out in this gaol for all classes of criminal prisoners, except the male untried prisoners, but I trust that under future arrangements no prisoner on a criminal charge will be exempt. Gas has been introduced into every part of the prison, except the cells in which the prisoners sleep, and the rooms occupied by master debtors, but is lighted in the cells where tradesmen work. It is extinguished at eight o'clock, P.M.

No escape was attempted from this prison in 1868 or 1869; but a prisoner under a charge of robbery effected his escape from the bridewell at Baltinglass, in October, 1868, and was not retaken.

The prison is unlocked at 6, A.M., in summer, and at daybreak in winter. The lockings-up is held at 6, P.M., at all seasons of the year; it is attended by the Governor or his assistant. The night watch is placed at 9.15, P.M. The Governor is present, and ascertains that the cells are properly secured. Between 10 and 11 P.M., a superior officer makes his final rounds. The turnkeys in rotation patrol at night, and their circuits are marked by two tell-tale clocks. The markings of the tell-tale clocks are entered in the "State of Lockings Book," in red ink. The keys of the prison are held at night by the Governor in an iron safe in his bedroom, and he frequently visits the prison at uncertain hours after lock-up.

Punishments for Prison Offences.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1868.	M.	F.
Dark or Refractory Cells,	20	–
Stoppage of Diet,	–	–
Total,	20	–

From 1st Jan., 1869, to day of Inspection.	M.	F.
Dark or Refractory Cells,	12	–
Stoppage of Diet,	2	–
Total,	14	–

These were all inflicted by order of the Governor, without the intervention of magisterial authority, but the Punishment Book was regularly submitted to the Board at its meetings, and signed by the Chairman.

Employment on day of Inspection.

Punitive Labour.

Shot-drill and tread-wheel, ... 9 males.

Industrial Labour.

	M.	F.
Shoemaking and tailoring,	3	–
Prison duties,	3	1
Cooking,	1	–
Painting and Whitewashing,	4	–
Pumping Water,	4	–
Total,	15	1

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Wicklow Gaol.

Summary.

	M.	F.
Punitive labour,	9	–
Industrial labour,	15	1
Unemployed,	1	–
Discharged (before labour hours),	–	1
Total in custody,	25	2

Punitive labour is maintained by the tread-wheel and shot drill. The industrial employment consists in tailoring, shoemaking, painting, and other work for the requirements of the prison. The females when in custody, and not required to clean the prison, wash and sew. No profit is derived from prison labour in this prison.

Schools.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1868. M.	F.	From 1st Jan., 1869, to day of Inspection. M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners who attended school,	188	60	109	30
Average daily number of pupils,	20·2	5	22·3	2·9
Number of days on which school was held,	314	262	210	200

School-hours.—Males, from 1 to 3 o'clock; Females, from 12½ to 2½ o'clock.

The new school-room for males is well planned, and the prisoners in it are in separation; the school for females is held in a day-room of the prison; the approved form of register is kept. The school is not inspected by the officer of any educational establishment, but both the Chaplains visit occasionally, and the Protestant Chaplain enters his observations in the school register.

Dietary and Contracts.

For prisoners whose term of imprisonment shall not exceed one week:—

Class 1, Males.—Breakfast, 8 oz. of meal in stirabout, and ½ a pint of new milk. Dinner, 14 oz. of bread, and 1 pint of vegetable soup.

Class 2, Females.—Breakfast, 7 oz. of meal in stirabout, and ½ a pint of new milk. Dinner, 12 oz. of bread, and ¾ of a pint of vegetable soup.

Class 3, Juveniles under 15 years.—Breakfast, 5 oz. of meal in stirabout, and ½ a pint of new milk. Dinner, not less than 8 oz. of bread, and 1 pint of vegetable soup. Supper, 4 oz. of bread.

For prisoners whose terms of imprisonment shall not exceed one week, for untried prisoners, and for pauper debtors:—

Class 1, Males.—Breakfast, 8 oz. of meal in stirabout, and ½ a pint of new milk. Dinner, 14 oz. of bread, and 1 pint of new milk. Supper, 6 oz. of bread, and ½ a pint of new milk.

Class 2, Females.—Breakfast, 7 oz. of meal in stirabout, and ½ a pint of new milk. Dinner, 12 oz. of bread, and ¾ of a pint of new milk. Supper, 5 oz. of bread, and ½ a pint of new milk.

Class 3, under 15 years.—Breakfast, 5 oz. of meal in stirabout, and ½ a pint of new milk. Dinner, not less than 8 oz. of bread, and 1 pint of vegetable soup. Supper, 5 oz. of bread, and ½ a pint of new milk. Potatoes are substituted for bread at dinner on three days in the week, viz.:—Class 1, 3 lbs. Classes 2 and 3, 2½ lbs. The stirabout is composed of equal parts of oatmeal and Indian meal, and the bread of equal parts of second flour and wholemeal.

Contracts.—Bread, white, per 4-lb. loaf, 1½*d.* under Dublin price; brown, per 4-lb. loaf, ½*d.* under the price of white; oatmeal, per cwt., 18*s.*; Indian meal, per cwt., 11*s.*; new milk, per gallon, 8*d.*; buttermilk, per gallon, 3*d.*; coals, per ton, 14*s.* 6*d.*; gas, per 1,000 cubic feet, 7*s.* 6*d.*; candles, per lb., 6½*d.*; soap, per cwt., £1 6*s.*

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years:—

1866, . 3·27*d.* | 1867, . 3·86*d.* | 1868, . 4·63*d.*

The food which I tasted was of good quality, and the Chaplains record their observations on the quality of the provisions submitted for their inspection. The reports are almost always favourable. I found two faults of the bread recorded. I questioned all the inmates of the gaol on the day of inspection, and no complaint was made to me by any. Since the new dietary table has been introduced, the diet ordered to prisoners out of hospital, is merely a change from one description of food to another.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Wicklow Gaol.

Net cost of gaol, including diet and salaries, for the three preceding years:—

1866, . £1,806 10*s.* 11*d.* | 1867, . £1,569 6*s.* 0*d.* | 1868, . £1,553 3*s.* 10*d.*

Average cost of each prisoner per annum for the last three years:—

1866, . £36 18*s.* 1*d.* | 1867, . £46 3*s.* 4*d.* | 1868, . £46 15*s.* 4*d.*

Amounts repaid out of the Consolidated Fund for the maintenance, &c:, of certain classes of prisoners:—

1866, . £136 8*s.* 2*d.* | 1867, . £73 9*s.* 4*d.* | 1868, . £91 8*s.* 7*d.*

Books and Accounts.

The various registries of discipline and finance in this prison, are well and carefully kept. The daily employment book shows how each inmate is engaged. The Governor's journal is fully entered up, and noteworthy occurrences are marked in red ink. The Officers' Conduct Book is kept; all the superior officers have journals. Pass-checks are now issued to prison officers leaving the gaol, as was recommended in a former report.

Officers and Salaries.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Non-Resident.			
John W. Fetherston H., esq., Local Inspector, . .	99	4	0
Rev. Henry Rooke, Protestant Chaplain, . . .	46	18	5 1/3
Rev. Patrick O'Doherty, Roman Catholic Chaplain,	46	18	5 1/3
Andrew Nolan, esq., Surgeon,		—*	
Resident.			
Edward Storey, Governor, .	150	0	0
Wm. Quin, Gate-keeper, assists in keeping the books,	40	0	0
Turnkeys. Robert Graham, Storekeeper, School Teacher, and *Shoemaker*, . .	35	0	0
Turnkeys. John Manley, *Painter*, .	35	0	0
Turnkeys. William Roberts, *Nailer*,	30	0	0
Turnkeys. Richard Skerrett, School Teacher, ...	30	0	0
Turnkeys. Michael Doyle, *Tailor*, .	30	0	0
Mrs. Mary Storey, Matron,	40	0	0
Mrs. Eliz. Roberts, Dep. do.,	25	0	0
Agnes Taylor, Hospital Nurse, employed at 10*s.* per week when required.			

Officers on Gaol Allowance.

The Governor and matrons are allowed coals and candles throughout the year. The turnkeys are allowed coals during the winter months, a suit of uniform clothing annually, and a great coat every third year.

Officers' Visits.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1868.	From 1st Jan., 1869, to day of Inspection.
Local Inspector, . . .	141	106
Protestant Chaplain, . .	307	186
Roman Catholic Chaplain, .	273	152
Surgeon, ...	207	130

Hospitals.

	1866.		1867.		1868.		1869 (to day of Inspection).	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of prisoners in hospital,	4	3	2	2	1	1	—	—
No. of days therein, . .	46	88	45	44	29	28	—	—
Average daily number, .	·12	·24	·12	·12	·08	·24	—	—
No. of deaths, . . .	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Cost of medicine, . .	£10 19*s.* 9*d.*		—		—		—	

No death occurred in the prison in 1868 or 1869. The hospital building has baths, and good water-closets, one on the ground floor for males, a second off the ward for females. No hospital nurse resides on the premises, but should any of the prisoners become ill, and require removal into hospital, a qualified sick-nurse is obtained from the town of Wicklow, at a salary of 10*s.* per week; but in no instance was it found necessary to have a prisoner in hospital previously to my inspection in 1869.

* Paid by presentment, for attending gaol and county infirmary.

Board of Superintendence.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Wicklow Gaol.

Sir George Hodson, bart., D.L., J.P.	Robert Francis Ellis, esq., J.P.	Wm. Jones Westby, esq., D.L., J.P.
Charles Tottenham, esq., J.P.	Captain De Butts.	William Grogan, esq., J.P.
Major Cunninghame, D.L., J.P.	William Magee, esq., J.P.	Francis W. Green, esq.
	Rev. John Drought.	Edward A. Dennis, esq., J.P.
	Robert D. Barry, esq.	

The Board meets monthly for the discharge of business, on the second Monday of each month, when the various books are duly submitted for inspection, the salaries of subordinate officers paid, and other business transacted. The salaries of superior officers and large accounts are paid half-yearly, by presentment, at assizes.

Bridewells.

There are two bridewells in this county, one a district bridewell at Baltinglass, situated in the centre of the street of the town, and in part under the court-house. It has been considerably improved during the present year. The other bridewell is at Tinnahely, and is very defective in many points of view. Tinnahely is within easy access by railway of the county gaol at Wicklow; and the Inspectors-General are of opinion that a bridewell here is unnecessary, as a good lock-up only is required in the district. Prisoners would then be sent direct by railway to the gaol at Wicklow, and the cost of the bridewell saved to the county. The maintenance of this bridewell cost the county £41 10*s.* 2*d.* in 1868.

Bridewells.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS.

——	Tinnahely.	
	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year,	15	10
Of whom were Drunkards,	1	–
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding inspection,	1	3
Of whom were Drunkards,	–	–
Petty Sessions,	Tinnahely fortnightly, on Wednesdays; Carnew on Thursdays, and Coolkevin on Mondays.	
Committals,	Some illegal.	
Registry,	Correctly kept.	
Repairs,	Building in fair repair, but yards require gravel and water channel from the pump.	
Security,	Inadequate, especially of yard.	
Accommodation,	Two day-rooms and four cells for all prisoners.	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils.	Good and sufficient.	
Water,	By good pump on premises.	
Sewerage,	Good.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	Clean and orderly; ventilation fair.	
Cost of Dietary per day,	7*d.* for males, and 6*d.* for females.	
Salaries,	£25; matron £30.	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment.	Court-house keeper, salary £8.	
Date of Statutable Inspection.	This bridewell was inspected by my colleague on the 5th October, 1869.	
Remarks,	My colleague in his report on this prison remarks, that as the bridewell is near to Wicklow by railway, and a police lock-up in the town, the bridewell is unnecessary. In this I agree with him. The bridewell costs a considerable sum yearly for maintenance, and the facility to send prisoners to Wicklow gaol by railway obviates the necessity to keep up the establishment.	

SOUTH DISTRICT.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS—*continued.*

County of Wicklow.

Bridewells.

	Baltinglass District Bridewell.	
	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year,	52	11
Of whom were Drunkards,	19	2
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding inspection,	11	2
Of whom were Drunkards,	7	–
Petty Sessions,	Baltinglass fortnightly, on Fridays; Dunlavin fortnightly, on Wednesdays; Hacketstown monthly.	
Committals,	Regular, but I observe many workhouse and poor law offenders are committed.	
Registry,	Correctly kept, except the word "suspicion" entered in the column for "crime" in some instances.	
Repairs,	The whole concern was under repair in hands of contractor when I visited. £560 has been spent on the court-house, prison, and keeper's apartments, viz.:—£400 court-house, prison and keeper's house £150; but the accommodation for prisoners, especially for females, is imperfect. The cells for females are under court-house, and the windows of the cells for males look into the exercising yard for females. I regret that when the alterations were being made the requirements of the Prisons Act were not complied with, and the approval of the Lord Lieutenant obtained; the plan would then have been examined by persons who understand prison construction. If this had been done the alterations would have been more judiciously made.	
Security,	Very secure, unless the prisoner is aided from outside; walls high.	
Accommodation,	Construction of prison faulty, especially that for females; males two day-rooms, one used as a store, and five cells; females, day-room and two cells, a third used as a store; no sashes or shutters to cell windows, which are very small; one day-room for males has no window, except in door.	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils.	Sufficient.	
Water,	Two good pumps; one in each yard; one a force pump; water abundant.	
Sewerage,	Very effective. The privies should be supplied with water, and made waterclosets.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	Clean and orderly, but ventilation very bad.	
Cost of Dietary per day,	5*d.* for prisoners of both sexes.	
Salaries,	Keeper, £50; Matron, £20; Turnkey, £25, with rations, valued at 3*s.* 6*d.* per week to latter.	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment.	Is Court-keeper.	
Date of Statutable Inspection.	20th August, 1869.	
Remarks,	One male prisoner in custody, committed from the workhouse; he is a vagrant, and suffering under the venereal disease. It is stated that he applied to be taken into the workhouse hospital, and when refused he tore the sheets of his bed, for which he has been sentenced to imprisonment in Wicklow gaol. This, he states, is what he wanted, as he had no other means to get medical attendance and the comforts of an hospital. The Keeper is allowed 6*s.* per day travelling expenses to Wicklow, the Turnkey 4*s.*, and to Blessington 2*s.* 6*d.* As there is a second male officer here, the Keeper accompanies prisoners to Petty Sessions, as the law directs.	

JOHN LENTAIGNE, *Inspector-General.*

DUBLIN DISTRICT.

COUNTY OF DUBLIN GAOL, AT KILMAINHAM.—STATUTABLE INSPECTION, 29TH AND 30TH DECEMBER, 1869.

State, &c.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Master Debtors,	4	–	4	–	–	–
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	4	–	4	–	–	–
,, Larceny,	4	–	4	–	–	–
,, Misdemeanors,	2	2	4	–	–	–
TRIED. *Cases disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.*						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Imprisonment,	11	5	16	–	–	–
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	19	2	21	–	–	–
By Courts-Martial.						
Military Offenders,	5	–	5	–	–	–
Disposed of Summarily.						
For Larceny,	4	1	5	–	–	–
Offences under Larceny Act,	8	4	12	–	–	–
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties,	4	1	5	–	–	–
Other Misdemeanors,	8	3	11	–	–	–
Drunkards,	–	1	1	–	–	–
Total,	69	19	88	–	–	–

Number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years:—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1866,	57	27	1868,	41	16
1867,	70	–	1869 (day of inspection),	69	19

Number of returned convicts in gaol on the day of inspection, and during each of the three preceding years, and the expired portion of 1869:—

	1866.		1867.		1868.		Up to and including day of inspection.		Day of inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Persons,	4	7	2	4	5	6	6	2	–	–
Committals,	4	20	2	14	5	14	7	21	1	2

DUBLIN DISTRICT.

County of Dublin Gaol.

Number of Committals, specifying the Offences, during the years 1867, 1868, *and* 1869 (*up to and including the day of Inspection*); *also the Offences of all Prisoners in custody on the day of Inspection.*

OFFENCES.	1867.		1868.		1869 (up to and including day of Inspection).		In Custody on day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Murder (exclusive of infanticide),	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
Shooting at, stabbing, conspiring, &c., to take life,	3	–	1	–	3	–	1	–
Manslaughter,	–	–	2	–	1	–	–	–
Concealing birth of infants,	–	1	–	3	–	–	–	–
Exposing or abandoning children,	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	1
Rape and other carnal offences,	4	2	5	2	11	2	8	–
Common Assaults,	54	14	61	10	89	11	5	–
Assaults occasioning bodily harm,	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults on peace, &c., officers on duty,	36	8	41	9	56	12	6	4
Other assaults,	21	1	6	1	14	1	3	–
Burglary, housebreaking, &c.,	10	–	11	–	13	1	5	–
Robbery,	8	3	26	15	29	10	15	5
Stealing horses, cattle, and other live stock,	5	–	6	–	4	–	1	–
Larceny,	69	47	65	39	57	33	7	4
Receiving stolen goods,	–	–	3	6	3	1	1	1
Obtaining money by false pretences,	1	2	–	–	1	1	–	–
Fraud, and attempts to defraud,	3	–	6	6	11	1	–	–
Arson, and attempts to commit arson,	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–
Other malicious offences against property,	10	5	12	6	15	8	–	–
Forgery,	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–
Offences against the currency,	–	1	1	–	2	3	–	1
Perjury, and subornation of perjury,	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
Riot, rescue, &c.,	–	–	–	–	5	1	2	–
Military offences,	24	–	13	–	42	–	5	–
Naval offences,	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
Under Poor Law Act,	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Revenue Offences,	2	1	–	–	2	–	–	–
Other offences—								
Against the person,	13	–	10	6	8	2	–	–
Against property with violence,	4	2	5	–	–	–	–	–
Against property without violence,	29	28	55	14	54	24	2	2
Affecting the public peace,	52	136	82	203	94	167	3	–
High Treason,	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Treason-felony,	46	–	2	–	1	–	–	–
Whiteboy Offences,	158	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Under Habeas Corpus Suspension Act,	37	–	22	–	–	–	–	–
Contempt of Court,	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Total criminal class,	595	251	445	322	516	280	65	18
Vagrancy,	22	15	27	16	14	8	–	–
Drunkenness,	55	119	77	123	78	119	–	1
Lunacy (under 1st & 2nd Vic., cap. 27),	17	15	–	–	–	–	–	–
Debt,	28	4	14	2	22	2	4	–
Remanded for further examination,	185	10	75	23	78	25	–	–
Total,	902	414	638	486	708	434	69	19

Committals.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1868.	M.	F.	*From 1st Jan., 1869, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Debtors,	14	2	Debtors,	22	2
Criminals,	520	345	Criminals,	594	305
Vagrants,	27	16	Vagrants,	14	8
Drunkards,	77	123	Drunkards,	78	119
Total,	638	486	Total,	708	434

It will be seen from the above tables that there is very little difference in the nature of the crime, or the number of criminals committed here during the last two years, and that with the exception of one prisoner charged with treason-felony, there is this year a total absence of commitments for political offences, neither was there any commitment for murder, though there were three for conspiring to take life, and one for manslaughter. The remaining offences were chiefly assaults and robberies of the usual description, which are inevitable in the outskirts and purlieus of large cities, and in metropolitan counties. I would here draw attention to the very large number of drunkards committed to this prison, the greater part of whom are females; 78 males and 119 females having been committed during the year for that offence, *i.e.*, over 17 per cent. of the total number committed. I cannot but think if more severe discipline were maintained amongst this class, the numbers committed would be considerably lessened.

Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors).

Committed	M.	F.	Committed	M.	F.
Once within the year,	487	205	Once within the year,	352	165
Twice ,,	34	18	Twice ,,	42	21
Thrice ,,	13	11	Thrice ,,	20	11
Four times ,,	5	7	Four times ,,	1	7
Five times ,,	2	3	Five times ,,	–	2
Six times ,,	–	4	Six times ,,	1	4
Seven times ,,	–	3	Seven times ,,	–	2
Eight times ,,	–	2	Eight times ,,	–	3
Nine times ,,	–	3	Nine times ,,	–	3
Ten times ,,	–	2	Ten times ,,	–	1
Eleven times ,,	–	–	Eleven times ,,	–	1
Twelve times ,,	–	1	Twelve times ,,	–	–
Thirteen times ,,		1	Thirteen times ,,	–	1
Fourteen times ,,	–	–	Fourteen times ,,	–	1
Sixteen times ,,	–	1	Sixteen times ,,	–	–
Seventeen times ,,	–	–	Seventeen times ,,	–	1
Eighteen times ,,	–	1	Eighteen times ,,	–	–
Total,	541	262	Total,	596	223

Averages, &c. (exclusive of Debtors).

—	From 1st January to 31st December, 1868.			From 1st January, 1869, to day of Inspection.		
	M.	F.	Date.	M.	F.	Date.
Average daily number of prisoners in custody,	56·3	17·7	—	69·9	17·8	—
Highest number at any one time,	93		20th June.	114		20th July.
Lowest ditto,	52		30th Nov.	51		2nd Jan.
Highest number of males at any one time,	83		5th April.	88		20th July.
Ditto, of females,	25		14th Oct.	28		18th July.
Lowest number of males at any one time,	35		16th Oct.	36		2nd Jan.
Ditto of females,	11		29th June.	9		6th May.

DUBLIN DISTRICT.

County of Dublin Gaol.

Highest number of prisoners (exclusive of debtors) in gaol during each of the last seven years, and up to day of inspection in 1869 :—

9th October, 1862,	119	27th February, 1866,	138
27th October, 1863,	114	3rd April, 1867,	229
15th June, 1864,	97	20th June, 1868,	93
22nd September, 1865,	118	20th July, 1869,	114

By the table indicating the number of times prisoners were committed during the year it may be observed that the numbers returning repeatedly to crime are very numerous. One female had been committed no less than 18 times during the year, whereas 6 times was the most any male was committed ; but twenty males were committed three times in that period. This class of prisoner is always most difficult to deal with as far as punishment and reformation is concerned. The women are chiefly of the lowest class of prostitutes, and the men vagabond and dissolute. At the same time it is very desirable to endeavour to keep them as much as possible off the rates, and I therefore consider that such offenders, living as they do by crime, should be treated with greater severity than those only committed for their first or second offence ; and I trust that they will in future be dealt with, as far as possible, under the Habitual Criminals Act of last Session. The total number of males committed this year exceeded that of last year by 70, but there was a falling off of 52 in the female commitments, making a total increase of 18 in the numbers committed. The average daily number of male prisoners, exclusive of debtors, this year, is 13 more than last year, but the female daily average is almost the same. It will be seen by the last table that, with the exception of the years 1866 and 1867, the highest number of prisoners at any one time during the last 8 years has varied very little.

Juveniles.

There were no juveniles in custody at my inspection, but the Governor I understand takes care to keep any who are committed strictly separate from the adult prisoners.

Debtors.

There were 22 male and 2 female debtors committed during the year, though only four (who were all master debtors) were in custody on the day of my inspection. Considering the present uncertain state of the law respecting imprisonment for debt in Ireland, I cannot recommend any material amendment in the defects which are but too apparent in the debtors' quarters here ; but I must draw attention to a fact I alluded to in my remarks in the prison books, viz., the very unsuitable quarters that are at present used by mistress debtors. The proper apartment for this class of prisoners has been given to one of the matrons, and the mistress debtors are now condemned to one of the most unwholesome, ill-lighted, and badly ventilated rooms in the whole prison. I therefore consider it to be the duty of the Board to provide other apartments, of which there is an abundance in the prison, for this matron, and to permit the apartment originally allotted to the mistress debtors to be reserved for their use.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	5	5	Store Rooms,	7	3
Yards,	5	5	Laundry,	–	1
Day Room,	1	–	Drying Rooms,	–	2
Solitary Cells,	4	3	Lavatories,	3	4
Single Cells, not less in size than 9 ft. long, 6 ft. wide, 8 ft. high=432 cubic ft.,	96	43	Baths,	9	3
			Water-closets,	16	9
			Fumigating Room,	1	–
Sleeping Rooms,	6	2	Reception Rooms,	9	1
No. of Beds in such Rooms,	4	–	Pump,	1	–
Hospital Rooms,	5	2	Well,	1	–
Chapel,	1	–	Crank Pump,	1	–
School Rooms,	1	1	Mat Tables,	4	–
Workshop,	1	–	Mangle,	–	1
Kitchen,	1	–	Tell-tale Clocks,	2	–

DUBLIN DISTRICT.

County of Dublin Gaol.

At my different inspections of this gaol during the year, I always found it in an orderly condition, discipline maintained, and the Governor attentive to his several duties; the cells and corridors were clean, and the building appeared to be in good repair. There are 88 male and 31 female separate cells of the required size, all heated, lighted, ventilated, and supplied with bells. The system of heating the female prison is far better than that of the male prison—the former being heated by hot water pipes and the latter by flues. The great disadvantage of this latter method is that prisoners can communicate at long distances with one another through these flues without being detected. However, having regard to the uncertain and unsatisfactory state of prison law in Ireland, I cannot recommend so considerable an outlay as the amendment of this defect would involve, until such time as the decision of Parliament respecting our county prisons is known; but, in the meantime, care should be taken to disperse as far as possible important prisoners throughout the several tiers of the prison, so as to prevent communication between them.

Kitchen.

A new kitchen has lately been put up with a steam boiler and suitable fittings, at a cost of £79. It is a great improvement on the old one, which was very small and hard to be kept clean and tidy.

Laundry.

There is an excellent laundry in the female prison, consisting of 12 stalls; also two good steam boilers, and well fitted drying closets and ironing-rooms. All the prisoners' clothes are washed here under the superintendence of the matron, who deserves much credit for the cleanliness, order, and discipline she maintains in her department.

The keys of the female prison are kept at night by the matron, who reports as to her charge at 8 o'clock every evening to the Governor. There is a sufficient quantity of lavatories and water-closets on each corridor of both prisons, to which water is supplied in abundance from the tank.

It would appear from the preceding table that baths were plentifully supplied throughout the prison, but there are only two in the whole of the criminal male prison (not including the hospital which is a separate building), and these are on the basement floor and at a great distance from the cells, more especially from those in the upper corridors. I therefore do not consider that the 9th rule of the 109th section of the Prisons Act, which directs "That all prisoners shall have free access to the bath in their respective parts of the prison at all reasonable hours," is complied with, and would suggest that at least one bath should be put up in each corridor of the male prison. This would be attended with very little expense, and great convenience to the prison would arise from such an arrangement. I must here draw attention to the system pursued of bathing prisoners, which will account for the evident want of cleanliness in the appearance of the male prisoners and their clothes. No prisoner is permitted to take a bath without being first brought before the doctor, and then only every three months. This is quite contrary to the provisions of statute above quoted, as well as to the usual customs of prisons, and I would recommend that all prisoners should be bathed on entering the gaol, after being inspected by the Medical Officer, unless he forbids it, and also at least once a month during the period of their imprisonment. The baths in the female prison are much more accessible and conveniently situated than in the male, being next to the laundry.

The reception cells are in the ordinary prison, which is, I think, an objectionable arrangement, as new prisoners are always liable to introduce

DUBLIN DISTRICT.

County of Dublin Gaol.

disease, and should not therefore be placed in their "proper ward" until inspected by the doctor. The 20th rule of the 109th section of the Prisons Act provides that "The physician or surgeon shall examine every prisoner who shall be brought into prison, before he or she shall be passed into the proper ward." I would therefore suggest that in the event of the prison being remodelled, reception cells may be provided apart from the ordinary prison, and I consider that the present quarters for debtors could be admirably adapted to this purpose.

The prison is well supplied with water, both from the river and from a well on the premises. That from the former is used for ablutionary purposes, and is driven by a crank pump into a cistern above the prison. This pump is situated on the underground floor of the prison, in a very confined, dark, and badly ventilated position. Only six prisoners can work it at a time, which is by no means sufficient for the requirements of the gaol, as all prisoners sentenced to hard labour should be employed at the crank pump for several hours daily. The situation of the boxes for the reliefs, is so defective that it would be quite impossible for any officer to maintain proper discipline here. In testimony of this, I append a report extracted from one of the warder's report-books, which clearly indicates the state of disorder that is almost inevitable under the circumstances:—

"Kilmainham Gaol.

"SIR,

"I beg leave to state that when at the pump, prisoner P. M. contended with prisoner J. M. about one of the boxes in which M. had been seated.

"I then put M. into a box; and also when they were returning to turn the pump, prisoner J. P., without any provocation whatever, spoke to M. and called him an informer; he also wanted to fight with him, and insisted upon doing so until I sent M. to his cell.

"J. WILSON."

"P.S.—P. was also chewing tobacco at the pump. Searched him and found some tobacco on his person.

"J. WILSON."

Under these circumstances I consider that the crank pump should be removed to one of the outer yards, where good ventilation could be supplied, and arrangements made for the employment of a larger number of prisoners, and for the maintenance of discipline and order. There are three tell-tale clocks in the prison, which are carefully examined every morning by the Deputy Governor and the result noted in the morning state. In the event of the night watchman neglecting three times to peg these clocks, he is brought before the Board and dealt with accordingly. This is an advantageous practice, and I would be glad to see it adopted elsewhere, as too much caution cannot be observed in insisting on the strict vigilance of the night watch.

Photography is very successfully carried on by the Deputy Governor, and the adoption of it has now become compulsory in all prisons, in order to afford facilities for carrying out the provisions of the Habitual Criminals Act.

Six of the cells in the male prison are fitted up with special padlocks and safety bolts, and are used for important prisoners. There are also strong check doors all over the gaol, so that with a proper amount of vigilance, there should be very little doubt of the safety of prisoners committed here.

The solitary cells are on the basement floor, and are properly heated and provided with bells. Females, while in solitary, are supplied with beds and bedding at night, the males with only a mattress. This latter is found to be a very salutary practice, and well calculated to lessen the necessity of such punishment.

The arrangements for visitors to prisoners are very good. They are permitted to see their friends through a window in the hall—untried

DUBLIN DISTRICT.

County of Dublin Gaol.

prisoners once a week; convicted, once a month—good conduct being the indispensable condition of such a privilege. Each prisoner is also allowed to write a letter once a month. I would here draw attention to there being no Boardroom within the prison, owing to which defect the Board hold their meetings in the Court-house, which I do not consider an advantageous or convenient arrangement. It must often occur that prisoners should be brought before Boards of Superintendence, either by their own desire or on account of misconduct, but as the Kilmainham Boardroom is not within the prison, it would be illegal to bring a prisoner to that room. Under these circumstances I think the duties of the Board would be performed with much greater advantage to the prison and convenience to themselves if a suitable room were provided within the prison for their meetings. There is abundance of space in the building for the purpose, and the expense that would be incurred in fitting up such an apartment would be very trifling.

Chapel.

There is one chapel which is used for prisoners of all denominations, and it is very suitably arranged, the sexes and different classes of prisoners being duly separated.

Schools.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1868.		From 1st Jan., 1869, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners who attended school,	21	16	40	22
Average daily number of pupils,	5·4	4·02	7·08	2·5
Number of days on which school was held,	82	130	228	135

School-hours.—Males, 10 to 12; Females, 12 to 2.

School is held for two hours every week day except Saturday. The Assistant Matron teaches the females, and the Tailor Warder the males. Neither teacher has, however, been trained under any educational Board, but the school is inspected by and is under the National Board. The average daily number attending during the year was seven males and two females. Both male and female schools are stalled.

Stock at the time of Inspection.

	In Use.	In Store.	*Male Clothing.*	In Use.	In Store.	*Female Clothing.*	In Use.	In Store.
Blankets, pairs of,	174½	21	Shirts,	142	56	Shifts,	42	31
Sheets, pairs of,	181½	60	Jackets,	99	48	Jackets,	43	12
Rugs,	170	22	Vests,	86	71	Petticoats,	70	14
Hammocks or Cots,	118	–	Trowsers,	87	51	Aprons,	46	154
Bed-ticks,	177	21	Caps,	124	47	Neckerchiefs,	–	45
Bedsteads,	16	–	Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	80	9	Caps,	55	–
						Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	25	2

The beds and bedding throughout the prison are of an excellent quality, and abundant in quantity. The clothing of the female prisoners too appeared to be good and sufficient, well fitted and in good repair; but I regret to have to state that some of the male prisoners' clothing was poor and worn out, dirty, slovenly, and badly fitted. Some tall men were dressed in clothes too tight and too short for them, whereas small men were enveloped in clothing which required to be tied up with strings and pieces of cocoa fibre; some too were obliged to use nails instead of buttons. Their shoes also were equally defective, and numbers of them unfit for use. Some of the jackets and trowsers were quite new, but owing to their not being properly cut and fitted, there was a very great waste of cloth, and gross ignorance displayed by the Tailor Warder and the officer whose duty it is to superintend such matters.

I understand that since my inspection the Board have ordered an issue of shoes to the prisoners, but this does not exempt the superior officers

DUBLIN DISTRICT.

County of Dublin Gaol.

of the prison from the responsibility of permitting the stock of shoes being so deficient as was the case at the time of my inspection. I find that no less than 18 shoemakers were committed here during the year, so that if due advantage had been taken of their skill, there should have been an abundant supply of shoes in store.

I regret that socks and stockings are not supplied to the prisoners, for though they are not absolutely ordered by statute, yet the class confined here are doubtless accustomed to wear them, and it would greatly conduce to their comfort if they were supplied with them; the additional expense would be very trifling as they might be all made by the female prisoners, and further advantage would accrue by affording them extra employment.

The prison stores are in the sole charge of one officer, who it appears renders no proper account to any one during the year of the articles committed to his charge. Without in the least wishing to impugn the integrity of this officer (of whom indeed I heard the highest character), I consider that such a want of system should not be allowed to continue, and that the Local Inspector or Governor should at least twice in every year, take stock of all the prison stores and property. The Local Inspector is the principal officer of the prison and is bound to report to the Queen's Bench especially regarding the food, clothing, bedding, &c., and is clearly the person to look to and superintend the property of the Board. But as the Governor is the chief resident officer of the prison, he of course should bear his share of this responsibility, and also maintain a careful supervision over the property of the prison, and in fact he is as fully responsible for its safe keeping as the Local Inspector. Under the present system there is no sufficient check on the issue of materials or stores, I would therefore strongly recommend the careful consideration of this matter by the Board, with a view to establishing a more business-like system in this department.

Prisoners sentenced to Solitary Confinement and Whipping.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1868.	M.	F.	*From 1st January, 1869, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Solitary confinement,	–	–	Solitary confinement,	–	–
Whipping,	–	–	Whipping,	1	–

Punishments for Prison Offences.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1868.	M.	F.	*From 1st Jan., 1869, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Dark or Refractory Cells,	18	–	Dark or Refractory Cells,	17	–

Employment on day of Inspection.

Punitive Labour.

	M.	F.
Crank pumps, three hours daily,	12	–
Washing, ironing and mangling,	–	5
Total,	12	5

Industrial Labour.

	M.	F.
Mason,	1	–
Carpenter,	1	–
Painter,	1	–
Matmaking,	4	–
Picking oakum,	37	–
Prison duties,	7	4
Unemployed,	6	3
Needlework,	–	7
Total,	57	14

Summary.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Punitive labour,	12	5	Wardsmen and Women,	5	4
Industrial labour,	44	7	Cooking,	2	–
Unemployed,	2	3			
Debtors (unemployed),	4	–	Total in custody,	69	19

Net profit, the produce of prisoners' labour disposed of outside the gaol, for the last three years :— DUBLIN DISTRICT.

1866, . £13 8s. 3d. | 1867, . £20 7s. 2d. | 1868, . £28 15s. 2d.

County of Dublin Gaol.

The punishments during the year, with one exception, were chiefly administered by the Governor; but I regret to find that all punishments are not entered by him in the punishment-book, so that the above table is not a full account of those inflicted. It has not been the custom to enter small punishments such as stoppage of diet, but I impressed on the Governor the necessity of recording in the Punishment Book the most trivial offence, with the punishment inflicted, and I have no doubt he will henceforth adopt this system. In no case should a prisoner receive any punishment unless he is duly brought before the Governor and his case thoroughly investigated by him. The fact that no female was punished during the year either by the Governor or by magisterial authority, speaks well not only for those prisoners themselves, but also for the management and discipline maintained amongst the females.

The punitive labour consists of three hours daily at the crank mill for the males, and washing and mangling for the females. When engaged at the mill, prisoners are only ten minutes on and ten minutes off, which reduces their time of actual hard labour daily to one and a half hour. This I do not consider an adequate amount of such labour to exact from prisoners so sentenced, so that when the crank pump is removed from its present unwholesome position, I think it would be the duty of the Board to insist on the sentence of the law being more strictly complied with in regard to this class of prisoner.

The industrial labour for the males consists chiefly of oakum picking, mat-making, and prison duties, while the females are employed at needle work and cleaning up the prison. Considering the very great number of tradesmen and artisans that pass through this prison, amounting this year to about 140, I do not think that an adequate quantity of industrial labour is followed, nor is there sufficient attention devoted to the instruction of unskilled prisoners in trades, seven only who came in entirely ignorant of any trade, having been taught mat-making. The result is that the profit arising from prisoners' labour, disposed of outside the gaol, amounted during 1868 only to £28 15*s.* 2*d.*; whereas in Richmond Bridewell, in the same year, it came to £698 10*s.* 9*d.* It is, however, but fair to state that the average daily number of prisoners in this latter prison is far in excess of the number in the former, being 248 at Richmond to 77 at Kilmainham. At the same time the class of prisoners are much the same in both prisons. I therefore can see no reason why an equal proportion of industrial labour should not be carried on, and have no doubt that if a warder with a knowledge of trades were appointed, and due attention given to the subject, the profits here would be soon very much increased, and the rates proportionably relieved. Unlock takes place at 7, A.M., both in summer and winter, and lock-up at 5.30, P.M.—prisoners are thus left in idleness thirteen and a half hours daily. This is quite contrary to all modern ideas of the employment of prisoners, and as gas is supplied in the cells, such idle habits should not now be permitted. All prisoners should be at work in summer at least by six o'clock, and be employed every hour in the day until bedtime; in winter they could easily work by gas-light in their cells, to the advantage of the prison and themselves.

Dietary.

Prisoners whose sentences shall not exceed one week.

Males—Breakfast—8 oz. oatmeal in stirabout, and ½ pint new milk. Dinner—14 oz. bread and 1 pint vegetable soup.

Females—Breakfast—7 oz. oatmeal in stirabout, and ½ pint new milk. Dinner—12 oz. bread, ¾ pint vegetable soup.

DUBLIN DISTRICT.

County of Dublin Gaol.

Prisoners under fifteen years of age—Breakfast—5 oz. oatmeal in stirabout, ½ pint new milk. Dinner, 8 oz. bread, 1 pint vegetable soup. Supper—4 oz. bread.

Other Prisoners.

Males—Breakfast—8 oz. oatmeal in stirabout, and ½ pint new milk. Dinner—14 oz. bread, 1 pint new milk. Supper—6 oz. bread, ½ pint new milk.

Females—Breakfast—7 oz. oatmeal in stirabout, ½ pint new milk. Dinner—12 oz. bread, ¼ pint new milk. Supper—5 oz. bread and ½ pint new milk.

Juveniles—5 oz. oatmeal, ½ pint new milk, for breakfast. 8 oz. bread, 1 pint vegetable soup, for dinner. Supper—5 oz. bread, ½ pint new milk. Potatoes three days in the week—males, 3 lbs.; females, 2½ lbs.; juveniles, 2½ lbs.

I examined the provisions, which appeared of a good quality, and are generally reported on favourably by the Chaplains. I was surprised, however, to find that the dietary formula was not strictly adhered to, as the food directed to be supplied for supper was served to the prisoners at dinner time, and consequently in most cases eaten at that time. The orders issued by the Lord Lieutenant in 1868 are distinct on this subject, and I think the superior officers of the prison should not have countenanced the serving of two meals together, it being a clear evasion of His Excellency's order. However, I understand that the dietary scale is now strictly adhered to, both in form and substance.

I received no complaints of any importance from the prisoners about their food.

Contracts.

Contracts—Bread, white, per 2 lb. loaf, 3¼*d.*; brown do., per lb., 1½*d.*; oatmeal, per cwt., 16*s.* 6*d.*; meat, per lb., 7½*d.*; new milk, per gallon, 1*s.*; salt, per cwt., 2*s.*; coal, per ton, 17*s.* 3*d.*; gas, per 1,000 cubic feet, 4*s.* 6*d.*; soap, per cwt., £1 4*s.*

The books and registries are chiefly kept by the Deputy-Governor, who bestows much care and attention upon them. Both the Governor's and Surgeon's journals are fully and carefully kept, and are useful records of the several duties performed by these officers. Those of the Chaplains are merely records of their visits to the prison, which information can be obtained from the extern officer's gate-book. I would therefore urge upon these gentlemen the importance of a more strict observance of the 69th section of the 7th Geo. 4, cap. 74, in regard to the keeping of their journals, as well as the manner in which the duty of inspecting the provisions is to be performed. For although I believe they are regularly and frequently inspected, yet the requirements of the statute are not absolutely carried out.

I regret to find that the Local Inspector does not keep a journal. As I think this is one of the most useful of prison records, and is recommended by the Inspectors-General to be kept in all prisons, I would earnestly urge the importance of a full and explicit journal being kept by this officer. The daily employment of prisoners' book and the visitors' book should also be obtained, and regularly written up; for it is quite impossible that the provisions of 107th section of the Prisons Act can be adhered to, unless the daily employment of each prisoner, and the account of his labour is properly and minutely recorded. A very excellent system is followed here, in requiring all subordinate officers to keep a record of the performance of their duties. These journals are submitted to the Governor and inspected by him daily.

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years:—

1866, . . 3·1*d.* | 1867, . . 5·01*d.* | 1868, . . 5·5*d.*

Net cost of gaol, including diet and salaries, for the three preceding years:—

1866, . £2,572 4*s.* 7*d.* | 1867, . £4,526 17*s.* 5*d.* | 1868, . £3,648 15*s.* 5*d.*

Average cost of each prisoner per annum for the last three years:—

1866, . £30 19*s.* 9·7*d.* | 1867, . £32 16*s.* 1*d.* | 1868, . £47 7*s.* 9*d.*

DUBLIN DISTRICT.

County of Dublin Gaol.

By the last of the above tables it will be seen that the average cost of each prisoner per annum has been gradually increasing during the last three years, and that in the year 1868 it was £16 8*s.* per head more than in 1866. This difference is very considerable, and is, in itself, more than the entire average cost of each prisoner per annum in the county of Antrim gaol. Under these circumstances I would draw the attention of the Board to the importance of establishing greater economy in the management of this prison.

Officers and Salaries.

Non-Resident.	£	*s.*	*d.*
Capt. Langrishe, Local Insp.,	130	0	0
Rev. Robert Flemyng, Protestant Chaplain,	55	7	8
Rev. S. G. Morrison, Presbyterian Chaplain,	55	7	8
Rev. Edw. Kennedy, Roman Catholic Chaplain,	55	7	8
William Thornhill, esq., Surgeon,	130	0	0
Resident.			
Henry Price, Governor,	300	0	0
Thomas Flewett, Deputy Governor and Clerk,	100	0	0
James Gordon, Chief Warder, Storekeeper, and *Shoemaker*,	60	0	0

	£	*s.*	*d.*
James Reynolds, Gate Warder, *Tailor*, and Schoolmaster,	45	0	0
William Bigger, *Weaver*,	35	0	0
Warders. Samuel Wallace,	35	0	0
Warders. James Kenny,	35	0	0
Warders. Thomas Lucas,	35	0	0
Warders. Andrew Armstrong,	35	0	0
Warders. Robert Pattison,	30	0	0
Warders. Isaac Wilson,	30	0	0
Mary Jane Dyer, Matron,	40	0	0
Jane Burland, Assistant Matron,	30	0	0
Mary Byrne, Laundry Superintendent,	20	0	0
Anne Young, Hospital Matron,	20	0	0

Vacancies.

John Dunn appointed Warder; Honoria Kelly resigned; Maria Ormsby appointed; Maria Ormsby resigned; Mary Jane Watts appointed; Mary Jane Watts' appointment not confirmed; Mary Byrne appointed. Anne Young appointed Hospital Matron.

Officers on Gaol Allowance.

Deputy Governor, Chief Warder, 9 Warders, and 4 Matrons.

Officers' Visits.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1868.	From 1st Jan., 1869, to day of Inspection.
Local Inspector,	141	119
Protestant Chaplain,	168	170
Presbyterian Chaplain,	153	157
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	162	170
Surgeon,	147	184

Amounts repaid by the War Department for military prisoners for the last three years:—

1866, . £10 5*s.* 0*d.* | 1867, . £13 19*s.* 0*d.* | 1868, . £5 1*s.* 0*d.*

Amounts repaid by the Admiralty Department for naval prisoners for the last three years:—

1866, . £0 17*s.* 0*d.* | 1867, . £0 9*s.* 0*d.* | 1868, . £0 8*s.* 0*d.*

Amounts repaid out of the Consolidated Fund for the maintenance, &c., of certain classes of prisoners:—

1866, . £173 10*s.* 6*d.* | 1867, . £130 12*s.* 1*d.* | 1868, . £131 8*s.* 6*d.*

Hospitals.

	1866.		1867.		1868.		1869. (To day of inspection.)	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of prisoners in hospital,	36	29	26	10	24	11	11	7
No. of days therein,	1,104	1,643	856	123	503	256	295	9 0
Average daily number,	3	4·5	2·3	1·8	1·3	1·01	0·8	1
Number of deaths,	–	–	2	–	1	–	–	1
Cost of medicine,	£30 9*s.* 6*d.*		£57 16*s.* 8*d.*		£33 14*s.* 1*d.*		£31 2*s.* 4*d.*	

DUBLIN DISTRICT.

County of Dublin Gaol.

Number of Coroner's inquests held in the gaol during 1868, and up to day of inspection in 1869, and at what dates:—

14th April, 1868.—Prisoner John Brien died; Coroner attended, but did not consider it necessary to hold an inquest.

2nd November, 1869.—Inquest held on the body of Mary Anne Baily.

At the time of my inspection there were no prisoners of either sex in hospital. The male hospital is supplied with baths and water-closets; there is also a shower bath in the yard for the use of the prisoners. The hospital warder sleeps here and is locked in at night, but is able to communicate with the night watchman if necessary. The female hospital is connected with the female prison, and consists of two very spacious wards. The average daily number in hospital this year was ·8 males and 2·8 females.

The medicine is supplied by contract, and the apothecary's bill is periodically checked by the Medical Officer; but I would here call attention to the cost of medicines in this prison as compared with that of some other county prisons. For example, the daily average number of prisoners here in 1868, as I have already observed, was 77; in the county Down it was 88; the cost of medicines at Kilmainham came to £39 9*s.* 3*d.*; while in the county Down prison it came to only £4 13*s.* 10*d.* for the same year. I cannot therefore but think that more economy might be practised in this item in Kilmainham, especially as the daily average number in hospital is so small.

Under the circumstances I feel it my duty to append to this report the remarks I felt bound to make in the prison-book at the time of my inspection, in accordance with the 62 Section of the Prisons Act, together with the resolutions passed by the Board on my observations, and subsequently on the joint observations of my colleague and myself, which I also append.

REPORT.

December 30, 1869.

I completed my inspection of this prison to-day; I visited every prisoner and inspected the store, clothing, yards, and the building in detail. The prison appears in good condition and repair, though the rain was coming in from the lights in the central-hall profusely on the above date, but the storm was so severe that I do not think this is to be wondered at. At the same time if this could be remedied, the attention of the authorities should be directed to it. The bedding throughout the prison is good, but the clothing of some of the prisoners is poor, torn, and worn out, and I do not consider sufficient attention is paid to issuing and fitting prisoners with clothes, which gives the prisoner a slovenly appearance, as numbers of the prisoners are wearing clothes much too large for them. I refer now entirely to the dress of the male prisoners, as that of the females appears sufficient, good, and tidily fitted.

I must draw the attention of the Board to the present want of a system of taking stock here. It is the duty of a superior officer to take stock of all prison property at least twice a year, but this duty is entirely neglected at Kilmainham, and the whole of the prison clothes and stores are in the sole charge of one officer, who does not appear to render a proper account to any one of his charge.

I find that the supper is served at the same time as the dinner, which is quite irregular and should be discontinued.

I would urge the Board to put up at least three baths in the male prison, as I do not consider that the "9th Rule of 109 sec. of the Prisons Act" is here complied with.

The position of the crank-pump is very objectionable both from the want of ventilation, and as to space; proper discipline cannot be here maintained at present, as there are no places provided for the "reliefs." I would therefore recommend the pumps being removed to one of the yards, and duly adapted with suitable ventilation, and stalls for "reliefs."

The female debtors' quarters are very damp and dark. I think when a "mistress debtor" is in custody, the room now occupied by a matron in this part of the prison should be given up to her, and the female pauper debtors should occupy the room now devoted to a "mistress debtor."

I heard few complaints from the prisoners, and none that I could discover on inquiry were serious. The books and accounts appear regularly and correctly kept by the Deputy-Governor.

The Chaplains report generally favourably of the provisions, but they do not keep proper journals, nor do they visit the provisions by "alternate" weeks, as directed by the statute.

The Governor's journal is full and explicit.

DUBLIN DISTRICT.

County of Dublin Gaol.

I find the Surgeon orders "extra diet" for "exhausting labour." It has been found very objectionable in prisons to make distinction in the diet of prisoners, and for this reason the present liberal dietary scale has been substituted for the old one. I would therefore urge upon the Surgeon the importance of adhering, as far as possible, to the prescribed dietary form, except in such cases as he sees a prisoner stand in "need" of his prescription.

I received some complaints from prisoners that they had not seen the "Local Inspector," but as I could not see this gentleman's journal (if he keeps one), I had no means of testing the truth of such statement.

The discipline of the prison and the security of the prisoners appear to be well maintained by the Governor.

In my general report I shall report more fully upon other matters.

CHARLES F. BOURKE, *Inspector-General.*

RESOLUTIONS OF THE BOARD.

Kilmainham Gaol, 6th January, 1870.

At a meeting of the Board of Superintendence, held this day, the following resolutions were unanimously passed, on the reading of the Report of the Inspector-General.

That, with respect to the Inspector-General's remarks relative to the prisoners' clothing, the Board is of opinion that no other system can be adopted than the present one, having due regard to the economy of the gaol.*

That the Board assumed the Inspector-General and Local Inspector had attended to the duty of taking stock, under "Schedule B 7, Geo. IV., 74," but as such does not appear to have been done for some time, partly owing to the occupation of the gaol by political prisoners, the Board have made an order that it shall be attended to for the future at the prescribed times.

The Board consider the accommodation as regards the baths sufficient, no objection ever having been made by the Medical Officers of the gaol upon that point.

The Board does not consider that any advantageous alteration can be made with reference to the position of the *crank-pumps.*†

The Board find that the suggestion relative to the Female Debtors' quarters cannot be carried out, no complaint having been hitherto made by the prisoners or any other party on that subject.

With regard to the Chaplains' examination of prisoners, the Board is of opinion that the Chaplains have acted in accordance with the rules sanctioned by the Lord Lieutenant in 1862, and that it would not be desirable to make any further alterations in those rules, or in the system of keeping the Chaplains' journals.

The Surgeon having been requested to attend upon the Inspector-General at the Castle, the Board consider he will there explain fully the points relating to the "exhausting labour" diet.

A Committee of the Board having visited one of the prisoners who made the complaint to the Inspector-General that the Local Inspector had neglected to visit him, find that the complaints had no foundation whatever, and the Board is fully satisfied that the Local Inspector has regularly complied with the requirements of the statutes.

Ordered—That a copy of our minutes in reference to the Inspector-General's Report be forwarded to the Honorable C. F. Bourke.

A copy of these resolutions was forwarded to the Inspectors-General, and appeared to my colleague and myself so very much at variance with the views I had taken, that we proceeded on the 18th of January to the prison, in order to make a joint inspection into the matters referred to in my report, and remarked upon in such an inconciliatory manner by the Board. We therefore thought it due to that body and to ourselves to give the matters in question a thorough sifting, and on visiting the prison and going through the above resolutions *seriatim*, we could see no reason to cause us to come to any other conclusions than those contained in my report of December 30, 1869.

Without further comment upon the matter, I merely append the joint report of my colleague and myself, of the 18th January, together with the resolutions of the Board of the 3rd February on our report, for believing that the defects enumerated demand the attention of the Board, that my remarks were by no means unreasonable, and are supported both by statute and the by-laws of the prison, I consider that they should be adopted as far as possible.

* I am happy to find that notwithstanding this resolution the Board have now ordered a supply of shoes to be provided.

† Yet I am informed by the Governor that the Board have since decided to remove the pumps to one of the yards.

DUBLIN DISTRICT.

County of Dublin Gaol.

The following is the joint report above referred to :—

January 18, 1870.

The Board of Superintendence having ordered that certain resolutions passed at their meeting on the 6th inst., relative to the preceding observations of the Inspector-General for the Dublin District for 1869, be forwarded to the Inspectors-General. We have felt it to be our duty to make a joint inspection of the prison, and the following are the conclusions at which we have arrived.

First—We found the clothing of some of the male prisoners poor, torn, and worn out, and some of the jackets, although new, have holes cut in them by the prisoners, to tie them across their breasts with cord or cocoa fibre, as if buttoned they would be ridiculously large. A great number of the jackets and vests are wanting in buttons, and were tied with fibre. Sufficient care is not taken to mend the clothes of the males, and they are not provided with clothes to fit, which gives them a slovenly and untidy appearance. Some large men had vests and clothes much too small for them, but the clothes of the majority were far too large. The men had their trowsers tucked up at the bottom, to enable them to be worn. The jackets were much too wide round the waist, and so badly cut out as to cause an unnecessary waste of material. Some of the shoes were very bad and quite unfit for use ; but as the Governor informed us that the Board had ordered new shoes to be procured, we did not deem it necessary to exercise any exceptional powers vested in us under the 87th section of the " Prisons Act," which we never have been obliged to resort to, except in the case of Limerick City Gaol.

As regards the second resolution of the Board, we would observe that the duties of the Inspector-General are strictly defined by the Act 7 Geo. 4, cap. 74, and by reference to the 54th and subsequent sections of that Act, the Board will perceive what those duties are, and that they were under an erroneous impression when making the statement contained in their resolution, under the 87th section of the Act. Mr. Bourke might, on the 30th December, have ordered the Local Inspector to obtain a supply of articles required, and to obtain the amount expended from the Collector of Excise of the district, but as we have already observed, this has never been done by us, except in the case of Limerick City Gaol, and we do not class Kilmainham Gaol in the same category as that prison. It is however the statutable duty of the Local Inspector of the gaol to exercise a general supervision over the prison, to procure and provide necessaries for prisoners, to see that the rules and regulations are carefully carried out, and to make a report on oath to the Queen's Bench, stating how far each rule is observed, and especially with regard to the food, clothing, and bedding.

As regards the baths, the 9th Rule of the 109th section of the Prisons Act directs " That all prisoners shall have free access to the baths and necessary in their respective parts of the prison at all reasonable hours," and the Board will see that the present arrangement, and the position of the baths in the basement of the male prison is quite incompatible with the due observance of the rule, which the Local Inspector must report on to the Court of Queen's Bench. There could be no difficulty in putting up baths next the lavatories, and the expense would be inconsiderable.

The position of the crank-pump has been frequently objected to by the Inspectors-General in their reports for 1866, 1867, and 1868. The ventilation has been stated to have been defective, and various suggestions have been made to improve it by openings in the walls, which have been since made, but have not produced the desired effect; the same objection held to a similar crank-pump in the basement of Naas Gaol, which was removed last year to a shed outside the gaol, and the advantages which have resulted, not only in a sanitary point of view, but also with regard to discipline, induced Mr. Bourke to suggest that the example of the Naas Board be followed here, more especially, as by the removal, the crank-pump will be placed much nearer the supply from which water is procured. If the Board adopts his suggestion, arrangements can be made to have a sufficient number of cranks for the prisoners to work, and the seats for the prisoners waiting for their turns, can be conveniently placed. By reference to the report of Warder Wilson,* of the 10th January, the Board will perceive some of the inconveniences and obstructions to discipline, which result from the present position of the crank-pumps and reliefs.

The room in the Debtors' quarter, now occupied by the Assistant Matron, was originally intended for a mistress debtor, and we are both of opinion that it should not be diverted from that object. The room now set apart for "Mistress Debtors," is not fit for the purpose, and the Assistant Matron should be accommodated in some other part of the prison, and not placed in the only room fit for a mistress debtor, whom it would be her duty to attend.

The prison rule as to the inspection of prisoners by the Chaplains is not contrary to the Act. They should therefore be read together, and both rules complied with.

The Board in their concluding paragraph refer to a report of a committee of their body. On this subject we have only to refer to Mr. Bourke's remarks thereon.

We have fully entered into these facts, and the results of our observations on this inspection, because we feel convinced that the Board of Superintendence will now see the propriety of their reconsidering their resolutions of the 7th instant, which we believe were passed hastily and without due consideration.

JOHN LENTAIGNE,
CHARLES F. BOURKE, } *Inspectors-General.*

January 18, 1870.

* See page 514 of this report.

DUBLIN DISTRICT.

County of Dublin Gaol.

On our inspection one of the male prisoners complained that he had not been given his supper on the 10th inst.; we inquired into the fact, and ascertained that the supper with some others had been stopped by the Governor, but that no account was to be had of the supper from any of the books, nor was it returned to store, nor are these punishments entered as they should have been in the "Punishment Book." In the event of punishment being inflicted by the stoppage of a meal, credit should be given in the next day's state for that meal, and all punishments must be entered in the Punishment Book.

JOHN LENTAIGNE, CHARLES F. BOURKE, } *Inspectors-General.*

18th January, 1870.

Kilmainham Gaol.

At a meeting of the Board of Superintendence, on the 3rd February, 1870, on the reading of the Supplementary Report of the Inspectors-General, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted, and a copy of same directed to be forwarded to the Inspectors-General of Prisons:—

"That the resolution arrived at on the last Board day, relative to the prisoners' clothing, was grounded on the Report for the year 1868, made by Mr. Lentaigne, at which time the stock of clothing, &c., was mentioned by him, viz.:—'The stock of bedding, sheets, blankets, and prison clothing is good, and sufficient for the requirements of the goal and some in stock.'

"Although the average number of prisoners is slightly in excess of the year 1868, the Board considers that the stock of clothes, &c., is quite in proportion to that which has received the approval of the Inspectors-General in former years. They also observe that it should be borne in mind by the Inspectors-General that there are comparatively few prisoners confined in this gaol for long periods, and a large number for whom clothing has to be provided and fitted are undergoing sentences from seven days, and consequently the same suit of clothes is required to be used by several prisoners in succession.

"The baths have been hitherto sufficient, and no inconvenience has ever been felt from their position. It is a very rare occurrence for a prisoner to desire a bath, the difficulty being to compel them to take one under the periodical orders of the Medical Officer.

"There are ten baths in the male prison, viz.:—Five in Criminal prison,* two in Debtors' prison, one portable bath, two shower baths.

"In female prison two baths.

"The 109 sec. Prisons Act appears to the Board to apply to the period when prisoners were in 'association' in day-rooms, with separate yards attached. Under the 'separate system' now in force, that section could not be carried out to the 'letter,' having regard to the due maintenance of discipline. It is, however, fully carried out in the 'spirit' of the Act, as any prisoner who may at rare intervals ask for a bath it is at once reported to the Medical Officer for his sanction and approval.

"The Board are not quite satisfied with the position of the 'crank-pumps,' but they did not consider they would be justified in incurring any large expenditure consequent on their removal to a more convenient situation, pending the changes which might be contemplated under the proposed 'Prison Bill.'

"The situation of the Female Debtors' Prison is admittedly very bad. (See observations of previous Inspectors as to Law of Imprisonment for Debt about to be altered.)

"The Board did not consider it necessary to make any further observations on the Supplementary Report on the Inspectors-General of Prisons.

"H. H. LANGRISHE, Local Inspector."

Board of Superintendence.

Ion Trant Hamilton, esq., M.P.	Charles C. Vesey, esq.	O'Neal Segrave, esq.
	Richard Manders, esq.	William Caldbeck, esq.
Sir Charles C. W. Domville, bart.	Phineas Riall, esq.	Thomas F. Caldbeck, esq.
	Thomas Drury, esq.	Edmund P. Brenan, esq.
Alex. Kirkpatrick, esq.	Henry J. M'Farlane, esq.	

The Board meets for the discharge of business, and the settlement of accounts on the first Thursday in the month. The salaries of subordinate officers are then settled, but the superior officers receive their salaries quarterly.

CHARLES F. BOURKE, *Inspector-General.*

* This includes, I suppose, the three baths in the hospital which is quite separate from the criminal prison, and to which prisoners should not have access unless they were in hospital, which leaves, as I have before pointed out, only two baths in the male criminal prison proper.—C.F.B.

DUBLIN DISTRICT.

Richmond Bridewell.

RICHMOND BRIDEWELL, CITY OF DUBLIN, PRISON FOR MALES.—STATUTABLE INSPECTION, 30TH DECEMBER, 1869.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
UNTRIED.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
For Felony,	6	–	6	1	–	1
„ Misdemeanors,	5	–	5	–	–	–
For further Examination,	10	–	10	–	–	–
TRIED.						
Cases disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Imprisonment,	47	–	47	4	–	4
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	24	–	24	1	–	1
By Courts-Martial.						
Military Offenders,	27	–	27	–	–	–
Disposed of Summarily.						
For Larceny,	18	–	18	1	–	1
Offences under Larceny Act,	12	–	12	–	–	–
In default of Bail,	2	–	2	1	–	1
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties,	23	–	23	–	–	–
Other Misdemeanors,	36	–	36	1	–	1
Under Poor Law Act,	2	–	2	–	–	–
Vagrants,	2	–	2	–	–	–
Drunkards,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Total,	215	–	215	9	–	9

Although I visited the gaol on three or four occasions during the year, the tables annexed to this report are those made up to the 31st of December, 1869, the day subsequent to my last inspection in this year. On that date there were 215 prisoners in custody, of whom 21 were untried, 27 were military offenders, 71 were disposed of at the Recorder's and Commission Courts, and 96 summarily.

Juveniles.

There were 7 juveniles in custody, three of whom had been committed twice. I annex a return received from the Governor, showing the number committed to reformatories from this prison having relapsed into crime.

Number of juveniles in custody on the day of inspection, and the number of times each of them had been committed from their first committal:—

Above 10 and not exceeding 16 years—

Convicted at Quarter Sessions,	2 males.
„ summarily,	4 „
Committed for trial,	1 „
Total,	7 „

Committed once,	4 males.
„ twice,	3 „
Total,	7 „

DUBLIN DISTRICT.

Richmond Bridewell.

Return showing the number of juveniles sentenced and transferred to reformatories during the year 1869, as well as the number who have returned to this prison *having relapsed into crime*:—

Transferred to Glencree,	532	Returned to this prison relapsed into crime—	
,, Upton,	96	From Glencree,	39*
,, Rehoboth,	46	From Upton,	5
		From Rehoboth,	7

Number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years:—

	M.		M.
1866,	223	1868,	224
1867,	244	1869 (day of inspection),	215

Number of vagrants in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years:—

	M.		M.
1866,	1	1868,	5
1867,	–	1869 (day of inspection),	2

Number of returned convicts in gaol on the day of inspection, and during each of the three preceding years, and the expired portion of 1869:—

	M.		M.
1866,	31	1869 (up to and including day of inspection),	22
1867,	31	Day of inspection,	5
1868,	27		

Committals.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1868.	M.	*From 1st January to 31st December, 1869.*	M.
Trial, &c.,	536	Trial, &c.,	445
Criminals,	2,046	Criminals,	2,025
Vagrants,	58	Vagrants,	38
Drunkards,	656	Drunkards,	981
Total,	3,296	Total,	3,489

Number of Prisoners.

	From 1st January to 31st December, 1868.	M.		*From 1st January to 31st December, 1869.*	M.
Committed	Once within the year,	2,179	Committed	Once within the year,	2,389
	Twice ,,	337		Twice ,,	327
	Thrice ,,	88		Thrice ,,	86
	Four times ,,	18		Four times ,,	21
	Five times ,,	6		Five times ,,	11
	Six times ,,	5		Six times ,,	5
	Seven times ,,	4		Seven times ,,	1
	Nine times ,,	1		Nine times ,,	–
	Ten times, ,,	1		Ten times ,,	–
	Twelve times ,,	–		Twelve times ,,	1
	Total,	2,639		Total,	2,841

Averages, &c.

—	From 1st January to 31st December, 1868.		From 1st January to 31st December, 1869.	
	M.	Date.	M.	Date.
Average daily number of prisoners in custody,	248	—	239·8	—
Highest number of prisoners at any one time,	309	18th August.	290	3rd May.
Lowest number of prisoners at any one time,	204	8th March.	199	8th March.

* Of this number, one individual was committed five times, one four times, and one twice

DUBLIN DISTRICT.

Richmond Bridewell.

Number of Committals, specifying the Offences, during the years 1867, 1868, *and* 1869 *(up to and including the day of Inspection); also the Offences of all Prisoners in Custody on the day of Inspection.*

OFFENCES.	1867.		1868.		1869 (including day of Inspection.)		In Custody on day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Murder (exclusive of infanticide),	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	
Shooting at, stabbing, conspiring, &c., to take life,	23	–	11	–	11	–	2	–
Sending letters threatening life, property, &c.,	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–
Manslaughter,	4	–	10	–	2	–	–	–
Exposing or abandoning children,	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Rape, and other carnal offences,	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	–
Bigamy,	4	–	3	–	–	–	–	–
Common assaults,	298	–	308	–	323	–	13	–
Assaults occasioning bodily harm,	67	–	51	–	69	–	7	–
Assaults on peace, &c., officers on duty,	224	–	205	–	290	–	27	–
Burglary, housebreaking, &c.,	35	–	61	–	52	–	5	–
Robbery,	13	–	10	–	17	–	2	–
Taking and holding forcible possession,	–	–	8	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing horses, cattle, and other live stock,	1	–	3	–	2	–	–	–
Larceny,	165	–	367	–	318	–	54	–
Receiving stolen goods,	8	–	4	–	7	–	1	–
Embezzlement,	10	–	8	–	11	–	1	–
Obtaining money by false pretences,	6	–	6	–	9	–	2	–
Fraud, and attempts to defraud,	5	–	2	–	5	–	2	–
Other malicious offences against property,	4	–	1	–	2	–	–	–
Forgery,	3	–	–	–	8	–	3	–
Offences against the currency,	5	–	7	–	5	–	–	–
Perjury and subornation of perjury,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Riot, rescue, &c.,	2	–	5	–	8	–	–	–
Military offences, / Naval offences,	38	–	72	–	101	–	27	–
Under Poor Law Act,	6	–	12	–	25	–	2	–
Revenue offences,	4	–	3	–	2	–	–	–
Treason-felony,	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other offences—								
Attempt to commit larceny and illegal possession of goods,	230	–	232	–	194	–	18	–
Against property without violence,	71	–	91	–	136	–	10	–
Affecting the public peace,	678	–	553	–	423	–	18	–
Indecent assaults,	7	–	3	–	5	–	2	–
Prison breach,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Indecent exposure,	3	–	6	–	4	–	1	–
Other misdemeanors,	50	–	99	–	75	–	4	–
Having Arms unlicensed,	31	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Total criminal class,	2,000	–	2,142	–	2,118	–	202	–
Vagrancy,	38	–	58	–	38	–	2	–
Drunkenness,	525	–	656	–	981	–	1	–
Lunacy (under 1st & 2nd Vic., c. 27),	57	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Desertion,	31	–	52	–	26	–	–	–
Remanded for further examination,	621	–	388	–	326	–	10	–
Total,	3,272	–	3,296	–	3,489	–	215	–

Highest number of prisoners in gaol during each of the last seven years, and up to the day of inspection in 1869 :—

29th September, 1862,	286	2nd July, 1866,	281
11th March, 1863,	391	9th March, 1867,	400
27th June, 1864,	286	18th August, 1868,	309
9th October, 1865,	312	3rd May, 1869,	290

DUBLIN DISTRICT.

Richmond Bridewell.

From the tables showing the number of prisoners in custody on the day of my inspection, and at the corresponding date in the three preceding years, it would appear that there is a slight reduction in numbers this year. But there is no very remarkable deviation from the ordinary description of crime, and I am happy to find that no person was committed during the year on the charge of murder. Those committed for attempting to take life during this year were equal in number with those charged with the same offence in 1868, and less than half of those in 1867. In 1868 10 persons were committed on a charge of manslaughter, but only 2 this year, so that common assaults and assaults on peace officers together with larceny form the great majority of committals to this prison. It would appear that commitments for assaults of all sorts have increased this year, as compared with the two preceding years, and that there has also been a considerable increase in military offenders, but this may be accounted for by the reduction that is taking place in our army at the present time, and from a desire on the part of the commanding officers to get rid of troublesome characters. I regret also to observe that there was a large increase of drunkards committed here during this year. In 1867 they amounted to 525, in 1868 to 656, but in this year to 981, *i.e.*, one-third in excess of last year, and comprising more than one-fourth of the entire number of prisoners committed to this prison during the year.

Having regard to these figures, I consider that steps should be taken by the authorities of this prison to arrest as far as possible this increasing evil. I would, therefore, suggest that the present system of putting five or six of this class of prisoners into a cell together be discontinued, and that during the short time of their imprisonment they be kept as separate and as free from association as possible. It is very objectionable to allow these prisoners to make the gaol little different from a lodging-house, as it appears that numbers of them are in the habit of doing. In 1868, 337 prisoners were committed twice, 88 three times, 18 four times, and 1 as often as ten times. I therefore consider that unless such offenders are visited with greater severity during their imprisonment there can be little hope of effecting any change in their mode of life. The number of commitments of every description this year is 193 in excess of that of last year, and the daily average number in custody is also in excess. I would draw attention to the table showing a large number of returned convicts committed here during the last four years. These men would receive treatment more commensurate to their crime if sentenced to a convict prison, for in the present state of our prison laws there can be little hope of administering in county and borough prisons the amount of punishment such hardened characters deserve. I trust, therefore, that the provisions of the Habitual Criminals Act will, in future, be brought more to bear on this class of offenders.

Accommodation.

	M.		M.
Wards,	15	Store Rooms,	24
Yards,	17	Laundry,	1
Day Rooms and Corridors,	34	Drying Room,	1
Solitary Cells,	9	Lavatories,	16
Single Cells, not less than 9 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet high=432 cubic feet,	147	Baths,	6
Cells to contain three persons,	115	Water-closets,	45
Hospital Rooms and Wards,	6	Fumigating Room,	1
Chapels,	2	Reception Room,	1
School Room,	1	Pumps,	3
Workshops,	10	Wells,	3
Kitchens,	2	Tread-wheels,	2
		Tell-tale Clocks,	5

DUBLIN DISTRICT.

Richmond Bridewell.

On my several inspections of this prison, I am happy to be able to report that its discipline, cleanliness, order, and regularity, both in regard to the staff and the prisoners, were very satisfactory, and that many improvements were executed with skill and economy under the superintendence of the Governor during the year by prisoners' labour. Part of the old hospital has been divided into stalls, in which the looms are now worked, and the rest of this apartment is used as a store-room for the materials required for mat-making. There are now 27 separate compartments fitted with looms, or as work-rooms, so that in no case is a prisoner permitted to sleep in the apartment in which there is a loom. This, of course, adds greatly to the security of the prison, and to the maintenance of discipline. These alterations were suggested by the Governor, chiefly on account of a prisoner having nearly escaped last year through his window, which he had broken with portion of the loom then in his cell.

One warder has charge of the manufacturing department, and sets each man his daily task, and I have every reason to believe that this officer performs his duty in a very efficient manner, for the work turned out by these looms appears of an excellent quality.

Both Protestant and Roman Catholic chapels, and the tread-wheel have also been very neatly painted by prison labour.

There is an abundant supply of water on the premises, which is driven into a large cistern by force of the tread-wheel; and plugs to which hose can be attached are provided throughout the prison in case of fire.

The security of the prison is by no means perfect, and has been frequently remarked on by Inspectors-General, but in the present very unsatisfactory state of prison law of Ireland, I cannot recommend any great outlay to be incurred, which might in future become unnecessary. At the same time it is my duty to make suggestions which are absolutely required for the safety and immediate wants of the prison.

There are three trees outside the north-east angle of the boundary wall which should be removed, as they overhang the wall and afford every facility to anyone from without wishing to have access to the prison, to effect an entrance within the walls. And outside the southern wall are fruit trees, which should also be removed for the same reason. I am informed that originally eight feet beyond the boundary wall was prison property, and therefore the Board would do well to assert their rights in regard to this matter, for so long as the outside of the wall is not properly protected, the prison cannot be considered secure. In the recent report of the Governor to the Board of Superintendence on the condition of the prison, he states—"I regret that the boundary walls "are still in the same unsatisfactory state as reported on by me on the "4th of January, 1869. Upon my visiting with the Local Inspector on "the 3rd inst., we found a gymnasium swing erected against the south-"west corner, and one of the building stones actually removed from the "centre of the wall, for the purpose of inserting the end of a plank to sup-"port the same." Considering these facts, it is clearly the duty of the Board to provide for the better protection of this portion of the building.

This prison is composed of an upper and a lower building, designated as "the upper" and "lower building." In the former, most of the long sentenced prisoners and serious criminals are detained, as also the drunkards and prisoners on remand, while the latter is more especially reserved for juveniles, vagrants, and short sentenced prisoners. Both prisons are heated with hot water, supplied with gas and bells; but a portion of the lower prison is very badly and insufficiently heated, as the hot-water pipes are much too small, and convey little or no warmth to the cells. These pipes are also fixed over head, by which means a prisoner, if so inclined, is afforded facilities for committing suicide. As all the cells in this prison,

DUBLIN DISTRICT.

with the exception of one, are flagged, it is most important that a proper amount of artificial heat should be supplied to each cell.

Richmond Bridewell.

The paths in the exercise yards have this year been asphalted, which adds very much to the cleanliness of the prison floors.

There are covered lavatories in all the yards, and water-closets in every class and corridor of the prison. Three plunge baths and a shower bath are supplied to the reception wards, in which all convicted prisoners, except those sentenced to forty-eight hours or under, are bathed on their arrival. Each convicted prisoner is also, as a rule, bathed here once a month, a system which I would wish to see pursued in all our county prisons. In the event, however, of a reconstruction of this prison, I would recommend baths to be erected in the different classes, in compliance with the 9th Rule of the Prisons Act. This would add greatly to regularity and discipline; for if baths were available "in the respective parts of the prison," it would not be necessary, as is now the case, to march prisoners from all parts of the gaol to the reception class, where the baths now are. The punishment cells in the lower prison should be glazed, as they are at present unsuited for the detention of prisoners, those in the upper prison are unsafe, as the hot-water pipe is conducted through them over head, and prisoners sentenced to solitary confinement are frequently inclined to commit suicide. I therefore think that it would be desirable to have these pipes so arranged as to deprive the prisoner of this temptation, and would urge upon the Board the necessity of taking the matter into their serious consideration.

There are five tell-tale clocks, all of which are secured with Chubb's padlocks. Those in the upper prison are pegged hourly, and those by the boundary wall and in the lower prison, half-hourly, by the night watchmen, so that the vigilance of these officers ought to be sufficiently tested. The prisoners are unlocked at 6, A.M., in summer, and at 7 in winter. Lock-up takes place all the year round at 6, P.M., and at 10, P.M., the prisoners are challenged by a superior officer. The keys are all deposited at 10.30 in an iron safe, the key of which, together with that of the outer gate, are kept by the Governor in his bed-room. All the keys are also collected and reissued previous and subsequent to the breakfast and dinner hour by the Governor or his deputy.

Photography is carried on to great advantage, and is executed with much skill by the schoolmaster.

I am happy to find that the warders are supplied with a mess-room and kitchen, and that the majority of them take their meals within the prison, for where this is not the rule, there is great inconvenience and waste of time, owing to officers having to go out for their meals. A certain number of warders sleep within the prison walls, and they are each supplied with a room; but I regret that some of these apartments were not as clean as they should be; however, I trust that the Governor will in future insist on the observance of greater neatness in them. The kitchen arrangements are very efficient, and this department is kept with great regularity and cleanliness. There is an excellent steam boiler by which all the food is cooked, and I understand that the Board are about to attach to it a new apparatus for steaming potatoes, which at present is much required. This boiler also heats both chapels, the reception ward, the drying-room, the water supplied to the baths and the laundry. Both Protestant and Roman Catholic chapels are very suitably fitted and arranged for the purposes of the prison, and appear to be kept with great care and cleanliness. There are several workshops in which prisoners are employed at such trades as those in custody happen to belong to. All the carpentering, coopering, tinning, painting, and smith's work required for the prison is executed here by prison labour, by which a vast saving to the ratepayers must necessarily be

DUBLIN DISTRICT.

Richmond Bridewell.

effected. There are 15 reception cells adjoining the tailor's class, in which prisoners are kept previous to their inspection by the Doctor. These are very badly heated, and I think require the attention of the Board to be directed to them. The heating of the cells in No. 7 class, too, was defective, as the boiler was under repair, and the prisoners inhabiting them appeared so cold that I requested them to be served out with an extra blanket until the repairs of the boiler were complete.

I would draw attention to the very imperfect arrangements here in regard to the place for visitors to prisoners. At present it is almost impossible for the prisoner to see or be seen by his friend, and I would therefore suggest that a more suitable place be adopted for the reception of visitors to prisoners, in which a prisoner can be seen as well as spoken to, while at the same time every precaution should be taken that no illicit communication could possibly be carried on, or prohibited articles be conveyed into the prison.

Stock at the time of Inspection.

	In Use.	In Store.		In Use.	In Store.
Blankets, pairs of,	352	103	Shirts,	539	–
Sheets, pairs of,	600	32	Jackets,	499	35
Rugs,	332	113	Vests,	290	70
Hammocks or Cots,	217	6	Trowsers,	303	126
Bed-ticks,	30	16	Caps,	381	49
Bedsteads,	44	–	Shoes, Slippers, and Clogs, pairs of,	366	119

The stock of clothing, blankets, and sheets, both in store and in use, is sufficient, and the quality of the material very good indeed. All the prison clothing is made up within the prison, and care is taken to dress and fit the prisoners in a clean, suitable manner. The general store is carefully and regularly kept, and all articles served out from the store to be converted into clothing are checked and accounted for in certain books kept for the purpose. The system of checks, however, is in my opinion not minute enough for so large an establishment, and I have consequently suggested to the Governor an improved method, which he has promised to adopt.

Where there are so many manufactures and trades carried on as in this prison it is most important that the stores should be properly kept, and a strict account taken of every article that passes in and out of the store. I had, therefore, much pleasure in perceiving the efficient manner in which the store-keeper appears to perform his duties, and the regularity and carefulness apparent in his department. I would, however, suggest that this officer should also have the charge of prisoners' own clothes, as well as the prison dresses in constant use. These are now in the charge of the warder of the reception class, who I do not think is the proper officer to have this responsibility. The wardsman, too, of this class, who is a convicted prisoner, has at present access to the store of prison clothing kept here in large numbers. This I think a very objectionable practice, and one which should be discontinued. The same wardsman is also employed as assistant searcher, so that it is quite possible for him to obtain prohibited articles from prisoners entering the gaol, if the eye of the searching warder is not constantly upon him. Such duties should, in my opinion, not be performed by prisoners. I am, however, informed that the ordinary staff is not large enough to permit of these duties to be done by it.

If this be the case I would submit that another warder may be appointed. This would entail a very slight extra expense, as at present a barber from the town is employed twice a week for the purpose of shaving and hair-cutting, and receives a salary of £35 a year, whereas, if another warder were appointed, he could undertake these and other prison duties, and the prison would have the advantage of his services

DUBLIN DISTRICT.

Richmond Bridewell.

daily. The system followed now in regard to the hair-cutter is much too loose and open to grave abuses, though it is right to remark that I have heard the highest character of the person employed for this purpose.

The prisoners' own clothes are all fumigated as soon as they are taken from them, neatly folded, ticketed, and put away in a separate store, and an account is kept of each article belonging to the prisoner. All shoes for the females in Grange Gorman Prison are made here and sold to that prison, so as to keep the accounts of both establishments clear. I am sorry to find that socks are not supplied to the prisoners here. They are certainly not ordered by statute, but considering that the class of prisoners committed are generally accustomed to such articles, and that the cells are nearly all flagged, I would suggest to the Board the propriety of supplying them. They could easily be made at Grange Gorman Female Prison at a very small additional expense, and I am sure would add greatly to the comfort and health of the prisoners; added to which, employment would thereby be given to the female prisoners.

Prisoners Sentenced to Solitary Confinement.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1868 (Naval prisoners), . 2 males.

Punishments for Prison Offences.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1868.	M.	*From 1st Jan.*, 1869, *to day of Inspection.*	M.
Dark or Refractory Cells, with stoppage of diet, . . .	346	Dark or Refractory Cells, with stoppage of diet, . . .	384
Other Punishments, . . .	5	By Magisterial authority, . .	5
Total, . . .	351	Total, . . .	389

The majority of punishments administered during the year were inflicted by the Governor, and the number punished by him was 384, or about 11 per cent. of the total number committed; only in 5 cases was it necessary to obtain magisterial authority.

Employment on day of Inspection.

PUNITIVE LABOUR.		INDUSTRIAL LABOUR.	
Treadwheel, . . .	30	Painting, ...	1
Laundry, . . .	1	Shoemaking, . . .	4
Wardsmen, &c., . .	17	Plaiting coir yarn, . .	13
Labouring, . . .	2	Tailoring, ...	4
Whitewashing, &c., . .	12	Weaving mats and matting, .	27
		Sorting coir yarn, . . .	5
		Matmaking, . . .	42
		Picking coir fibre, . . .	32
		Warping coir yarn, . .	1
		Carpentering, . . .	1
		Smith's work, . . .	1
Total, . . .	62	Total, . .	131

Summary.

Punitive labour, . . .	62	Unemployed in Reception Ward,	13
Industrial labour, . . .	131		
Sick, ...	9	Total in custody, . .	215

Net profit, the produce of prisoners' labour disposed of outside the gaol, for the last three years:—

1866, £363 1*s.* 8*d.* | 1867, £605 3*s.* 7*d.* | 1868, £698 10*s.* 9*d.* | 1869, £558 13*s.* 4*d.*

The punitive labour is carried on chiefly by means of the tread-wheel, but it can only be worked by 32 men at a time, and as there is always a greater number of prisoners than this sentenced to hard labour here, the penalty of the law cannot be fully carried out. It is therefore found necessary to allow prisoners to remain only for a certain time during the early stages of their imprisonment at hard labour. This I consider a very grave defect in this gaol, and as it is the duty of prison authorities to

DUBLIN DISTRICT.

Richmond Bridewell.

provide means for the enforcement of hard labour, additional appliances for this purpose should be procured as soon as possible. The time during which these prisoners are engaged at the wheel daily, is in winter 6½, and in summer 7½ hours, but they are only actually on the mill 4 and 5 hours at these seasons respectively, and spend the rest of the day up to 7 o'clock, plaiting and picking fibre in their cells.

The principal industrial labour consists of mat making, and other trades to which I have previously referred; mat making, however, is the most extensive trade pursued, and from it the chief profits of the prison are derived. These profits I am happy to remark, are very considerable, amounting this year to £558 13*s.* 4*d.*, and I have no doubt now that the looms are so conveniently arranged, this sum will be increased next year through the persevering industry of the Governor and his assistants. If similar attention was paid to this subject in all our county prisons the expenses of these establishments would be very much reduced, and the ratepayer, of course, would be proportionably benefited.

Schools.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1868.	From 1st Jan., 1869, to day of Inspection.
Number of individual prisoners who attended school, ...	118	194
Average daily number of pupils, . .	21	28
Number of days on which school was held, .	270	223

School-hours—11 o'clock, A.M., to 1 o'clock, P.M.

In addition to the improvements already enumerated, I have much pleasure in reporting that an entirely new school-room capable of holding 42 prisoners in separate stalls has been lately completed, and that all the work has been executed by prison labour under the superintendence and direction of the Governor. The school is held for two hours daily, and is very efficiently conducted by the assistant clerk, who is a second class teacher, trained under the Board of National Education. I examined the school registries, and was pleased to find from them that the progress of some of the pupils reflected much credit on the teacher, who has this year been awarded a premium of £5 by the Board of National Education for "order, cleanliness, and efficiency." All juveniles not sentenced to reformatories, and prisoners of good conduct under 25 years of age are permitted to attend the school, which I think is a good system, as the attendance at school should always depend on the conduct and aptitude for learning of the prisoners.

The Roman Catholic is the only chaplain who I could find, by examination of the registries, visits the school regularly. I beg therefore to refer the other Chaplains to the 11th Rule, page 23 of the by-laws of the prison, and request a more strict compliance therewith, for it is most important that they should pay attention to and report on the progress and discipline of the school.

Their remarks also on each visit should be entered in the school registry. The daily average number of pupils during the year was 28.

Dietary.

Dietary for prisoners whose terms of imprisonment shall not exceed one week:—

Class I.—Breakfast—8 oz. oatmeal in stirabout, and ½ pint of new milk. Dinner—14 oz. bread and a pint of vegetable soup.

Class III. (juveniles) under 15 years.—Breakfast—5 oz. meal in stirabout, and ½ pint new milk. Dinner—8 oz. brown bread, and 1 pint vegetable soup. Supper—4 oz. brown bread.

Dietary for prisoners whose terms of imprisonment shall exceed one week, for untried prisoners who do not maintain themselves, &c.:—

Class I.—Breakfast—8 oz. meal in stirabout, and ½ pint new milk. Dinner—14 oz. bread, and 1 pint of new milk. Supper—6 oz. bread, and ½ pint new milk.

Class III. (juveniles) under 15 years.—Breakfast—5 oz. oatmeal and ½ pint new milk. Dinner—8 oz. brown bread and a pint of vegetable soup. Supper—5 oz. bread and ½ pint new milk. DUBLIN DISTRICT.

Roman Catholic prisoners, on the first and last Wednesdays in Lent and on Good Friday, receive, in place of milk, 2 oz. molasses at breakfast, vegetable soup at dinner, and tea without milk at supper, on those days. *Richmond Bridewell.*

The provisions appeared to be of an excellent quality, and are generally reported on favourably by the Chaplains. I received no complaints regarding the quality of the diet from any of the prisoners, but some grumbled very much at being refused extra diet, while their comrades employed alongside of them were ordered additional nutriment by the doctors. Owing to the present liberal dietary scale, established in 1868, extra diet in several gaols has been entirely abandoned, but wherever it is as freely dispensed as in this prison, there is invariably discontent and complaints among the prisoners. I have, however, spoken to the Surgeon on this point, and trust that he will in future abstain as far as possible from departing from the legally authorized scale of prison diet, which has been carefully laid down by a Board consisting of some of the highest medical authorities in Ireland, and has in some gaols obviated the necessity of any extra diet whatsoever; while in others the extra diet merely amounts to a change of diet, and adds little or nothing to the expense of the prison.

The total number of prisoners put on extra diet by the Surgeon in 1869 was 88, and 9 were deprived of it by him. The Physician on the other hand, deemed it necessary to put on only 23, and 79 were deprived of it by his orders.

I regret to find that the potatoes ordered by the formula have not been given, and submit that they should be supplied to the prisoners, as the dietary scale ordered by the Lord Lieutenant should not be altered without His Excellency's consent and approval. Though the provisions are, I understand, carefully inspected by the Chaplains, this duty is not performed in accordance with the 69th section of the Prisons Act, which directs them to be inspected by these officers by alternate weeks.

Contracts.

Contracts.—Bread, white, per loaf, 6*d.*; brown, per loaf, 5*d.*; oatmeal, per cwt., 15*s.* 9*d.*; meat, per lb., 5¾*d.*; new milk, per gallon, 9*d.*; buttermilk, per gallon, 2*d.*; salt, per cwt., 2*s.*; coal, per ton, 14*s.* 5*d.*; gas, per 1,000 cubic feet, 4*s.* 6*d.*; candles, per lb., 5¾*d.*; soap, per cwt., £1 9*s.*

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years:—

1866, . 3·03*d.* | 1867, . 3·28*d.* | 1868, . 4·5*d.* | 1869, . 4·21*d.*

Net cost of gaol, including diet and salaries, for the three preceding years:—

1866, £6,765 4*s.* 2*d.* | 1867, £7,328 4*s.* 7*d.* | 1868, £6,136 9*s.* 3*d.* | 1869, £6,078 3*s.* 3*d.*

The following payments are not included in the above, as they have not been sanctioned as required by law:—

E. Rothe, Chief Clerk and Registrar, allowance for rent,	£20
W. Sleith, Warder, allowance for rent,	15
N. Mangan, do., do.,	15
J. Conway, do., do.,	10
The Governor, for extra duties,	50
P. Duffy, Chief Warder, for extra duties,	25
J. Gardiner, Storekeeper, do.,	20
J. Conway, Warder, do.,	5
M. M'Grath, Schoolmaster, for premium for school,	5

Average cost of each prisoner per annum for the last three years:—

1866, £28 13*s.* 4*d.* | 1867, £27 9*s.* 0*d.* | 1868, £24 14*s.* 10*d.* | 1869, £25 6*s.* 6*d.*

DUBLIN DISTRICT.

Richmond Bridewell.

Officers and Salaries.

Non-Resident.

Wm. Ormsby, esq., Local Inspector,	£50
H. Minchin, esq., Surgeon,	125
J. G. Burne, esq., Physician,	75
Rev. James Quintin, Protestant Chaplain,	50
Rev. P. Gorman, Roman Catholic Chaplain,	100
Rev. J. Hunter, Presbyterian Chaplain,	£33 6*s.* 8*d.*

Resident.

Richard Boyd, esq., Governor,	£350
Henry Philpotts, Deputy Governor,	140
Patrick Duffy, Chief Warder,	100
John M'Cormick, Gate-keeper,	60
Richard Lowe, Hospital Superintendent,	52
Ambrose O'Connor, 1st Class Warder (Tailor),	54
Bernard M'Darby, 1st Class Warder,	54
Chas. M'Laughlin, 2nd Class Warder,	37
Thomas Phillips, do.,	37
James Carey, Carter & Messenger,	£31 4*s.*

Non-Resident.

Edward Rothe, Chief Clerk, and Registrar,	£140
Michael M'Grath, Schoolmaster, and Assistant-Registrar,	96
John Gardiner, Storekeeper,	50
William Hogan, Master of Works,	80
Nicholas Mangan, Hall-porter,	54
James Corcoran, Reception Warder,	60
John Conway, Weaving Warder,	59
Thomas Foster, 1st Class Warder,	60
William Sleith, do.	60
Peter Coleman, do.	54
Robert Foster, do.	54
George Graham, do.	54
Bernard Kearns, 2nd Class Warder,	42
Francis Murphy, do.	42
James Allen, do.	42
Philip Bryan, do.	42
Joseph Greer, do.	42
Neal O'D. Caulfield, do.	38
J. J. Campbell, do.	36
Mary Magee, Cook and Servant,	12

Vacancies.

Warder John O'Keeffe dismissed. Warders John Kennedy and James Lennox resigned their offices. Thomas R. Phillips and J. J. Campbell appointed as Second Class Warders. One vacancy still exists.

Cook and Servant John White's services dispensed with; and Mary Magee appointed to the office of Cook and Servant.

Officers on Gaol Allowance.

All officers from the Governor downwards (except the Chief Clerk and Registrar), receive an allowance of bread, milk, soap, candles, and fuel.

All married officers who reside outside receive four tons of coals each at their residences.

Owing to the large amount of profits on prison labour, amounting this year, as I have already noted, to £558 13*s.* 4*d.*, the cost of each prisoner per annum is very much smaller here than in the majority of the gaols of Ireland, and if it were not for the large staff, which it is necessary to be maintained, by reason of the structural defects of this prison, the average cost of each prisoner per annum would necessarily be very much smaller than it is now. But until the will of Parliament in regard to our prisons is attained I fear there can be little reduction in the above expenses.

Officers' Visits.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1868.	From 1st Jan. 1869, to day of Inspection.
Local Inspector,	110	115
Chaplain, Established Church,	150	157
Presbyterian Chaplain,	142	137
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	359	370
Physician,	163	188
Surgeon,	180	178

Hospital, &c.

	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869. (To day of Inspection.)
No. of prisoners in hospital,	279	228	202	257
Number of days therein,	24,820	3,659	1,941	2,375
Average daily number,	68	53	31	8
No. of deaths,	8	7	4	2
Cost of medicine,	£80.	£80.	£80.	£80.

DUBLIN DISTRICT.

Richmond Bridewell.

The hospital consists of two large wards, and seven separate cells, in which prisoners can be treated without permitting them to associate with one another. Every attention is paid to the sick, both by the Surgeon and Physician, who attend alternately, and occupy the same positions in Grangegorman Prison. I would however submit that if one of these gentlemen was appointed sole medical attendant to either of the prisons, much advantage would accrue from this arrangement, for under the present system the Surgeon cannot be sufficiently informed as to the views of the Physician on any particular case, and *vice versa*. It is quite possible, visiting as they do alternately, that they may take different views of the same case, and prescribe differently for the same patient. Greater regularity could also then be observed in the very important matter of the inspection of prisoners on their entering the gaol, and each of these officers would have the entire responsibility of the medical department of one of the prisons. I therefore trust that the Board will take this suggestion into their consideration. And further, that each medical officer should have power to call in the assistance of the other whenever it may be necessary, without additional cost to the prison.

In comparing the numbers in this prison, together with those prescribed for in and out of hospital, with those of other gaols, I cannot but observe how large the proportion of prisoners is here who come under medical treatment. In 1868 the daily average number of prisoners in Richmond was 248, and in the county of Antrim Gaol in the same year 246. In the former prison the daily average number in hospital was 31, and the same number was prescribed for out of hospital, whereas in the latter, the daily average in hospital was under 3, and the daily average of those prescribed for out of hospital did not amount to 1. As there has been no epidemic in Richmond this year I was unable to discover a satisfactory reason for so large a proportion of prisoners medically treated here.

In Richmond the hospital diet for the same year amounted to £125 11*s.* 1*d.*, and in Antrim to £24 6*s.* 1*d.* The cost of medicines, too, viz., £80 per annum, would also appear to be excessive when compared with the same charge in most of our county prisons.

Books and Accounts.

A very complete and perfect system of registries is observed here, by which former convictions and old offenders can easily be traced. The financial accounts are kept with much care by the chief and assistant clerks, and the Governor supervises and initials all the books and registries of the prison periodically. The abstract of daily consumption is checked by him every Saturday. Owing to the large amount of industrial labour carried on, these accounts require to be kept with the greatest precision, and the strictest supervision is required. I am, therefore, happy to be able to report that the officers concerned in the keeping of these books, viz., the Governor, Deputy Governor, and both clerks perform these duties in a very satisfactory manner. All the accounts are audited yearly by a committee of the Board previous to their leaving office, a system I would commend to the notice of other boards of superintendence in Ireland. The Governor keeps a very full and carefully written-in journal, recording every matter of note that occurs in the performance of his daily duties, from which I was enabled to discover many circumstances connected with the prison, that otherwise I should not have been informed of. Both the Surgeon and Physician's journals are carefully and well kept.

The Chaplains' journals are merely records of their visits to the prison, which information is obtainable from the extern officers' gate-book. I would therefore request the attention of these gentlemen to the require-

DUBLIN DISTRICT.

Richmond Bridewell.

ments of the Statute in this respect, as well as to the 9th rule of the by-laws of the prison, page 23. I would also suggest that the journal of the Local Inspector should contain more information in regard to the several prison duties he is called upon to perform, for as he is the principal officer of the prison his remarks upon its discipline and management must be most useful both to the Board and the Inspectors-General.

The Governor has established a system of passes for subordinate officers going out of the prison, which tends greatly to the maintenance of regularity and discipline amongst these officers.

Board of Superintendence.

Right Hon. the Lord Mayor (Sir William Carroll, Knight, J.P.)
Alderman Denis Moylan, J.P., D.L.
Councillor Joseph Casson, J.P.
Alderman John Campbell, J.P.
Councillor Joseph Butler.
Alderman Richard J. Devitt, J.P.
Councillor John Norwood, J.P.
Alderman Joseph Manning, J.P.
Councillor John Draper.
Alderman John Ryan, M.D.
Councillor A. M. Sullivan.
Councillor Matthew M'Grath.

Amounts repaid by the War Department for Military prisoners for the last three years :—

1866, £112 0*s.* 0*d.* | 1867, £235 14*s.* 0*d.* | 1868, £274 18*s.* 0*d.* | 1869, £439 3*s.* 0*d.*

Amounts repaid by the Admiralty Department for naval prisoners for the last three years :—

1866, . £82 1*s.* 0*d.* | 1867, . £34 7*s.* 0*d.* | 1868, . £39 0*s.* 0*d.* | 1869, . £82 0*s.* 0*d.*

Amounts repaid by the Inland Revenue Department for excise prisoners for the last three years :—

1866, Nil. | 1867, Nil. | 1868, Nil. | 1869, . £4 18*s.* 7*d.*

Amounts repaid out of the Consolidated Fund for the maintenance, &c., of certain classes of prisoners :—

1866, . £675 11*s.* 3*d.* | 1867, . £734 14*s.* 0*d.* | 1868, . £810 4*s.* 8*d.*

It here becomes my duty to draw attention to the proceedings of the Board in regard to the disbursement of the funds accruing from the profits of prisoners' labour. I find from report of the Board of Superintendence to the Lord Mayor of this year that these gentlemen have, without the sanction or cognizance of the Lord Lieutenant or the legally prescribed certificate from the Inspectors-General of Prisons, made several money allowances, not only to the prison officers, but to persons not in the service of the public. Believing this to be quite an irregular proceeding, and contrary to the provisions of the 3rd sec. of 6 & 7 Wm. IV., cap. 51, and the 107th sec. of 7 Geo. IV., cap. 74, my colleague and I submitted the case to the executive, and obtained the opinion of the Law Adviser of the Crown, as to the powers of the Board in this matter. I here annex both our letter and the opinion given by the Law Adviser; from which it appears that the Board have no power to distribute such allowances, without first obtaining the certificate of the Inspectors-General, and the approval of the Lord Lieutenant. It is also clear that poor prisoners not sentenced to hard labour are entitled to one-third of the profits arising from their industry, and that the balance should "be applied in and towards the payment of the several necessaries supplied to the poor prisoners." Having regard to this opinion and to the circumstances of the case, I trust that the Board will in future be guided in these matters by the opinion of the authorized counsel in such matters, and if they do not think the salaries of the officers sufficient for the duties performed by them, I would submit that the more regular practice would be to recommend to and through the legally constituted authorities an annual increase of such salaries, for it is plain that this is the only procedure that can be legally adopted.

LETTER OF INSPECTORS-GENERAL.

DUBLIN DISTRICT.

Richmond Bridewell.

"Office of Inspectors-General of Prisons,
"Dublin Castle.

"SIR,—We beg you will be so good as to obtain the opinion of the Law Adviser of the Crown as to the power of the Board of Superintendence of the city of Dublin prisons, to dispose of the profits arising from prison labour in dispensing gratuities to several officers of the prisons under their charge, without the certificate of the Inspectors-General of Prisons to His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, to the effect that 'such allowances are sufficient and necessary,'(*a*) in conformity with the requirements of the 6 and 7 William IV., cap. 51, secs. 2 and 3.

"Also whether poor prisoners, not sentenced to hard labour, are not entitled under the 107th sec. of the 7 Geo. IV., cap. 74, to 'one-third of such profits as shall arise' from their labour in prison, and whether the balance should not 'be applied in and towards the payment of the several necessaries supplied to the poor prisoners.'(*b*)

"We have the honour to be, sir,
"Your obedient servants,
(Signed), "JOHN LENTAIGNE, } Inspectors-General
"CHARLES F. BOURKE, } of Prisons.

"The Under Secretary, &c., &c.,
Dublin Castle."

"LAW ADVISER'S OPINION.

(*a*) "The salaries and allowances mentioned in the 3rd section of the 6 and 7 William IV., cap. 51, cannot be increased except on such certificate of the Inspectors-General of Prisons approved of by His Excellency as is prescribed by that section.

"W. M. J.

(*b*) "This is the plain construction of the section which is clear and unambiguous.

"W. M. J."

RETURN of GRATUITIES and ALLOWANCES paid by the BOARD of SUPERINTENDENCE of the CITY of DUBLIN PRISONS of RICHMOND BRIDEWELL and GRANGEGORMAN, during the year 1869, to whom paid, and under what circumstances, and not reported to Inspectors-General, in conformity with the 3rd section, 6 & 7 Wm., cap. 51.

Date Paid.	Name.	Prison.	Amount. £	s.	d.	Remarks.
1869.						
February,	J. Conway, . .	R.B.	5	0	0	For general attention to duties of Weaving-master in 1868.
March, .	Miss Crotty, . .	G.G.	66	13	4	Paid to Miss Crotty on death of her mother, late deputy matron, Grangegorman Prison.
July, .	John Connor, . .	G.G.	60	0	0	Paid to place his orphan children in a convent.
Do., .	Michael M'Grath, .	R.B.	5	0	0	Premium for creditable state of school during 1868.
August, .	Margaret M'Donnell,	G.G.	5	0	0	Gratuity on leaving the service.
October, .	Patrick Duffy, . .	R.B.	25	0	0	For extra duties one year to 30th September, 1869.
Do., .	L. Lyons, . .	G.G.	20	0	0	For extra duties.
Do., .	Richard Boyd, .	R.B.	50	0	0	For extra duties and increase of manufacturing account.
Nov. 24, .	M. Keshan, . .	G.G.	25	0	0	For extra duties during filling application of Superintendent Matron.
Do., .	Michael Meagher, .	G.G.	10	0	0	For extra duties.
—	Edward Rothe, .	R.B.	20	0	0	Annual allowance of rent.

Above is the list of persons to whom sums of money have been granted this year, together with the alleged reasons for granting them. Although some of the recipients may have been worthy of and justly entitled to the consideration of the Board, yet, I do not consider that the ratepayers have been fairly dealt with in each case, or that these sums have been properly or legally disbursed.

The Board meets in this and Grangegorman Prison alternately twice a month for the despatch of business, besides which, from that body three visiting members are appointed in rotation for each month, whose duty it is to inspect the prison at least once every week. This is an excellent system, and I have no doubt that much advantage may be derived from it, if properly carried out, both to the public and to the institution.

CHARLES F. BOURKE, *Inspector-General of Prisons.*

DUBLIN DISTRICT.

County of City of Dublin Gaol for Females at Grangegorman.

COUNTY OF CITY OF DUBLIN GAOL FOR FEMALES AT GRANGEGORMAN. STATUTABLE INSPECTION, 31ST DECEMBER, 1869.

State, &c.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	–	5	5	–	1	1
For Larceny,	–	3	3	–	1	1
For further Examination,	–	11	11	–	1	1
TRIED.						
Cases disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Imprisonment,	–	30	30	–	7	7
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	–	2	2	–	–	–
Disposed of Summarily.						
For Larceny,	–	7	7	–	1	1
Offences under Larceny Act,	–	31	31	–	5	5
In default of Bail,	–	1	1	–	–	–
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties,	–	13	13	–	–	–
Other Misdemeanors,	–	11	11	–	3	3
Vagrants,	–	1	1	–	–	–
Drunkards,	–	4	4	–	1	1
Total in Custody,	–	119	119	–	20	20

Number of juveniles in custody on the day of inspection, and the number of times each of them had been committed from their first committal :—

Above 10 and not exceeding 16 years—

Convicted summarily,	2 females.
Committed for trial,	1 „
Total,	3

Committed once, 3 females.

DUBLIN DISTRICT.

County of City of Dublin Gaol for Females at Grangegorman.

Number of Committals, specifying the Offences, during the years 1867, 1868, *and* 1869 (*up to and including the day of Inspection*); *also the Offences of all Prisoners in custody on the day of Inspection.*

Offences.	1867.		1868.		1869 (including day of Inspection).		In Custody on day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Murder (exclusive of infanticide),	–	–	–	2	–	1	–	..
Shooting at, stabbing, conspiring, &c., to take life,	–	1	–	2	–	–	–	–
Infanticide,	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Concealing birth of infants,	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–
Exposing or abandoning children,	–	3	–	2	–	2	–	–
Bigamy,	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
Common assaults,	–	188	–	177	–	150	–	9
Assaults occasioning bodily harm,	–	3	–	20	–	14	–	1
Assaults on peace, &c., officers on duty,	–	117	–	80	–	90	–	5
Burglary, housebreaking, &c.,	–	3	–	5	–	4	–	–
Robbery,	–	4	–	–	–	4	–	1
Taking and holding forcible possession,	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	1
Larceny,	–	367	–	394	–	389	–	73
Receiving stolen goods,	–	10	–	2	–	2	–	1
Embezzlement,	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
Obtaining money by false pretences,	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–
Fraud, and attempts to defraud,	–	2	–	5	–	8	–	1
Arson, and attempts to commit arson,	–	1	–	3	–	–	–	–
Other malicious offences against property,	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
Forgery,	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Offences against the currency,	–	5	–	10	–	12	–	1
Perjury and subornation of perjury,	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	..
Revenue offences,	–	–	–	2	–	1	–	
Other offences—								
Against property with violence, breaking window glass,	–	52	–	60	–	50	–	–
Tippling,	–	7	–	3	–	2	–	–
Affecting the public peace,	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	–
Cursing, shouting, night-walking, &c,	–	1,477	–	1,881	–	1,747	–	10
Obstructing footway,	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–
Attempt to commit suicide,	–	1		10	–	4	–	–
Total criminal class,	–	2,246	–	2,667	–	2,487	–	103
Vagrancy,	–	103	–	99	–	48	–	1
Drunkenness,	–	1,239	–	1,318	–	1,309	–	4
Lunacy (under 1 & 2 Vic., cap. 27),	–	48	–	–	–	–	–	–
Remanded for further examination,	–	143	–	146	–	171	–	11
Total,	–	3,779	–	4,230	–	4,015	–	119

Commitments.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1868.	F.	*From 1st January*, 1869, *to day of Inspection.*	F.
Criminals,	2,813	Criminals,	2,658
Vagrants,	99	Vagrants,	48
Drunkards,	1,318	Drunkards,	1,309
Total,	4,230	Total,	4,015

DUBLIN DISTRICT.

County of City of Dublin Gaol for Females at Grangegorman.

One hundred and nineteen prisoners formed the total number in custody at the above date. Thirty-two of these were disposed of at Quarter Sessions or by the Recorder; sixty-eight summarily, and nineteen were untried.

Juveniles.

There were three juveniles in custody, all for their first offence. In this prison where so large a portion of the inmates are of the lowest class, it is most important that very great care should be taken to separate the youthful offenders from the rest of the prisoners. And the magistrate or judge, before whom the prisoner is tried, ought to be supplied with every possible information connected with the juvenile's circumstances by the authorities of the prison, whenever such is obtainable, in order that he may sentence the juvenile to a reformatory if he sees fit.

Out of seventy-three juveniles committed during the year, I regret to find that only twenty were sent to reformatories.

Number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years :—

1866, . 137 | 1867, . 168 | 1868, . 102 | 1869 (day of Inspection), . 119

Number of workhouse offenders in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years :—

1866, . 1 | 1867, . 1 | 1868, . 3 | 1869 (day of Inspection), . –

Number of vagrants in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years :—

1866, . – | 1867, . 1 | 1868, . – | 1869 (day of Inspection), . 1

Number of returned convicts in gaol on the day of inspection, and during each of the three preceding years, and the expired portion of 1869 :—

1866, ...	36	1869, up to and including day of Inspection, . .	32
1867, ...	30		
1868, ...	36	Day of Inspection, . .	3

Thirty-two of the prisoners confined during the year were returned convicts, and three of whom were in custody at the above date.

The total number committed was 4,015. Of these 2,487 formed the criminal class, and 1,309 were committed for drunkenness. There was only one committed for murder, and the majority of the remainder were for common assault, larceny, and offences against property, with violence. Included in the criminal class there were 1,747 commitments under the head of rioting in the streets and night-walking. If, therefore, these and the number of drunkards be added together they form a total of 3,056, leaving only 959 for all other descriptions of commitments throughout the year.

DUBLIN DISTRICT.

County of City of Dublin Gaol for Females at Grangegorman.

Number of Individual Prisoners.

Committed	*From 1st January to 31st December, 1868.*	F.	*From 1st January, 1869, to day of Inspection.*	F.
	Once within the year,	1,143	Once within the year,	1,073
	Twice ,,	227	Twice ,,	196
	Thrice ,,	85	Thrice ,,	98
	Four times ,,	66	Four times ,,	72
	Five times ,,	46	Five times ,,	56
	Six times ,,	39	Six times ,,	35
	Seven times ,,	34	Seven times ,,	17
	Eight times ,,	22	Eight times ,,	32
	Nine times ,,	16	Nine times ,,	11
	Ten times ,,	15	Ten times ,,	9
	Eleven times ,,	12	Eleven times ,,	12
	Twelve times ,,	9	Twelve times ,,	10
	Thirteen times ,,	7	Thirteen times ,,	6
	Fourteen times ,,	2	Fourteen times ,,	1
	Fifteen times ,,	9	Fifteen times ,,	4
	Sixteen times ,,	3	Sixteen times ,,	6
	Seventeen times ,,	1	Seventeen times ,,	3
	Eighteen times ,,	2	Eighteen times ,,	5
	Nineteen times ,,	4	Nineteen times ,,	1
	Twenty times ,,	3	Twenty times ,,	3
	Twenty-one times ,,	1	Twenty-one times ,,	1
	Twenty-two times ,,	–	Twenty-two times ,,	1
	Twenty-three times ,,	1	Twenty-three times ,,	1
	Twenty-four times ,,	1	Twenty-four times ,,	1
	Twenty-five times ,,	–	Twenty-five times ,,	1
	Twenty-six times ,,	3	Twenty-six times ,,	1
	Twenty-seven times,	–	Twenty-seven times	1
	Thirty times ,,	1	Thirty times ,,	–
	Thirty-five times ,,	1	Thirty-five times ,,	–
	Total,	1,753	Total,	1,657

Averages, &c.

—	From 1st January to 31st December, 1868.		From 1st January, 1869, to day of Inspection.	
	F.	Date.	F.	Date.
Average daily number of prisoners in custody,	135	—	120	—
Highest number of prisoners at any one time,	190	16th March.	161	13th Oct.
Lowest ditto,	91	8th Nov.	88	10th Feb.

Highest number of prisoners in gaol during each of the last seven years, and up to day of inspection in 1869, at any one time :—

23rd September, 1862,	261	2nd October, 1866,	242
16th February, 1863,	285	20th August, 1867,	212
25th July, 1864,	284	16th March, 1868,	190
4th September, 1865,	266	13th October, 1869,	161

By the table showing the number of times each prisoner was committed during the year, it will be observed how frequent are the recommitments to this prison. One prisoner in custody, being only twenty-three years of age, I was informed had been in prison forty-eight times. Until such offenders are dealt with as habitual criminals, and treated with greater severity than at present, I fear that this very disgraceful and demoralizing state of things will not be remedied.

The average daily number of prisoners this year was 15 less, the greatest number in custody at any one time was 29 less, and the lowest number three less than in 1868. By the last table it is satisfactory to observe that

DUBLIN DISTRICT.

County of City of Dublin Gaol for Females at Grangegorman.

there has been a gradual yearly reduction in the number of prisoners at any one time in custody here since 1865, and also that the highest number at any one time in custody this year is 100 less than in 1862.

Accommodation.

Wards,	5	Kitchen,	1
Yards,	14	Store Rooms,	5
Solitary Cells,	8	Laundries,	2
Single Cells, not less than 9 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet high=432 cubic feet,	126	Drying Rooms,	2
		Lavatories,	6
		Baths,	2
Single cells of larger size,	54	Water-closets,	28
Hospital Rooms,	6	Fumigating Room,	1
Chapels,	2	Reception Room or Cell,	1
School Room,	1	Pumps,	5
Workshed,	1	Tell-tale Clocks,	4

On my different visits to the prison during the year, I found it in a satisfactory state of cleanliness, the security good, and the building in a fair state of repair, except that the outside of the prison, as well as some of the inside doors and windows required to be painted. This matter, however, I was told had been laid before the Board by the Acting-Governor, and I understand that means have since been taken to carry out his suggestions.

During this year the entire staff of the prison was recast. Owing to the reduction in the number of prisoners and the removal of the lunatics to the asylum, the services of some of the officers were dispensed with, they having been granted such superannuation allowances or gratuities as they were entitled to. Mrs. O'Carroll, the matron, resigned, and the Lord Lieutenant appointed Mrs. Worthy superintendent of the prison, abolishing the office of matron altogether. On Mrs. Worthy's appointment she proceeded to England for the purpose of becoming acquainted with the system and discipline pursued in some of the female prisons there, and since her return I am happy to perceive a marked improvement in the management of the prison. I trust she will continue her exertions to establish greater regularity in every department, and that she will introduce more discipline and order amongst the subordinate officers and prisoners, than has hitherto been observed.

The office of first assistant matron was abolished, and Miss Keshan was appointed principal matron at an increase of £5 per annum to her salary. Owing chiefly to these reductions, the presentments for salaries for 1870 show a decrease of £472 on those of 1869. And as the superannuation allowances of the retired officers fall in the saving to the ratepayers must, of course, increase considerably.

The accommodation of the prison is ample, consisting of 126 cells in the new prison, as well as 27 in the reception wards, all well heated, ventilated, and supplied with gas and bells. The floors of these cells are of wood, which adds very much to the comfort of the prisoners, but the hot water pipes are overhead. This is a very objectionable arrangement, and in the event of any alteration of the prison, I would submit that they should be removed to the level of the floors. The gas burners also are badly situated, and are too long, affording also a great facility to prisoners so inclined to commit suicide.

The sewerage is reported to be effective, and there is always a good supply of water obtained from the city main, by which the lavatories and water closets are well provided. There are only two baths in the prison, both situated in the reception ward. I, therefore, do not consider that the 9th Rule of the 109th section of the Prisons Act is hereby complied with, and would submit that at least one bath may be erected in each corridor of

DUBLIN DISTRICT.

County of City of Dublin Gaol for Females at Grangegorman.

the new portion of the prison. All prisoners entering the gaol and sentenced for a term exceeding forty-eight hours are bathed, and in summer all the classes are bathed once a month. As hot water is procurable I see no reason why this rule should not be observed also in winter, for it is quite impossible to keep a prison clean, except a regular system of washing the prisoners is pursued.

There is an apparatus in which all the prisoners' own clothes are fumigated before being put away, but this department was by no means as tidy or regular as it should be. Prisoners' own clothes should be labelled when put away, and a list kept in a book of every article belonging to each prisoner. I would recommend the same system to be adopted here with regard to this matter that is in force at Richmond Bridewell.

There are four tell-tale clocks situated in different parts of the prison, so that the vigilance of the night watch can be thoroughly tested, but the markings of the clocks have not hitherto been sufficiently attended to. However, I impressed on the Superintendent the importance of this matter, and have no doubt that she will take care to have the markings properly recorded in future.*

Chapels.

There are two chapels well suited for the requirements of the prison. Up to the above date prayers were held in the Roman Catholic chapel, both morning and evening, but as the evening prayers interfered very much with the discipline of the prison, they have been discontinued. The Protestant prisoners are assembled in a room daily, where prayers are read to them by one of the matrons.

Kitchen.

The kitchen was in a very clean and orderly condition. There are two boilers in which the provisions are cooked, and four prisoners are employed here, but I think, considering the reduced number of prisoners, and the simple nature of the ordinary diet, that two females might very well perform all the duties of this department. It is a great pity that the furnaces which heat the prison are not utilized for cooking purposes, as much economy of fuel might be thereby effected, and the fires could be attended to by the cooks. But as this is an arrangement which would involve some considerable outlay, I do not recommend its immediate adoption, having regard to the present unsatisfactory state of our prison law.

Laundries.

There are two laundries in which all the washing of this prison and of Richmond Bridewell is done, but I regret to find that the contract for the Constabulary depot washing has been taken away from this prison and given to the Mountjoy Female Convict Prison. Owing to this unforeseen circumstance, there is at present a very great want of employment for the prisoners here, and I have no doubt that if the Board had had due notice of the intention of the authorities of the Mountjoy prison to execute this washing free of expense (as I understand is the case), they would have preferred to do it on the same terms, rather than lose the employment for the prisoners. However, I trust that every exertion will

* Since this was written I have ascertained that the tell-tale clock at the hospital and the one in the new prison are pegged hourly every night, as are also those in the reception wards when prisoners are confined there. The clocks are examined every morning, and reported on in the "State of prisons at locking" book, by the assistant matron.

DUBLIN DISTRICT.

County of City of Dublin Gaol for Females at Grangegorman.

be used to obtain other contracts, as the laundries and drying-rooms are well adapted for the execution of a large amount of washing, and the prisoners in general appear suited for this description of labour.

There are eight solitary cells in which prisoners sentenced to punishment are confined, but the food traps in the doors of these cells should either be closed up altogether, or provided with locks other than those of the ordinary cells. The Superintendent or principal matron should retain the keys of these doors and traps, and either of these officers should be always present when the food is served to the occupants, as it is important that none but the authorized diet is supplied to such prisoners. Prisoners are left in these cells during the night, but are furnished with mattress and bedding.

Two cells are fitted with grilled windows through which prisoners are permitted to see their friends, the visitor standing in the passage. Untried prisoners are permitted to receive visits twice a week, and convicted prisoners, as a rule, once in three months. I understand, however, that magistrates give orders occasionally to prisoners to see their friends in gaol, which system, if extensively carried out, would be very subversive of good discipline; and as it is contrary to the by-laws, I consider that this practice should be discontinued.

Stock at the time of Inspection.

	In Use.	In Store.		In Use.	In Store.
Blankets, pairs of,	293½	121	Shifts,	537	66
Sheets, pairs of,	256½	205½	Jackets,	369	76
Rugs,	217	212	Petticoats,	470	142
Hammocks or cots,	126		Aprons,	529	613
Bed-ticks,	250	80	Neckerchiefs,	507	239
Bedsteads,	70	12	Caps,	523	100
			Stockings, pairs of,	11	40
			Shoes, Slippers, and Clogs, pairs of,	354	105

The stock of clothing and bedding, both in use and in store, was abundant and of an excellent quality, and the prisoners appeared to be well and comfortably dressed. The principal matron is storekeeper of both provisions and clothing, and appears to discharge this duty very regularly and carefully; but a more thorough system of checks should be established such as is now followed in Richmond Bridewell, and stock should be taken of all the stores at least once in three months by the Superintendent or the Acting Governor. The old clothing is condemned by the Local Inspector once a year, and sold for the benefit of the prison.

Punishments for Prison Offences.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1868.		*From 1st January, 1869, to day of Inspection.*	
Stoppage of Diet,	44	Stoppage of Diet,	55
By Magisterial authority,	2	By Magisterial authority,	3
Other Punishments,	–	Other Punishments,	11
Total,	46	Total,	69

Employment on day of Inspection.

PUNITIVE LABOUR.		INDUSTRIAL LABOUR.	
Washing,	18	Sewing,	13
Cleaning,	15	Knitting,	1
		Cooking,	1
		Nurses,	5
Total,	33	Total,	20

Summary.

Punitive labour,	*33	Untried,	16
Industrial labour,	20	Drunkards,	3
Sick,	17	Infirm,	1
Unemployed,	11		
Attending school,	18	Total in custody,	119

Net profit, the produce of prisoners' labour disposed of outside the gaol, for the last three years:—

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
1866,	32	16	9	1868,	23	17	4
1867,	26	18	3½	1869,	137	19	4

The punitive labour in female prisons in Ireland is so inconsiderable that it can hardly come under that denomination at all. The principal and hardest labour pursued here has been washing, so that there is hardly any means of carrying out the law in regard to females sentenced to hard labour; and now that the washing contract before alluded to has been taken away, it is more difficult than ever to find employment for the prisoners. I would urge upon the Board the necessity of establishing with as little delay as possible a regular scale of oakum picking, as each female should pick a certain amount daily in proportion to her sentence whether to hard labour or otherwise. There is no reason also why mat-making, shoemaking, and other industrial pursuits, which have been found so profitable in other prisons, should not be carried on. There is abundant room in the prison for such operations, and with energy and organization they might easily be carried out. I conceive that the present want of employment for prisoners in this gaol to be a very great defect, and a subject demanding the serious consideration of the Board and of the superior officers of the prison.

The profits of prison labour disposed of outside the gaol during the year amounted to £137 9*s.* 4*d.*, a considerable increase on previous years. This, however, was chiefly derived from the laundry, so that if some remunerative labour is not soon established, the profits next year will be much reduced.

Schools.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1868.	From 1st Jan., 1869, to day of Inspection.
Number of individual prisoners who attended school,	352	311
Average daily number of pupils,	25·4	18
Number of days on which school was held,	250	280

Sewing classes in summer, from 3 to 5, P.M., five days in the week.

School-hours.—From 10 A.M. to 2 P.M.

The school-room is well adapted for its purpose, being divided into 27 separate stalls, by which means the prisoners are prevented from association.

All prisoners under forty, sentenced to more than fourteen days, as a rule receive secular instruction. I do not think this an advantageous system, and would recommend that the Superintendent shall arrange what prisoners are suited for such instruction. Prisoners of bad character, and those incapable of learning, should not be allowed this privilege; but I think youthful prisoners should be compelled to attend school regularly. I find that the schoolmistress imparts religious instruction to the Roman Catholic prisoners for half an hour daily, which duty is usually performed in other prisons by the Chaplains, and I see no reason for imposing it on the matron in this prison. She appears to be very attentive

* Washing in Laundry.

DUBLIN DISTRICT.

County of City of Dublin Gaol for Females at Grangegorman.

to her duties, and to conduct the school with great order and regularity, confining the subjects of education very properly to the elementary branches. In summer she gives lessons in sewing, which, no doubt, are found very useful to the class of prisoners committed here, who, in many instances, are incapable of doing the commonest needlework.

I regret to find that the Chaplains do not attend to the school, as required by the 11th rule, 23rd page of the By-laws. As this is a very important part of these gentlemen's duties, I trust in future they will comply with the above By-law.

One set of prisoners attend school from ten to twelve, and another from twelve to two, so that the time of the School Matron, who has also other prison duties to perform, is fully occupied.

Dietary and Contracts.

For prisoners under sentence exceeding one week, and untried prisoners not maintaining themselves—Breakfast —7 oz. oatmeal in stirabout, with ½ pint new milk. Dinner—12 oz. brown bread, with ¾ pint new milk. Supper—5 oz. brown bread, with ½ pint new milk.

For prisoners under sentence not exceeding one week—Breakfast—Same as above. Dinner—12 oz. brown bread, with ¾ pint vegetable soup. Supper—None.

Contracts.—Bread, per 4 lb. loaf, white 6½*d.*, brown 5¼*d.*; oatmeal, per cwt., 16*s.* 6*d.*; meat, per lb., beef, 5¾*d.*, mutton, 6*d.*; new milk, per gallon, 7½*d.*; buttermilk, per gallon, 2*d.*; salt, per cwt., 2*s.*; coal, per ton, 15*s.* 1*d.*; straw, per cwt., at market prices; gas, per 1,000 cubic feet, 4*s.* 6*d.*; candles, per lb., 5½*d.*; soap, per cwt., £1 9*s.*

The provisions, of which I examined samples, appeared to be of an excellent quality, but I have to observe that the legally prescribed dietary formula was not strictly carried out. However, I drew the attention of the authorities to the matter, and as it is quite irregular to alter the formula without the sanction of the Lord Lieutenant, I trust in future it will be adhered to.

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years :—

1866, . 2·749*d.* | 1867, . 3·3*d.* | 1868, . 2·7*d.* | 1869, . 3·8*d.*

Net cost of gaol, including diet and salaries, for the three preceding years :—

	£	*s.*	*d.*		£	*s.*	*d.*
1866, .	6,060	14	7½	1868, .	5,381	8	6
1867, .	5,760	18	3½	1869, .	4,822	0	11*

Average cost of each prisoner per annum for the last three years :—

	£	*s.*	*d.*		£	*s.*	*d.*
1866, .	32	11	8·3	1868, .	41	14	3
1867, .	34	9	11	1869, .	40	3	8·09

In my report on Richmond Bridewell, I have referred to the illegality of granting gratuities to prison officers without the sanction of the Lord Lieutenant and the Inspectors-General of Prisons. In this prison I found such gratuities were extended this year in two cases to the widows and children of deceased officers. I cannot, therefore, but remark here on this improper disbursement of public money, which is both contrary to law and unjust to the ratepayer.

* Exclusive of the following gratuities granted :—Children of late Mrs. Crotty, deputy-matron, £66 13*s.* 4*d.*; widow and children of late hall-porter Connor, £60. Total, £126 13*s.* 4*d.*

DUBLIN DISTRICT.

County of City of Dublin Gaol for Females at Grangegorman.

Officers and Salaries.

	£	s.	d.
Non-resident.			
William Ormsby, Local Inspector,	50	0	0
Rev. W. Maturin, Protestant Chaplain,	50	0	0
Rev. J. Murphy, Roman Catholic Chaplain,	100	0	0
Rev. J. J. Black, Presbyterian Chaplain,	83	6	8
Resident.			
Henry Philpotts, Acting Governor,	50	0	0
Helena M. Worthy, Female Superintendent,	100	0	0
Alice Keshan, Principal Matron,	60	0	0
Eliza Dillon, Hospital Matron,	60	0	0
Mary E. Carey, Court Attendant Matron,	50	0	0
Maria Hitchcock, Work Matron,	50	0	0
Mary J. Larkin, School do.	40	0	0
Eliza Murphy, Reception do.	40	0	0
Eliza Conry, Kitchen Matron,	40	0	0
Eliza Sullivan, Laundry do.	30	0	0
Sarah Gethings, Night do.	30	0	0
Delia Doyle, do. do.	30	0	0
Annie Wiseman, do. do.	30	0	0
Two house servants at £15, and one at £12, per annum,	42	0	0
Lorenzo Lyons, Registrar, and Chief Clerk,	110	0	0
Michael Meagher, Assistant Clerk,	70	0	0
Edward Ternan, Gatekeeper,	65	0	0
Joseph Coffey, Guardsman,	41	0	0
Non-resident Sub-officers.			
Susanna Lambe, Class Matron,	40	0	0
Mary A. Monaghan, do. do.	30	0	0
Frances Cooper, Night do.	30	0	0
Patrick M'Carthy, Guardsman,	40	0	0

Vacancies.

Mrs. Mary C. O'Carroll, Head Matron, superannuated; succeeded by Mrs. Helena M. Worthy, as Female Superintendent. Mrs. Eliza Crotty, Deputy-Matron, died; succeeded by Miss Alice Keshan as Principal Matron. Miss Eliza Murphy, Matron of Untried Class, superannuated on reduction of staff. Mrs. Margaret Sinnott, Kitchen Matron, do.; Mrs. Anne O'Brien, 1st Class Matron, do.; Mrs. Teresa Mitchell, 1st Class Matron, do.; Miss Margaret M'Donnell, Hospital Assistant Matron, do. Miss Maria Brice, 2nd Class Matron, resigned; vacancy to be filled up. John Connor, Hall-porter, died; succeeded by Gatekeeper Edward Ternan.

All intern officers from the Governor downwards receive rations of bread, milk, soap, candles, and coals. Acting-Governor has not drawn rations since his appointment.

Officers' Visits.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1868.	From 1st Jan., 1869, to day of Inspection.
Local Inspector,	99	120
Chaplain, Established Church,	159	164
Presbyterian Chaplain,	110	111
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	443	453
Physician,	160	165
Surgeon,	190	241

Hospital.

	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869 (to day of Inspection).
No. of prisoners in hospital,	254	287	318	341
No. of days therein,	8,030	6,640	6,035	7,147
Average daily number,	31	27	23	16
No. of deaths,	2	4	2	2
Cost of medicine,	£80	£80	£80	£80

The hospital consists of three large wards and two smaller ones, containing 38 beds in all. It is well ventilated, and appears to be provided with all necessary appliances for the sick. The matron in charge deserves much credit for the cleanliness, order, and regularity of this department. I would, however, recommend the introduction of gas here, and that prisoners who are capable of being occupied at needlework or such light industry, may not be permitted as at present to pass their time while in hospital in complete idleness. Great numbers of them though confined to the hospital are quite competent to perform some such work. I therefore would suggest that all patients whom the Medical Officer thinks fit for employment be provided with it.

DUBLIN DISTRICT.

County of City of Dublin Gaol for Females at Grangegorman.

On the day of my last inspection there were twenty prisoners in hospital, the daily average during the year being sixteen.

I have here, as in my report on Richmond Bridewell, to draw attention to the excessive expenditure in the cost of medicines during the year, and to the large number of prisoners sent to hospital.

The same medical Officers visit this prison and observe the same rule regarding their visits as in Richmond Bridewell. I therefore beg to refer to my observations on this subject made in my report on that prison.

Books and Accounts.

The several registries and finance books are carefully and regularly kept by the Clerks, and are supervised by the Acting Governor, who appears to give this very important subject his full attention. His journal and that of the Superintendent are full and detailed expositions of their daily duties. The journals of the Physician and Surgeon are also useful prison records. That of the Local Inspector, I regret to find, does not contain such details connected with the prison as must come under the observation of the principal officer of the prison, and which should be recorded by him. With the exception of that of the Roman Catholic, the Chaplains' journals are little more than records of their visits to the prison, which information is obtainable from the Extern Officers' Gate-book. As the several duties of these gentlemen and the mode in which they are to be performed is strictly laid down by statute and the prison by-laws, I have to draw their attention both to the 69th sec. of the Prisons Act, and to the by-laws of the prison, and to beg a more strict compliance with both. The appointment of Chaplain's substitute has also been quite irregular, and I observe that the Protestant Chaplain has had as many as three substitutes. This should not be permitted, and in the event of a substitute being necessary his appointment should be made under the 11th sec. of 19 & 20 Vic., cap. 68.

I trust that these officers will in future observe the statutes and the by-laws of the prison, and that they will personally visit every prisoner in their cells as required. I am persuaded that much could be done by the Chaplains towards reforming many of the characters who frequent this prison, by personal acquaintance with their dispositions and circumstances.

In the Punishment Book I find some punishment recorded for smoking. If proper discipline were maintained, and a strict search made on all prisoners and visitors entering the prison, such an irregularity could not possibly occur. I trust that in future the Superintendent will not only punish the prisoner for such breaches of prison rule, but also endeavour to discover how contraband articles were procured, and what officer is to blame for their introduction.

General Observations.

I would here draw the attention of the Board to the unnecessarily extensive gardens occupied by the Superintendent and the Acting Governor. They are much larger than these officers have any use for, and I therefore would submit that the ground should be turned to the advantage of the ratepayers in the manner considered to be most profitable.

The Deputy Governor of Richmond Bridewell still performs the duties of Acting Governor here, and receives a gratuity for doing so. He initials and sanctions all the punishments recommended by the Superintendent, and assists her very materially in maintaining order, discipline, and regularity in the establishment. In fact I consider the services of such an officer at present quite indispensable to the prison, and I have much pleasure in bearing testimony to the efficient manner in which Mr. Philpotts performs his duties.

DUBLIN DISTRICT.

County of City of Dublin Gaol for Females at Grangegorman.

Board of Superintendence.

The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, Sir William Carroll.
Alderman Denis Moylan, D.L., J.P.
Councillor Joseph Casson, J.P.
Alderman Campbell, J.P.
Councillor Joseph Butler, J.P.
Alderman Richard Devitt, J.P.
Councillor John Norwood, J.P.
Alderman Joseph Manning, J.P.
Councillor John Draper.
Councillor John Ryan, M.D.
Councillor Alexander M. Sullivan.
Councillor Mathew M'Grath.

The Board of Superintendence is the same as at Richmond Bridewell. They meet alternately at each gaol fortnightly, and at the City Hall for the transaction of business.

CHARLES F. BOURKE, *Inspector-General.*

FOUR COURTS MARSHALSEA, DUBLIN.—STATUTABLE INSPECTION, 31ST DECEMBER, 1869.

Four Courts Marshalsea

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Prisoners in custody on 31st December, 1868,	35	3	38
Committals from 1st January to 31st December, 1869,	192	12	204
	227	15	242
Discharged from 1st January to 31st December, 1869,	202	12	214
Prisoners in custody on 31st December, 1869,	25	3	28
Highest number in custody from 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1869,	42	3	45
Lowest number in custody for like period,	19	4	23
Highest number of females in custody for like period,	–	6	–
Lowest number of females in custody for like period,	–	2	–
Average number in custody from 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1868,	32	3	35
Average number in custody from 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1869,	31	3	34
Average of pauper prisoners for like period,	15	3	18
Pauper prisoners in custody on 31st December, 1868,	17	2	19
Pauper prisoners in custody on 31st December, 1869,	14	3	17

Classification of Prisoners in Custody on day of Inspection, 31st December, 1869.

Class.	Males.	Fem.	Total.	Males.	Fem.	Total.
1.—In furnished rent rooms, paying rent,	7	–	7			
In unfurnished rent rooms, paying rent,	2	–	2			
				9	–	9
2.—In furnished common halls,	1	–	1			
In unfurnished common halls,	–	–	–			
				1	–	1
3.—In pauper buildings,	7	3	10			
In hospital (paupers),	7	–	7			
In hospital (not a pauper),	1	–	1			
				15	3	18
Total in custody on day of Inspection,				25	3	28

TABLE showing the number of prisoners in custody on days of inspection, and the average number of prisoners in the prison during the last eight years :—

	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.
Number of all classes in custody on day of inspection,	48	38	31	25	33	34	37	28
Number of pauper debtors in custody on ditto,	22	25	15	13	22	18	19	17
Average number in custody during the year,	48	52	39	34	38	31	35	34
Average number of pauper debtors ditto,	21	29	20	19	23	18	20	18

No prisoners were placed in punishment cells during the year 1869.

DUBLIN DISTRICT.

Four Courts Marshalsea

Number of Visitors excluded for attempting to bring spirits, &c., concealed on their persons into the Prison, during the year 1869.

Males, . . 26 | Females, . . 17

Resident Officers and Salaries.

	£	s.	d.
Edward Houston Caulfeild, Marshal,	742	8	8
Richard J. Pilkington, Deputy Marshal,	170	0	0
James Houston, Storekeeper, and in charge of pauper building,	100	0	0
Thomas Henderson, Hatchman,	52	0	0
Henry Lilburne, do.,	52	0	0
John M'Carthy, do.,	52	0	0
John O'Shea, Messenger,	40	0	0
Francis Pallin, Night Watchman,	40	0	0
Eliza M'Ginty, Matron,	31	10	0

Allowances to Resident Officers.

The Marshal receives 3 tons of coal yearly for his office, and the Deputy Marshal 10 tons for his house use. The storekeeper in charge of the pauper department, the Matron, the watchman for the guard-room, and the hatchmen for their sleeping-room, receive each 5 tons yearly; there is a further allowance of 1½ lbs. of candles weekly during the winter half year, and ½ lb. in summer half year, to the resident hatchman.

Subordinate male officers are supplied with one suit of uniform clothing yearly, and a great coat and an extra pair of trousers every second year.

Non-Resident Officers and Salaries.

	£	s.	d.
John Francis Teeling, Local Inspector,	180	0	0
Rev. J. H. Le Fanu, Protestant Chaplain,	55	7	8
Rev. W. B. Kirkpatrick, D.D., Presbyterian Chaplain,	36	18	5
Very Rev. Canon Farrell, Roman Catholic Chaplain,	60	0	0
Charles Benson, Physician,	114	18	0
David Lyon, Apothecary,	30	0	0

Non-Resident Officers' Visits from 1*st January to* 31*st December,* 1869.

Local Inspector,	101	R. C. Chaplain,	110
Protestant Chaplain,	104	Surgeon and Physician,	167
Presbyterian Chaplain,	89		

Prison Servants and Salaries.

	Yearly Salary.
Anne Motherwell, Female Searcher,	£27 0 0
Mary Murphy, Servant,	21 0 0
Catherine Hickey, do.,	21 0 0
Anne Hackett, do.,	21 0 0
Eleanor Moran, do.,	21 0 0
Anne Finnegan, do.,	21 0 0
Eliza Keogh do.,	21 0 0

These servants are paid monthly; they do not sleep in the prison, but come at unlock in the morning and remain during the day.

The Marshal and Deputy-marshal's houses in the upper yard form part of the prison. The buildings in this yard comprise 37 separate rooms, 3 of which are occupied by the storekeeper, and 1 is used for the hatchmen and messenger; 1 on the ground-floor is used as a kitchen by the prison servants. At the above date, 9 rooms were occupied by what may be termed first class prisoners, for which 7 of them were paying 8*s.* a week, being provided with Government furniture and attendance; the other 2, having their own furniture, were only paying 2*s.* 6*d.* a week. The remaining 23 rooms in these quarters were vacant.

The next or second-class are called common hall class, and are provided with rooms and attendance furnished by the Government, for which the prisoners pay 4*s.* a week. These rooms are situated in the lower yard, and each of them contains 4 beds. There was only 1 prisoner of this class

DUBLIN DISTRICT.

Four Courts Marshalsea

at the time of my inspection. One room in this block is set apart for visitors to pauper prisoners.

The male pauper building consists of 5 rooms; 4 of them are furnished to accommodate 6 prisoners each, and the other is used as a kitchen.

The female pauper quarters are in another block, next to the hospital, and consist of 5 small furnished rooms. One room here is used as a common hall for second-class female prisoners. This is an objectionable arrangement, as it would be well to prevent the pauper prisoners, who are supported entirely by Government, from mixing with either of the other classes.

The hospital consists of 8 rooms, 2 of which are occupied by the matron and her family.

There is not sufficient separation of the sexes amongst the first-class debtors. Their rooms are contiguous, and, though the outer door of this building is locked at night, the prisoners have free access to one another's rooms. This matter has before been alluded to by Inspectors-General, and I would therefore submit that means should be adopted to carry out a fitting separation of the sexes, and that the wing marked A may be entirely reserved for females of this class.

All classes of prisoners until lately were permitted to associate in the exercise yards, and no separation of classes in the yards was attempted, nor was the statute in this respect adhered to. The door between the two yards, however, is now kept closed, and the pauper and master prisoners are restricted to their proper quarters; but the latter, by asking leave, are permitted to proceed through the pauper debtors' yard either to the ball-alley or the chapel. So long as this association was allowed it was very difficult to maintain discipline, or to prevent prohibited articles from being introduced to pauper prisoners; and, in addition to this, a good deal of insubordination amongst these prisoners had taken place.

In concert with the Local Inspector and Marshal, I made several arrangements by which I trust a greater amount of discipline, cleanliness, regularity, and order (which, I am sorry to have to observe, were hitherto but little insisted on either among the officers or prisoners) will in future be maintained.

The building is in itself very old, and a great part of the woodwork is decayed; many of the windows want glazing, and a great deal of painting is also required.

Sufficient care has not been taken to oblige prisoners to repair damages done by them. There were scribblings on the walls and doors all over the prison; and some of the occupied rooms, especially Nos. 5 and 6, were in a filthy and dilapidated state. I think it is the duty of the superior officers to see that each room is properly cleaned and in order by a certain time every day. The Marshal should also insist on subordinate officers reporting any damage to prison property which they may perceive in or about the prison, and if this duty is neglected by these officers it should be at once reported and dealt with accordingly. The kitchen in the upper yard was enlarged during the year, and a good trough and sink erected in it, so I trust that this department will in future be kept with greater care and cleanliness. A water-closet has also been put up in the hospital, but it is the only one in the prison. The sewerage is said to be good, and the privies are flushable by the water from the bath in the upper yard, which is supplied to the whole prison in abundance from the city main.

The diet given to the pauper prisoners was not in conformity with the legally prescribed formula, and I received very justifiable complaints from the prisoners on this score. The attention of the Local Inspector has been called to this subject now, and I understand the proper dietary scale will be adhered to in future.

The stock of bedding, furniture, &c., was abundant, and the stores appeared to be carefully kept by the appointed officer. Stock is taken

DUBLIN DISTRICT.

Four Courts Marshalsea

yearly by the Local Inspector, but I consider the Marshal or his deputy should, in addition, perform this duty quarterly.

Both Protestant and Roman Catholic chapels are conveniently and suitably arranged for worship.

During my inspection a very serious charge was preferred to me by one of the master debtors against an officer of the establishment. The prisoner had employed him to remove his furniture from one part of the city to another, and it appeared a portion of it was not forthcoming. I reported the case to the Lord Lieutenant, who directed an inquiry to be made into the matter, and the result was that the officer in question was severely reprimanded, and only permitted to retain his office on condition that he ceased to act as caretaker to the person to whose house the prisoner's effects had been brought. As I have already fully reported on this investigation, and as the matter has been dealt with by His Excellency, I do not consider it necessary to enlarge any further on it.

Another prisoner complained of what he considered to be an "injustice committed on him by the officials of this prison." He stated that he was called out of his room at ten o'clock at night for the purpose of being served with an ejectment process from the Recorder's Court. As this appeared to be a breach of prison rule, and that the Deputy-marshal was the officer who allowed it, "His Excellency considered that the Deputy-marshal acted improperly in allowing the service of the process at such an hour," and consequently directed the Inspectors-General to cause him to be reprimanded, and urged to be more cautious in future. This was accordingly done.

If the law in regard to imprisonment for debt in Ireland is to remain unaltered, and that this establishment is to be continued, great alterations in the structure would be required. But, in the uncertain state of the law regarding insolvency, and our prison system in general, I do not feel called upon at present to make those suggestions which I should otherwise feel bound to submit to the consideration of the Government.

I beg here to annex the Medical Officer's report on the sanitary condition of the prison, which, during the year, I am happy to find, has been on the whole very good.

CHARLES F. BOURKE,
Inspector-General of Prisons.

MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1869.

May 31, 1870.

I am happy to be able to make, as usual, a favourable report of the sanitary condition of the prison for the year 1869. The general health of the inmates has been good throughout the year. Many of them, indeed, when admitted, were out of health, occasioned by anxiety, age, intemperance, or privation; but, in most cases, those prisoners became stronger and better while in confinement. Temperance, which was enforced, good air and water, regular hours, and medical advice always at hand, had a beneficial effect on them. But the prison allowance is not always sufficient for such persons. Many of them have lived most comfortably at home, with abundance of animal food and stimulants. When those men are suddenly put upon the low diet of the prison, they frequently become seriously depressed in mind and body. Under such circumstances, I am obliged to give a small allowance of meat (beef or mutton), usually one pound every week or fortnight, as long as seems necessary. This small change of diet serves to restore their health. I sometimes order a little tea, and on rare occasions a little wine or porter, but scarcely ever any stronger stimulant. I order those *extras* very sparingly, knowing how apt debtors are to postpone the settlement of their affairs if at all comfortable in prison.

No case of death or of infectious disease occurred during the year.

CHARLES BENSON, M.D. and F.R.C.S.I.,
Physician and Surgeon to the Prison.

42, Fitzwilliam-square.

DUBLIN: Printed by ALEXANDER THOM, 87 & 88, Abbey-street,
For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

Prisons (Scotland)

[C.21] Thirtyfirst Report on Prisons in Scotland, being (in continuation of the Reports of the late General Board of Prisons) the Ninth Annual Report of the Managers appointed under the Prisons (Scotland) Administration Act.

The above, being a folio paper, will be found in Vol XLIII.